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*Canada, Labour Dept. 97-*  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—HON. W. A. GORDON

Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXIII

FOR THE YEAR  
1933



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#### ERRATA

- On page 42—column 1, line 32, *omit the word "not"* (see explanation on page 977).
- On page 201—At the end of the Report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference on the Reduction of Hours of Work, *the additional paragraphs appearing opposite page 362 should be inserted.*
- On page 464—column 1, in 14th line from bottom of page, "British Columbia Court of Appeal" *should read "Ontario Court of Appeal."*
- On page 763—column 2, last line, the sentence commencing "Up to the present time," and ending on page 764, *should be deleted.*
- On page 932—column 2, line 5, *for "decrease" read "increase."*
- On page 1179—column 1, in col. 3 of table (fourth line), *for 1,530, read 1,539.*



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of December showed the reduction usual at this season; the losses were on a much smaller scale than on the same date of 1931, and were also less than the average decline reported during the eleven years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 8,061 firms (each with at least 15 employees), employing an aggregate staff of 765,441 persons, as compared with 779,015 in the preceding month; the employment index stood at 83.2, compared with 84.7 on November 1, 1932, and 99.1 on December 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years the index was as follows: 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3, and 1921, 88.3. These indexes, which are based upon the average number of employees of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100, are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of December, 1932, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 22.8 contrasted with percentages of 22.0 at the beginning of November and 18.6 at the beginning of December, 1931. The percentage for November was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,797 labour organizations with a combined membership of 161,058 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the work transacted during November, 1932, when a comparison was made with October, but a decrease from that recorded during the corresponding month a year ago, the marked change in both instances taking place in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Vacancies in November, 1932, numbered 28,683, applications 65,165, and there were 27,383 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in

sixty-nine cities declined slightly to \$7.04 for the beginning of December as compared with \$7.09 for November. Comparative figures for earlier dates were \$7.85 for December, 1931; \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 64.0 for December as compared with 64.8 for November; 70.3 for December, 1931; 77.7 for December, 1930; 96.0 for December, 1929; 98.0 for December, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.4 for December, 1914.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department received the report of the Board appointed in connection with the dispute between shipping interests at Saint John, N.B., and their longshoremen, together with a minority report. A Board was established during the month in the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its locomotive firemen and enginemen. The text of the reports mentioned above, and particulars of proceedings during the month, are given on page 15 of this issue.

### Supplements on Wages and Hours of Labour and Prices in Canada and other countries

Two supplements are published with this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continuing the series on wages and on prices issued annually in January in recent years. The first is the sixteenth report in the "Wages and Hours of Labour" series, giving information as to the year 1932, with comparative figures for 1931 and earlier years; it contains tables showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement in retail and wholesale prices in Canada in 1932 and in previous years; tables are also given showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.



### **Nova Scotia Department of Labour**

A Department of Labour has been established in Nova Scotia in pursuance of legislation enacted by the provincial legislature at the last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 865). The Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, is the first Minister of Labour of the Province. The Secretary of Labour is Mr. Charles J. McDonald, of Glace Bay, chairman of the Dominion legislative board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who has been active in the labour movement in the province for many years. In 1902 Mr. McDonald became legislative representative of Lodge 684 of the Brotherhood, and still held that position at the time of his appointment as Secretary of Labour; in 1909 he was named chairman of the legislative board for Nova Scotia, serving as vice-chairman of the Dominion board until 1926, when he became chairman of the latter body.

### **Minimum wages in textile industry in Quebec**

Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board in Quebec, recently issued a statement in reference to the wages paid to female employees in the textile industry in the province of Quebec. After quoting the rates fixed by the Board for experienced workers and for apprentices in Montreal and the rest of the province, Mr. Francq proceeded: "We desire to state that minimum wages cannot be assimilated to current wages. If an employer pays less than the minimum wages set by an order of the Minimum Wage Board he violates the law and is liable to a penalty of not more than \$100 for each offence. In general, the current wage paid in any industry is far above the legal average wage set by the law, as for instance in the textile industry in this province. In this industry the average wage per week for all female employees, including apprentices and experienced workers, be it remembered, was in Montreal \$12.89 in 1928; it was \$13.38 in 1929; it was \$13.33 in 1930, and \$13.45 in 1931, and up to July 1 of 1932, \$13.25.

"Turning to the wages in textile mills outside of Montreal, what is the situation? In 1928 the average was \$11.40; in 1929 it was \$12.04; in 1930 it was \$12.01; in 1931 it was \$12.33, and for the period up to July 1 of 1932 the average was \$11.50.

"These figures cover the entire field of the textile trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes. If only the cotton mills were considered the average wage would be higher, as some of the silk mills and

knitting establishments are only paying the minimum wages required by law, which, naturally, tends to lower the average wage for the whole textile industry."

### **New First Aid movement in industry in Ontario**

New arrangements for the training of employees in Ontario in First Aid and accident prevention were concluded recently as the result of joint action by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario and the St. John Ambulance Association. The movement is actively supported by the Provincial Department of Health through the Deputy Minister, Dr. W. J. Bell, who is also a member of the Provincial Council of the St. John Association. The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations are represented by their manager, Mr. R. B. Morley, who was instrumental in carrying out the details of the plan. Last September, Mr. R. R. Buchanan was taken on the staff of the St. John Association, and he is now working as a field officer for the two organizations, the expenses of the work being defrayed by the "I.A.P.A." Classes have already been held, or are being arranged, in London, Oshawa, Toronto—East and West, Belleville, Kingston, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, and in industrial centres in the Ottawa Valley.

### **Accident liability of employees at various ages**

In *Industrial Medicine*, November, 1932, Dr. Hart E. Fisher, chief surgeon of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company gives the results of an exhaustive study of the "accident proneness" of workmen of various ages, based on elaborate tests of individual reactions to impressions, and also on actual records of past accidents. His conclusions are as follows: "So far, I believe that I may state without fear that those persons in the 40 to 59 year age group are the most efficient and safest for the work in which they are engaged. The persons in this age group have had less personal injuries, less unusual occurrences, less absenteeism from work on account of illness. It is also evident that there is less labour turnover and greater longevity in the persons in this second age group when compared with other age groups. Their having the more stable and rapid reaction time seems to fit them as the most desirable group to make efficient railroad men.

"Would not this lead our steps toward the study of the practice, so often prevalent in industry, of discrimination in employment of men over 40 years of age in favour of the younger men? The middle-age group have, to my mind, more stability of character, and their mental processes are not so apt to be disturbed and influenced under stress as their

younger brothers. This second age group may be better employees from their previous experience and on account of many of them being family men to a large degree with the responsibility of dependants to support; they are the more regular on the job; and they settle down satisfied with their work and remain longer with the company. Their habits are formed and more regular. With intelligent training and education, it is easier to instruct them in new practices and the formation of new work habits."

References to the problem of the older worker in industry will be found in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1932, page 1182; June, 1930, page 621; December, 1930, page 1368, etc.

### **Settlement of Canadian families on the land**

The policy of the Government of Canada in encouraging the settlement of Canadian families on the land has been noted in recent issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (December, 1932, page 1301). A review of the work that was carried on in this direction during the past year was given by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, in the course of an article contributed to the *Montreal Gazette's* "Commercial and Financial Review" for 1932. "The principal activities of my Department" (i.e. of Immigration), the Minister wrote, "aside from the necessary inspection and preventive service at ocean and boundary ports, are now directed toward the settlement on the land of families already resident in Canada. This line of activity was adopted in 1930, when the practice of encouraging immigration was discontinued. It was believed then—and subsequent experience has established that the belief was well-founded—that there were in the Canadian cities many families with farm background, attracted to the industrial centres in times of prosperity and still in possession of some capital, who would be glad to go back to the land if they could be reliably directed just where and how to go. A suggestion for procedure along this line was laid before the presidents of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, who heartily concurred, and a committee was set up, with representatives of the two railways and the Department, to carry it into effect. Local organization was effected in the various provinces, and a small classified advertising campaign was undertaken to bring the services offered to the attention of all who might be in need of them. This work, initiated in 1930 and 1931, has been continued during 1932, and the results have exceeded all expectations. Although no financial assistance was given,

the three interests concerned, in the period from October, 1930, to September 30, 1932, were instrumental in placing on the land 9,493 families, and in finding farm employment for 20,689 single men. On the basis of five persons to a family this means a recorded land settlement of 68,154 souls. There is also no doubt that these activities contributed to the volume of similar settlement carried on by various provincial governments, and on personal initiative, no record of which is contained in these statistics. The value of this settlement work, particularly in times of distress and unemployment, must be recognized by all thoughtful citizens of the Dominion.

"An outcome of this experience in land settlement has been the adoption by the Dominion Government of a policy of co-operating with provinces and municipalities in settlement on the land of suitable families in place of relief expenditures which would otherwise be incurred on their account. This involves no greater expenditure than would be necessary to carry the families on relief, and substitutes the hope of self-dependence for the despair of unemployment. The Government believes that it is on sound ground both with respect to general colonization and relief land settlement, having regard to the necessity of increasing the number of rural residents in Canada in order to bring about a better economic balance and so insure a revival of both rural and urban prosperity."

### **Permanent unemployment reserve recommended in South Africa**

The creation of a special permanent unemployment fund has been recommended by the Unemployment Investigation Committee appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa, whose report was published during December. To administer the fund the committee suggest a central board to which local authorities would apply. The money would be appropriated for public works, which would have to be approved by the board. The Central Board would consist of five members representing respectively the Union Government, the rural community, the workers, the employers, and the local authorities, with the government representative as chairman. The committee considers that where expenditure on the prevention and relief of unemployment is concerned, the fund, subject to any conditions laid down by the Central Board, should be used for the granting of subsidies or loans, or both, to government departments, provincial administrations, local authorities and public bodies; the Board to hand over to the public debt commissioners whatever portion of the fund is



not needed to meet current payments, to be invested by them in certain specified securities.

As to the extent to which local authorities should be required to co-operate in the prevention and relief of unemployment in their own areas the Committee recommends: "As regards works of a capital nature, the assistance to be given to local authorities should be confined to loans for a period of, say, five years, or to a contribution of a portion of the interest for, say, two or three years. In respect of reserve works, the scheme undertaken specially by local governing authorities for the prevention and relief of unemployment during a severe depression other than works of a capital nature, contributions in aid of any such expenditure by local authorities may be made from the fund to such extent and on such conditions as the Central Board may deem necessary."

After examining the position in the building trade, the committee states: "The conclusion that we have arrived at is that direct employment at their own trades and at the standard rate of wages could be provided only for a limited number of skilled artisans in the building and allied trades, and that the skilled workers in other industries would be dependent on how far industry generally would be stimulated by the putting into force of a works program and on the employment they could secure on the works designed for the employment of unskilled labour."

#### **Trade by barter in western United States**

A movement which has been observed during the past year, mainly in the western States, to exchange commodities directly by means of barter, was described in the *New Republic* (New York) for January 4. "Probably because of its prolific farm produce," it is stated, "the far west is the home of the largest and most extensive exchange organizations. About half a million people are benefiting from exchanges in California and thousands more in Washington and Oregon. Denver and Minneapolis have large and growing exchanges. They are to be found in Idaho, Montana, Utah, Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Georgia. And most of them have been organized by the unemployed themselves."

Particulars are given of the movement in the Rocky Mountain States—Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona. The idea first took form during the harvest season of 1931, when the farmers were in desperate need of hands to help them with their crops and, having no

cash, leaped at the chance of being able to pay wages in the form of produce. The group immediately established an exchange bureau in a small office, and as they had no money to advertise in the daily papers, they began personally to corral workers and farmers interested in the scheme. Having assembled a number of jobless men eager to exchange their labour for food the group hired trucks and the workers were delivered to the farmers, who had accepted a direct exchange for labour. The men worked all day in the fields and at nightfall were paid in potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, apples, peaches, butter, eggs or pork, according to their wants. The truck then came for them and their produce payments and returned them to their homes. By the middle of January, 1932, the exchange business had expanded to a point where it became necessary to incorporate the system and organize it into departments along modern lines. It was named the Natural Development Association. Growth, after the organization was incorporated, proceeded even more rapidly than before. Representatives of practically every kind of labour, trade and profession joined. The rapid expansion and increasing volume of business which the association was handling made a new development necessary. In July, 1932, scrip was introduced as the medium of exchange among members of the organization. By adopting this method, the exchange of products for work was greatly simplified and much costly and intricate bookkeeping avoided. The Natural Development Association issued the scrip in the form of stamp books of various denominations, the scrip being good for anything the Association has for exchange.

In a recent report the Association lists sixteen major kinds of commodities for exchange, including food products offered by farmers, dairymen, sheepmen and cattlemen. The N.D.A. Health Department operates fifteen distinct services, from medical treatment to drug-store service. The report also lists one hundred and three lines of unskilled labour, services and trades. All these commodities, services and trades are represented in the organization.

#### **Health of seamen in merchant marine**

A report on the mortality of merchant seamen was recently issued by the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for England and Wales, as an appendix to his decennial report on occupational mortality (1927). The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy statistics for this occupation is noted, but certain tentative conclusions are

reached. The mortality rates of seamen in the mercantile marine are compared with those in the Royal Navy, with results not unfavourable to the merchant service when it is remembered that the men in the Navy are a picked body of men, and that their conditions of service (for example, in respect of continuity of employment) are in some respects more favourable than those of the generality of merchant seamen. The general conclusion, as regards comparison with other callings, is that "apart from drowning and injury, service in the mercantile marine is no more inimical to life and health than are many of the occupations ashore frequently regarded as healthful."

**Canadian  
Manufacturers  
favour shorter  
working hours**

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Industrial Relations Committee submitted a report supplementing their report to the last annual convention (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 678). The committee reported that they had made a study of the various methods which had been adopted by some of the larger companies for the spreading of work among as many employees as possible, and that they had sent out the following circular to the members of the Association:—

"It will be recalled that at the last annual meeting, a resolution was passed emphasizing, among other things, the need for members of the Association 'to maintain their efforts of the past two years in their own plants and elsewhere to the limit of their abilities and resources by distributing available work among as many employees as possible.' A study which has been made of the steps which are being adopted in some of the larger plants shows that, practically without exception, they are following the principle of employing a larger number of men on short time, rather than a smaller number of men on full time. Examples of the measures adopted include the five-day week, the four-day week, half-time employment, i.e., every other half day, or every other day, or every other week, reduction of hours to six per day or to thirty-six or twenty-four per week. Thus one large company whose volume of business for 1932 is only 59 per cent of the 1929 figure, has retained 80 per cent of its employees of 1929. A second company by reducing its work week from six days to 5 days, has been able to provide employment for one hundred more people than would otherwise be employed. The Industrial Re-

lations Committee recognizes of course that there is no one method which can be applied universally. It ventures, however, once more to emphasize the urgent need, at a time like the present, for every employer to endeavour to adopt some system that will keep a maximum of people in at least part-time employment."

**An actuary's  
views on social  
insurance**

In an address before the Canadian Club at Ottawa on December 15, Mr. Hugh H. Wolfenden discussed "the philosophy and principles of social insurance." Mr. Wolfenden is consulting actuary of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and is the author of a book published last year under the title, "The Real Meaning of Social Insurance." The actuarial problems involved in the application of sound principles to the various departments of social insurance were referred to by the speaker: "Intricate mathematical procedure is involved," he said; "for the probabilities of sickness, accident, disability, marriage, withdrawal and death must be estimated for each sex and combined in many different ways with rates of interest and expense; in plans of unemployment insurance the rate of unemployment also, which is a very much less stable and easily-predictable contingency, must be computed."

Mr. Wolfenden regretted the indiscriminate use of the word "insurance" in connection with various non-contributory schemes. Insurance, he pointed out, is essentially co-operative, whether it is established with the aid of stock-holders, or on a basis of mutuality. "It is equally clear that all insurance is 'social' in the truest sense; and the term 'social insurance' accordingly, should not be reserved, as it generally is to-day, for describing only governmental schemes."

The speaker next outlined the developments in social theories, from the stage of unrestrained individualism to complete "regimentation," and suggested that State control might take a profitable turn by enforcing "minimum requirements of citizenship," instead of proceeding to further restrictions of individual action. Passing to the consideration of existing systems of social insurance Mr. Wolfenden observed that the British pensions and health insurance acts were founded largely upon Poor Law and Friendly Society administration which had no counterpart in Canada; and that the British unemployment insurance system had ceased in large measure to be insurance at all, while the German system had been hardly more fortunate.



Mr. Wolfenden concluded with the following constructive suggestion: "These differing experiences" he said, "lead inevitably to the conclusion that many of the State plans which are called 'insurance' are in fact not really insurance at all, and that the so-called 'actuarial basis' is often—not always, but often—a basis with which it is extremely difficult for an actuary to agree. They lead also to the thought that in many respects compulsory savings plans—and there is a very great difference between a savings plan and an insurance plan—that compulsory savings plans may well be found to provide a sounder basis for dealing with unemployment, and with sickness and old age as well. That method, at any rate, secures a perfectly definite and unmistakable relation between contributions and benefits which any man can understand, and thus removes completely all those misconceptions of the meaning and functions of insurance which until now have so largely undermined state operation of insurance."

**Increase in attendance at vocational schools in United States**

During the past two years the number of persons taking advantage of vocational education in the United States showed a marked increase. The Hon. W. N. Doak, U.S. Secretary of Labour, in a statement issued in January, said: "The popularity of vocational education, especially under adverse economic conditions, is demonstrated by the fact that even in the last two years enrolment has increased materially. Enrolment in the year ended June 30, 1932, was 1,176,162, as compared with 1,117,556 for the year ended June 30, 1931. This is an increase of over 58,000. Included in the 1932 figures is the enrolment of 257,000 farm boys and girls and adult farmers in vocational agriculture courses, 580,000 youths and adults in trade and industrial courses, and 339,000 girls and women in home economic courses. A summary of the program of vocational rehabilitation which, under the terms of the national vocational rehabilitation act of 1920 is also promoted by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, shows that notwithstanding the economic conditions of the past year, the number of rehabilitations increased 9 per cent over 1931."

The Secretary recalled that the Federal Board for Vocational Education was created in February, 1917, "not as a war agency to undertake the responsibility of providing vocational training for disabled soldiers—an unfortunate misapprehension that is rather widespread even to-day—but as an agency to

promote vocational education of less than college grade for adults and youths in agricultural, trade and industrial, and home-making occupations. The full-time, part-time, and evening schools set up in the 48 States under State plans for vocational education provide training not only for those who are planning to enter wage-earning employments, but also for those already employed who desire to improve their efficiency and hence their wage-earning capacity. The annual report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education shows that vocational education has a direct bearing upon the present economic situation in that many of those now unemployed are using their enforced leisure to get instruction in vocational education classes in new occupations to which they hope to return later. Instruction in vocational schools reaches into every kind of employment requiring a measure of technical or mechanical skill. Practical farm courses; courses covering trade and industrial occupations, such as the building trades, metal trades, mining, and specific lines of manufacturing; and courses in home making for girls and women are provided in these schools."

**Directory of British workers and employers organizations**

The British Ministry of Labour of Great Britain has published a revised edition of the Directory of employers' associations, trade unions, joint organizations, etc., corrected up to October, 1932. The directory contains lists of all the separate organizations of employers and employees (totalling over 3,200) known to the Ministry to be concerned with matters relating to the employment of labour, with the names and addresses of their secretaries. It also contains lists of joint organizations of employers and employees which deal with labour matters, including conciliation and arbitration boards, standing joint committees, joint industrial (Whitley) councils, trade boards, the Agricultural Wages Board and Agricultural Wages Committees, with their secretaries' names and addresses. The employers' associations, trade unions, etc., are classified in industrial groupings, and one of the new features of this issue of the directory is the arrangement of organizations under the names of the various federations to which they are affiliated. This has been done in the case both of employers' associations and of trade unions. In the case of trade unions, an indication is also given of those which are affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, and of those which are registered under the Trade Union Acts. Two indexes

are provided, one to employers' organizations, the other to trade unions, etc. The Directory covers Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### **National Economic Council in Mexico**

A National Council was set up in Mexico in October, 1932, for the purpose of organizing and developing industry and agriculture.

This institution is similar to the national economic councils which already exist in some countries (reference to some of these councils was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 118, and in other issues). It has been established with the help of organizations concerned in the economic development of the country, and its object will be to co-ordinate Government and private economic activities, and to express its views for this purpose on all questions within its scope. The Council has already established advisory sections for the technical study of problems of agriculture, industry, commerce, finance, statistics, communications and labour.

### **Economic control by government in Italy**

A bill making provision that future improvements or extensions of industrial equipment shall be subject to permission by the government was introduced in

the Italian Chamber of Deputies during November. The preamble states that the legislation is to give the government the necessary powers to exercise supervision over new industrial equipment, with a view to bringing the development of such equipment into harmony with the general economic position. The State, which has to make considerable financial sacrifices to facilitate the reduction of over-developed industries, is stated to have a right to intervene in industry, as it already does through the inspection it exercises for the purposes of national defence, policy, safety, hygiene, etc. The preamble adds that the headlong race for new investment, based rather on banking considerations than on industrial ones, is injurious not only in the present, but for the future also, in that it delays the revival of business. The proposed measure seeks to take into account the general position of the consumers' market for the purposes of new industrial development. In the industrial field, it is declared, as in the fields of banking, insurance and commerce, the principle of free enterprise must be limited by the superior conception of co-ordination in accordance with the general interest. On the basis of these considerations, the Bill is intended to grant the Government

the right of supervision of new industrial equipment and the power to enact the necessary measures of enforcement.

As a Christmas gift to the mining population at Caledonia Mines, Nova Scotia, Mr. John Dregatis, who conducts a grocery business in the district, recently wrote off his books the outstanding bills of his customers, valued at \$38,108. Mr. Dregatis, who is a native of Greece, formerly worked in the Caledonia colliery. "When times were good and work plenty," he stated, "these people always paid me. I know if times were good these bills on my books would be paid. I am going to try to make it a little easier for these people by telling them that now they owe me nothing. I am calling everything square. They will not have to worry at Christmas over what they owe John Dregatis."

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, (page 1039) to the Unemployed Council movement in the United States, with special reference to the organization at Seattle, Washington. The *New Republic*, December 14, 1932, described the origin and purposes of this movement, which is now established in the form of councils or nuclei in some 340 towns throughout the country, with an estimated strength of about 300,000 workers. The Chicago membership is reported to be about twenty-five thousand.

At a recent meeting at Montreal, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, advocated shorter working hours as a means of preventing the unemployment resulting from the use of machinery. He enumerated three ways for reducing working hours—shorter shifts, holidays with pay, and a shorter working day and week. Mr. Moore stated his preference for the latter plan, but he stipulated that wages must be kept up to their former level, or increased, as otherwise the worker's standard of living would be affected.

There was a general downward trend in the number of employment certificates issued to children in the United States from 1920 to 1931, according to reports received by the United States Children's Bureau from 13 cities. From 1929 to 1931 the decline in the number of children going to work was especially heavy. In 1931, 28 per cent of the children for whom this information was known started to work at the age of 14 years. Comparative figures over the period 1929 to 1931 indicate, however, a slightly greater decline in the employment of younger than of older children.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of December was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada as follows:—

Few requests for farm help were received in the province of Nova Scotia but local farmers were starting to cut wood. The demand for bushmen was almost nil, although some of the smaller operators were busy cutting pit props. Good catches of fish were reported along the coast. Mines in the New Glasgow area worked from one to four days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated two days. Manufacturing, for the most part, was only fair, as confectioners and food manufacturers reported a decline in output, due to the end of the holiday season. Textiles were busy, while in the steel and iron industry, some idleness was reported. The major part of construction work in evidence was that done on streets and sewers by the various municipalities. Passenger transportation was heavy over the holidays, but freight traffic was light. Trade was dull, with collections slow. A number of calls were received in the women's division for charworkers, but the demand for home domestics, office and hotel help was slow.

Farmers did a fair business in New Brunswick in Christmas trees and local markets were well stocked with fowl. Fishing was fair, although moving ice did some damage to gear in the rivers. Logging was quiet. Manufacturing remained unchanged, with many of the mills working only on a part-time basis. Much of the building construction was completed. At West Saint John, however, considerable work was being done along the waterfront and in the outer channel. Road construction, also, had slackened as many government road machines had been placed under cover for the winter. Passenger and freight traffic was brisk over the holidays. Import water freight continued light, with export much improved over the corresponding period a year ago. This waterfront work provided employment for several hundred men. Retail houses reported practically the same amount of buying as in 1931, but of goods of cheaper quality, thus reducing the value by about one-third. Little change took place in the women's domestic section, where the usual requests were received for charwomen and hotel and domestic workers.

Practically no orders for farm help were received in the province of Quebec and only one city, Montreal, reported vacancies for bush-

men. Some activity was noted in the clothing industry in Hull, but in Three Rivers there was a decrease in all manufacturing lines. In Montreal, quietness prevailed in the boot and shoe trades and in the rubber industry. Textiles and clothing were busy, but the revival of activity in metal trades, which was due to the re-opening of the Angus Shops, had declined somewhat, as these shops were closed for the holiday season. No outstanding change took place in building construction and quietness in this line prevailed generally throughout the province. In Montreal, the city unemployment relief work was nearing completion, with a corresponding reduction in the number employed, but sewer work continued, with the outlook favourable for more men to be taken on shortly. Trade, particularly at Montreal, was stimulated by Christmas and New Year buying. Although the number of women applicants had declined slightly at Montreal, while vacancies still continued numerous, elsewhere, much activity was noted in the household service group.

There has been little demand for farm help in the province of Ontario, and such orders as came in were easily filled by suitable applicants, even though wages in some instances were low. There was a fair call for pulpwood cutters as well as bushmen, although some of the logging camps at North Bay had reduced their gangs by 50 per cent. Preference for work by day, rather than by the piece, was shown by the men, as it was difficult to make wages in the latter instance, due to the low price offered. Little new help had been taken on at the mines for some time, but it was thought that more might be needed after the new year. Many industrial plants were closed over Christmas for varying periods, due to holidays and stocktaking, but were expecting to re-open early in the new year, although it was unlikely that staffs would be increased, or many new hands hired. Whatever activity was shown in building and construction consisted almost entirely of work on airports, or that furnished by various municipalities as a relief measure and given out on the rotation basis, in order that larger numbers of unemployed might benefit thereby. In the women's domestic section a steady demand for workers prevailed but in some cases at slightly reduced rates of wages.

A slight increase in the demand for farm help was noted in Manitoba, but this was largely due to the government farm relief plan. Distinct improvement was evident in the logging industry, but mining was quiet, and manu-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1932			1931		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		84,390,471	94,254,899	94,507,844	105,340,793	102,466,571
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		37,769,047	37,094,525	40,289,795	46,911,012	45,932,572
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		45,944,520	56,626,095	53,255,476	57,486,950	55,537,917
Customs duty collected..... \$		7,040,648	6,634,810	8,388,930	9,074,824	9,077,219
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,466,314,238	2,367,179,485	2,638,122,564	2,841,832,827	2,586,858,058
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		125,047,564	133,027,195	141,013,382	145,533,231	152,928,936
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,378,663,124	1,370,553,538	1,360,042,129	1,395,829,124	1,462,308,101
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		998,934,028	1,017,746,959	1,082,097,360	1,102,493,179	1,140,734,029
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	51.3	53.4	54.8	64.8	71.9	64.6
Preferred stocks.....	43.4	45.1	46.7	63.0	66.5	63.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	102.7	102.3	98.1	108.6	105.4	103.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	64.0	64.8	65.0	70.3	70.7	70.4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.01	16.10	16.40	17.76	17.81	17.86
(3) Business failures, number.....		301	295	263	275	253
(3) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		4,150,000	5,347,000	5,771,489	6,299,775	3,124,466
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	83.2	84.7	86.7	99.1	103.0	103.9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	22.8	22.0	20.4	18.6	18.3	18.1
Immigration.....		1,258	1,723	1,288	1,530	2,056
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight)..... cars	131,332	179,022	195,301	168,822	222,639	237,913
(5) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$		11,742,329	14,186,896		15,290,993	16,018,766
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			11,108,806	13,469,096	13,110,517	14,082,975
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,730,832		11,442,456	13,560,582	13,501,048
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,406,540		7,765,829	8,785,957	8,848,623
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,607,160,393	1,877,568,555	2,805,241,837	2,927,389,243
Building permits..... \$		2,505,309	3,076,137	7,397,984	7,282,117	8,442,627
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	4,190,100	10,170,400	8,875,000	22,419,000	24,642,200	28,789,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	27,031	14,149	6,731	13,862	14,292	11,562
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	30,755	37,088	17,102	20,969	28,337	30,926
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,090	1,544	1,599	1,814	1,911	1,912
Coal..... tons		1,263,467	1,229,167	1,194,346	1,226,032	1,638,456
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		51,710,000	83,450,000	61,840,000	93,140,000	97,340,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,568,000	2,704,000	5,493,000	2,761,000	3,509,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		15,376,000	7,029,000	12,224,000	15,451,000	7,589,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,070,000	857,000	429,000	323,000	442,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		99,827,808	110,128,787	100,407,578	109,055,115	176,883,319
Flour production..... brls.			1,721,598	1,175,152	1,812,457	1,693,925
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	122,456,630	115,873,720	106,613,000	124,420,000	121,790,544	96,185,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,361,334	1,599,190	1,133,534	1,254,696	1,554,144
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		48,261,000	44,843,000	46,199,000	47,167,000	45,980,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		33,739,000	29,657,000	46,951,000	38,615,000	35,722,000
Newsprint..... tons		161,330	157,510	165,170	175,640	184,250
Automobiles, passenger.....		1,669	2,361	2,024	886	761
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		75.8	75.3	83.6	88.6	88.5
Industrial production.....		71.8	70.4	79.5	85.5	85.1
Manufacturing.....		72.3	70.6	76.8	79.2	77.7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 31, 1932, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 3, November 5 and October 8, 1932; December 5, November 7, and October 10, 1931.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newspaper, pig iron, steel and automobile; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.



facturing unchanged. Building construction was slack and there was no work, other than that of sewer or highway construction, or the clearing of land, which was being provided by the various municipalities as a relief measure. Retail trade was fairly active. A marked decline took place in the number of women day workers required, although the demand for regular domestic help remained steady.

Some activity was manifest in the placing of farm hands in the province of Saskatchewan, but these were sent out mostly under the farm relief scheme and in some districts it was reported that all the men eligible to participate in this plan had already been absorbed. There was little demand for loggers, nor was there any work being done in building construction, but mining showed improvement. Relief camps had been opened at several centres and some employment provided in the National Park. Little change was evident in the women's domestic section, where applicants were available for all positions, except a few of those requiring special qualifications.

The call for farm labour in Alberta was light and all orders easily filled. Conditions were slightly improved in logging, with a fair demand for bushmen. Practically all mines, especially in the vicinity of Edmonton, had full crews but were in no case working full time, owing to mild weather conditions. Manufacturing was quiet. Building construction showed no activity. Trade was somewhat better over the holidays, but collections were slow. Fewer calls were also received for women domestic workers.

There were no requests for farm help in the province of British Columbia and several of the logging camps and saw mills which had provided employment had ceased operations for an indefinite period. Herring fishing camps also were closed and would not likely re-open during the season. This industry, in previous years, gave employment to about 600 men for four or five months in the fall and winter. Mines were working part time only, with many men applying daily at the pit head. Building construction was slack. Concentration camps had been opened in various parts of the province, where the unemployed were looked after and work provided whenever possible. Some activity prevailed on the waterfront at New Westminster and at Vancouver, particularly with the movement of grain, but many experienced longshoremen were still on short time. Little work was being done at the drydock and shipyard at Prince Rupert, but several repair and overhaul jobs were expected to start early in the new year. Although some of the retail stores claimed they had a good trade in cheaper articles during the holidays, wholesale trade

was only fair, and retail trade was being stimulated by sales to tide over the after-Christmas slackness. Women domestics who had casual work over the holidays were re-registering at the offices and were willing to accept anything offered. Regular placements were few.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The seasonal losses reported at the beginning of December, 1932, were on a decidedly smaller scale than on the same date in 1931, and were also less than the average decline recorded during the last eleven years. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,061 firms employing 765,441 persons, compared with 779,015 in the preceding month; the index (average, 1926=100), stood at 83.2 compared with 84.7 on November 1, 1932, and with 99.1 on December 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years the index was as follows: 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

All five economic areas registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Western Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, the seasonal reductions in employment occurred chiefly in construction, although manufacturing was also slacker. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and retail trade showed improvement. In Quebec, construction declined, and there were also decreases in manufacturing, services and mining. Logging, transportation and trade, however, showed improvement; within the manufacturing group, gains were indicated in iron and steel works, due to the re-opening of large railway car shops shut down a few weeks previously. In Ontario, employment showed a moderate reduction; retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal increases, and considerable improvement was shown in iron and steel and tobacco and beverage factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. Other branches of manufacturing, transportation and building and railway construction reported large losses. In the Prairie Provinces also there was a further reduction in employment; retail trade, communications and logging were more active, but construction, manufacturing, transportation and mining registered declines, the losses in highway and railway construction being most pronounced. In British Columbia, manufacturing was dull, as were construction, transportation and mining.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities showed im-



provement as compared with November, while lessened activity was reported in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely due to the reopening of important railway car shops closed for some weeks. Tobacco factories also reported improvement; retail trade was seasonally active and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses, and services were also slacker. In Quebec, there was a decrease, chiefly in manufacturing. In Toronto, retail trade recorded improvement, but textile, electrical apparatus and other manufacturing plants, transportation and construction were slacker. In Ottawa, moderate curtailment was indicated, chiefly in transportation and manufacturing. In Hamilton, a decline was reported, largely in manufacturing and highway construction. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was an increase, mainly in iron and steel plants. In Winnipeg, an important reduction occurred in manufacturing, while other groups showed only slight changes. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed curtailment.

A downward movement was shown in manufacturing on December 1, but the decline was rather less than the average recorded in the years 1921-1930. Tobacco, rubber and iron and steel works recorded heightened activity; the increase in the metal group was largely due to the re-opening of the railway car shops closed down a few weeks previously. On the other hand, losses were reported in other manufacturing establishments. Logging, trade and shipping registered considerable seasonal improvement, but mining, communications, steam railway and local transportation, services and construction and maintenance showed reductions, those in the last named being very extensive.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1932.

At the close of November, 1932, reports were tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,797 labour organizations, including a membership of 161,058 persons. Of these, 36,783 or a percentage of 22.8 were unemployed contrasted with percentages of 22.0 in October and 18.6 in November, 1931. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Manitoba unions all reported better employment conditions than in October, the gains in the first two provinces named being the most substantial.

Improvement in the volume of work available to Nova Scotia coal miners was a large factor in the favourable situation reported from that province, while in New Brunswick the manufacturing industries, more especially the metal trades, were mainly responsible for the change. Alberta miners as in Nova Scotia indicated some employment advancement, the iron and steel trades in the same province showing heightened activity. Fractional improvement only was recorded by Manitoba unions. The most noteworthy declines in employment from October occurred in Saskatchewan where the manufacturing industries and steam railway operation showed curtailment, and in British Columbia dullness in building and construction operations were the main reason for the adverse situation reported. Conditions in Ontario were in addition, influenced largely by quietness in the building trades, activity in the manufacturing industries being also retarded. Quebec unions afforded the same volume of employment as in October, the percentage of inactivity remaining fairly high. The re-opening of railway car shops which had closed down during October favourably affected the attendant trades and industries in several provinces, though reduced time work continued to be in evidence. Compared with the situation in November, 1931, Nova Scotia unions alone reported a better employment volume, the gain being noteworthy and attributable to increased activity for coal miners. Of the declines in the other provinces the most extensive were registered by Ontario, Quebec and Alberta unions, the building trades in these provinces showing the most severe losses from November a year ago, though fair-sized recessions in activity were reported by New Brunswick and British Columbia unions.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report in greater detail, with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of November, 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of November, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 28,854 workers to position and effected a total of 27,383 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,182, of which 10,813 were of men and 3,369 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 13,201. Employers notified the Service of 28,683 vacancies, of which 22,262 were for men and 6,421 for women. Applications for work were received from 52,683 men and 12,482 women, a total of 65,165. An increase was shown in all transactions when the figures

were compared with those of the preceding month, but a decline was recorded in comparison with November, 1931, the reports for October, 1932, showing 23,222 vacancies offered, 56,877 applications made, and 22,205 placements effected, while in November, 1931, there were recorded 44,113 vacancies, 71,483 applications for work, and 43,326 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1932, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during November, 1932, was \$2,505,309, as compared with \$3,076,137 in the preceding month, and with \$7,282,117 in November, 1931.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the total value of contracts awarded for construction in Canada during 1932, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to \$132,872,400, which was the lowest level reached since 1918. Quebec led all the provinces with \$52,525,300, or 39·5 per cent of the Dominion total; Ontario was second with \$49,291,800, a decrease from 1931 of 60·7 per cent.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during December is estimated by the *MacLean Building Review* at \$4,190,100. Of this total, \$2,133,900 was for engineering purposes \$1,192,400 was for residential buildings; \$754,300 was for business buildings and \$109,500 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during December by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$1,476,000; Quebec, \$1,248,400; British Columbia, \$875,000; New Brunswick, \$355,000; Nova Scotia, \$187,400; Manitoba, \$33,500; Alberta, \$9,500; Saskatchewan, \$5,300.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 9.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the year 1932 was characterized by the continuance of the depression, the domestic financial background showing considerable betterment during the latter half. "The industries engaged in producing goods for direct consumption, notably clothing and food,

fared as is usual in depressions relatively better than groups devoted to the expansion of plant and equipment. The construction, iron and steel industries operated at a low percentage of capacity. While the output of the sugar, flour and textile industries was less than in 1931, the inelasticity of demand resulted in marked resistance to further reaction.

"The index of the physical volume of business maintained by the Bureau averaged 79·6 in the elapsed portion of 1932 compared with 93·5 in the preceding year. During the first part of the year the decline in business operations was severe, continuing the sharp contraction from 1929 to 1931. A combination of circumstances of a constructive character occurring about the mid-year led to an encouraging improvement in July. Subsequent declines offset the summer gains and a new low point in industrial activity was reached in October, adjustment being made throughout for seasonal tendencies.

"The trend of industrial employment, after the elimination of the seasonal factor, was somewhat similar to that of the physical volume of business as outlined above. The decline during the early months was relatively more severe than that indicated by the business index, the change in the method of dealing with unemployment relief having a marked bearing on the figures of employment in 1932. The sharp decline in the working forces engaged in construction compared with the more moderate recession in manufacturing plants indicates in part the effect of the altered method of dealing with governmental unemployment relief. The index of employment on the base of 1926 was 87·9 in 1932 compared with 102·5 in the preceding year."

**Coal.**—Canadian coal output in November amounted to 1,263,467 tons, a 17·6 per cent decline from the five-year average for the month of 1,532,919 tons. Bituminous coal production during the month totalled 729,244 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 59,137 tons, and lignite coal, 475,086 tons. Alberta mines produced 608,380 tons, a decrease of 1·5 per cent from the November, 1931, total of 617,716 tons. Nova Scotia's output of 375,415 tons was 2·4 per cent above the production in the corresponding month last year. Output from British Columbia mines totalled 129,318 tons as compared with 171,791 tons a year ago. Saskatchewan operators reported a production of 127,899 tons; in November, 1931, the output was 130,998 tons. New Brunswick mines produced 21,536 tons as against 14,339 tons a year ago. Coal imports into Canada declined 9·7 per cent to 1,508,202 tons from the November, 1927-1931, average of 1,670,947 tons. Anthracite coal imports totalled 342,989 tons, made



up of 197,696 tons from Great Britain, 126,027 tons from the United States, and 19,266 tons from Germany. From May to November Canada's anthracite requirements were drawn from the following sources: the United States, 42.5 per cent; Great Britain, 55.5 per cent; and Germany, 2.0 per cent. Importations of bituminous coal in November included 1,047,474 tons from the United States and 117,411 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal imports during the month consisted of 27 tons brought into Manitoba and 301 tons into British Columbia. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 33,255 tons or 51 per cent below the average for the month during the past five years of 67,956 tons. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario ports cleared 20,081 tons, and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports 13,174 tons. The Canadian coal supply (computed on the basis of production plus imports less exports) in November was 2,738,414 tons, a decline of 12.7 per cent from the 1927-1931 average for November of 3,135,910 tons. November's supply included 342,989 tons of anthracite coal, 1,863,222 tons of bituminous coal, 59,137 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 473,066 tons of lignite coal.

**EXTERNAL TRADE.** A summary of Canadian trade in November, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$37,769,047 as compared with \$37,094,525 in the preceding month and with \$46,911,012 in November, 1931. The chief imports in November, 1932, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$8,137,861; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$5,851,493; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$5,449,633.

The merchandise exported from Canada during November, 1932, amounted to \$45,944,520, as compared with \$56,626,095 in the preceding month, and with \$57,486,950 in November, 1931. The chief exports in November, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$19,518,116; wood, wood products and paper, \$10,720,585; non-ferrous metals and their products, \$4,811,723.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during December showed a substantial increase over that recorded for the previous month when no disputes of any magnitude occurred. The number of strikes and lockouts recorded was the same as that for November but the number of workers involved showed a substantial increase, due chiefly to a dispute in-

volving 1,200 coal miners at Reserve, N.S. As compared with December, 1931, although fewer strikes were recorded and a decline appeared in the time loss incurred, the number of workers involved was substantially higher, due also to the strike of coal miners mentioned above. There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 2,375 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,378 working days, as compared with twelve disputes, involving 1,130 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,653 working days in November, 1932. In December, 1931, there were on record fourteen disputes involving 1,258 workers and resulting in a time loss of 15,649 working days. At the end of the month there were on record five disputes involving approximately 250 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the unions involved.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities showed a slight decline for the beginning of December at \$7.04, as compared with \$7.09 for November. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.85 for December, 1931; \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for meats, although the prices of butter, bread, flour, rolled oats and evaporated apples were also lower. A substantial seasonal advance occurred in the prices of eggs, while potatoes were also slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.01 at the beginning of December as compared with \$16.10 for November; \$17.76 for December, 1931; \$20.46 for December, 1930; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. Rent declined in several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was lower at 64.0 for December as compared with 64.8 for November; 70.3 for December, 1931; 77.7 for December, 1930; 96.0 for December, 1929; 98.0 for December, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.4 for December, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were:



the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to decreases in the prices of barley, oats, wheat, corn, flour, bran and shorts which more than offset higher prices for flax and canned vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for fish, hides, leather, steers, hogs, cured meats and eggs which more than offset advances in the prices of calves, lambs, fresh meats, milk and butter; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of reduced quotations for lumber, lath and shingles; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower

prices for copper, copper wire bars, silver and tin which more than offset slightly higher prices for lead and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of shellac and potassium iodide. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group advanced, the former mainly because of higher prices for steel tank plates and hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, and the latter due to advances in the prices of imported bituminous coal and sulphur. The Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group was unchanged.

### The Five-Day Week in American Industry in 1932

The extent of the 5-day week in American industry in 1932 is described in an article appearing in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington, D.C.) for November. The 5-day week as a permanent policy is stated to be now in force in 5.4 per cent of the establishments, with 8.4 per cent of the employees, which were covered by a comprehensive survey just completed by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. In manufacturing industries 12.3 per cent of the employees have been placed on a 5-day schedule, the automobile industry, with 67.2 per cent, having the largest proportionate number of employees under the plan. The questionnaires on which these results are based were answered by 44,025 establishments, having 3,848,394 employees, and representing 102 industries or industrial groups. A similar survey for 1931 showed that 2.4 per cent of the establishments reporting had permanently adopted the 5-day week for all or a part of their employees, and that 5.6 per cent of their employees had been placed on the schedule.

The 5-day week schedule, as adopted by the establishments covered, does not indicate uniformity as to the number of hours worked per week. In a number of cases the hours of the former sixth day are spread, either in whole or in part, over the new schedule of 5 days. In other cases, the establishments are operating on a 6 or even 7-day basis, but have so arranged their schedules that the individual employees work only on 5 days of the week.

The same publication also contains a summary of the annual survey of union wage rates and hours of labour in the "time-work" trades in 67 cities, made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics as of May, 1932. The agreement for a permanent basic 5-day week was found widespread in the building trades and to quite an extent in several of the other trades canvassed. In a few instances the agreement was that the provision for a week of five days, or even less,

was temporary in character, running for a fixed period or indefinitely until further agreement. Some of the curtailment of working hours reported, especially those for less than five days a week, was made to spread work among the members. The percentage given is not to be assumed as indicating in every instance a permanent status.

Of the full membership reported, 56 per cent had a recognized working week of 5 days or less, a small fraction of 1 per cent had a 5-day week or less for one-half of a year but less than a full year, and 3.1 per cent had a 5-day week for some part of the year less than one-half.

Intensive study is being given by the Department of Social Research, of McGill University, Montreal, to the subject of unemployment and related problems. Professor Leonard C. Marsh recently announced that eighteen graduate students are now at work on various aspects of the question, the various investigations covering the following subjects: employment and unemployment problems of the food and drink trades of Montreal; the Montreal labour market and the problems of unemployment re-adjustment; the employment history of discharged workers in Montreal; employment and social adjustment problems of the Slavic immigrant groups and among those of Germanic and Scandinavian origin; comparative standards of living among immigrant groups and their relation to employment adjustment; employment and unemployment problems of the cotton textile trades in Montreal, with special reference to technical development; types and extent of technological displacement in Montreal industries; employment stabilization in the iron and steel and allied industries; and the legal status of the employed and unemployed wage earner in Quebec and its social and economic implications.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A BOARD of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour during December to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The point at issue relates to the perpetuation and application of the rule governing "regulation of mileage," including conditions under which demoted engineers may take and hold posi-

tions of firemen. The number of employees directly concerned is stated to be 4,500. The personnel of the Board is as follows:—the Honourable Mr. Justice A. Courtney Kingstone, of Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. F. Curzon Dobell, Advocate, of Montreal, P.Q., and W. F. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston, Ontario, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Shipping Interests of Port of Saint John, N.B., and Their Longshoremen

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between various shipping interests of the port of Saint John, N.B., and certain of their employees being general longshore workers, coal handlers and trimmers, and shipliners, members of Locals 273, 810, and 1039, International Longshoremen's Association, presented its findings to the Minister of Labour in December. Wage reductions proposed by the employing companies were the cause of the dispute, 1,307 employees being directly affected. The Board was composed as follows: Colonel E. C. Weyman, of Saint John, N.B., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. A. L. W. MacCallum, of Montreal, P.Q., and John Nicholas Small, of Saint John, N.B., nominees of the companies and employees, respectively. The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. MacCallum. Mr. Small did not concur in the Board's recommendations and submitted a minority report.

The recommendations of the Board, which in the main upheld the shipping companies' proposal to decrease wage rates ten cents an hour, were not accepted by the employees. Subsequently direct negotiations between the parties were renewed and an agreement was reached, the employees accepting the companies' compromise offer of a ten per cent reduction in wages.

The minority report contains certain assertions to which the chairman takes exception. With respect to the statement regarding the alleged failure of the Board to endeavour to promote conciliation, the chairman, Mr. Weyman, states that on several occasions at various stages of the investigation he canvassed the other members of the Board together, and

the member nominated by the employees separately, as to what could be done toward bringing the parties to the dispute into agreement, but with no indication of any prospect of success. He also states that the minutes of the Board signed "correct" by all three members record that at the afternoon sessions held on November 29 and 30 this matter was discussed by the Board, while the entire forenoon session of December 1, which was attended by the chief representatives of the employees and of the employers, was devoted to a special effort towards effecting conciliation; that again and again throughout the investigation he asked the other Board members for any suggestion that either could make as to mediation, and that neither at any time made any suggestion other than the plan unanimously reached for a conference during the morning session of December 1.

The chairman adds that, before the Board's report was submitted for signature, the part which refers to the efforts at conciliation was read over by all three members of the Board present together in session, and no comment, objection or suggestion whatever was made by the member nominated by the employees, whereas he did object to other portions of the report.

As to Mr. Small's reasons for requesting that the Board be reconvened, the chairman denies that he gave any such undertakings as referred to in paragraphs one and two and states that he cannot understand how any of his remarks could have been understood as set forth in the minority report; also that he considered the action suggested in paragraphs three and four to be unnecessary.

The text of the report of the Board and of the minority report is given below.



## Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between various shipping interests of the port of Saint John, N.B. (Employer), and certain of their employees being general longshore workers, coal handlers and trimmers, and shipliners, members of Locals 273, 810, and 1039, International Longshoremen's Association (Employees).*

To the Honourable

The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established November 7, 1932, in the above matter and composed of Colonel E. C. Weyman, of Saint John, N.B., Chairman; Mr. John Nicholas Small, of Saint John, N.B., nominated by the employees; and Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, of Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the employers, assembled in the city of Saint John, November 22, 1932.

The employers were represented by:—

Mr. David W. Ledingham, Mr. William A. Wainwright, and Mr. Walter T. Miller, for employers generally.

Mr. Wilfred L. Heeley, for Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

Mr. Frank P. Starr, for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd.

Mr. O. P. Stensrud, for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.

Mr. Harold C. Schofield, for Cunard Line.

The employees were represented by:—

Mr. James E. Tighe, Vice-Pres., I.L.A., for all employees.

Mr. David L. Reid, Pres., and Mr. Joseph Monteith, Sec., Local 273, I.L.A., for longshore workers.

Mr. Wendell P. Thorne, Pres., Mr. William K. McLeod, Sec., and Mr. James T. Steen, member, Local 1039, I.L.A., for shipliners.

Mr. John Frst, Pres., Mr. William Ward, Sec.-Treas., Mr. George W. Cook, Business Agent, and Mr. Peter McGinnis, member, Local 810, I.L.A., for coal handlers.

By three several written agreements dated October 27, 1931, the longshoremen, the shipliners and the coal handlers contracted with their employers for the rates of wages, working conditions and various other terms during their future employment. In accordance with one of the provisions thereof, the employers gave notice that the agreements would terminate on October 31, 1932.

The employers also offered to enter into a new agreement providing for a reduction in wages and certain other changes. This proposal was not accepted by the employees.

The employees then applied for this Board. The Board was established under and in accordance with the provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. And all members of the Board took the required oath of office.

The Board held nineteen sessions, commencing on the twenty-second day of November and ending on the third day of December instant. At ten of these sessions representatives of the employers and of the employees were present; at the other nine only the members of the Board and their secretary were present. The Board, in the same series of sessions thoroughly investigated the above-mentioned disputes. Various witnesses gave evidence under oath. And the Board has carefully perused the written briefs filed by the representatives of all parties to the disputes, and has heard what was alleged and urged by the representatives of the employees and by the representatives of the employers; and has carefully studied certain published reports of the Department of Labour and statistics published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The Board throughout the investigation gave especial care to the creation of an atmosphere and situation that might make it possible for the parties to the dispute to reach an agreement among themselves. One session with only the chief representative of each of the parties present was devoted entirely to that end and the situation frankly and thoroughly discussed and, at the request of the Board, these two representatives also conferred privately.

No agreement could seem to be reached. And it appeared to be the wish of all parties that the matter should be left to the Board to decide what should be done and to make its recommendations.

Accordingly the Board begs to submit its report as follows:—

The facts and considerations in the matter of the dispute between the longshore workers and their employers are so similar to the facts and considerations in the matter of the dispute between the shipliners and their employers, that both disputes may be conveniently dealt with together. But the facts and considerations in the dispute between the coal handlers and their employers are somewhat different, and this report will subsequently deal with the latter dispute separately.

### I. *Re* DISPUTES BETWEEN LONGSHOREMEN AND SHIPLINERS, AND THEIR EMPLOYERS

The following are the facts admitted by all parties to the disputes, or established by evidence received by the Board.

1. The work engaged in by both parties is mostly a general import and export traffic and does not originate locally, nor is its final



destination local, and may be designated as a portion of the world trade.

2. The changes in volume of this trade, through the port of Saint John in recent years, are revealed by the following figures, showing a sharp and decided decline.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Tonnage
1928.....	578,477	1,230,422	1,808,899
1929.....	592,591	1,150,723	1,743,314
1930.....	681,314	724,304	1,405,618
1931.....	596,596	684,081	1,280,677
1932 (11 months).....	476,344	445,890	922,234

3. Neither the employers nor their employees are in any way responsible for this decline in traffic, but it is due to world conditions, which neither can control, and work alike a hardship upon both.

4. Ocean freight rates from 1928 to the present time on exports have declined all the way from forty-five per cent to ten per cent, and on imports between fifteen and twenty-five per cent.

5. The employers in this trade are "having a hard time" financially. In most cases their operations are resulting in losses, in many cases serious. Only a few have kept their balances out of the red figures.

6. The aggregate earnings by the employees from their employment as longshoremen during the last twelve months was very much less than in preceding years; and the figures submitted to the Board indicated that their aggregate wages from this employment was not reasonably sufficient for maintaining their accustomed mode of living. Rates of wages per hour have remained the same but volume of work had decreased. The volume had also decreased somewhat in consequence of the Canadian Pacific last year introducing the use of motor tractors and trailers in place of hand trucks.

7. The cost of living index number in Canada, and the cost per week of a wage earner's family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities of Canada, and the rates of wages paid to various waterfront labourers in the city of Saint John are shown in the following table (next column).

Calculations from the above table reveal that, since January, 1932, the wages from one hour's work at sixty cents per hour has been sufficient to purchase as much or more of the things one does purchase, as or than, the wages from one hour's work at seventy cents per hour could purchase at any time during

the five years prior to June 1, 1930. Since last April even less than sixty cents will purchase as much.

Year	Long-shoremen's wages per hour	Ship-liners' wages per hour	Coal handlers' wages per hour	Cost of wage earners' weekly budget in Sept.	Cost of living index number per Labour Gazette
	cents	cents	cents	\$ cts.	
1914....	35			14 33	103
1915....	35				107
1916....	35			15 01	124
1917....	37½			18 57	143
1918....	45		70	21 11	162
1919....	60		70	22 88	176
1920....	70	60-65	80	26 38	190
1921....	70	60-65	80	22 37	161
1922....	55		65	20 90	156-157
1923....	55	50	65	20 97	156-159
1924....	65	60	75	20 65	153-157
1925....	65	60	75	21 02	155-160
1926....	65	60	75	21 15	156-159
1927....	65	60	75	21 05	155-157
1928....	70	65	80	21 38	155-158
1929....	70	65	80	21 90	156-160
1930....	70	65	80	20 75	159-151
1931....	70	65	80	18 06	150-135
1932....	70	65	80	16 34	133-126

8. Productivity of labour. No evidence was adduced toward showing any variation in this factor during the last ten years. And in the absence of any such evidence it is taken as constant.

9. No evidence of any variation in any other factor that is usually taken into account in determining fair wages was presented to the Board or could be found by the Board.

10. The method of paying for work by the hour has been in force in the port of Saint John for many years, and the same method is in force in other Atlantic ports. No change in this method is desired by the longshoremen or by their employers.

11. The rates of wages, heretofore in force during the last twenty years or longer, have been determined by the usual bargaining contracts entered into and mutually agreed to by both employers and employees, and have not been adopted as the result of strikes, lockouts or any other violence.

The matters in dispute centered largely about three points.

A. Whether there should be any reduction in wages, and how much. The employers asked for a reduction of ten cents per hour.

B. When loading from hand trucks, to what extent should the gangs be increased if the employers have the option of increasing the sling loads.

C. What should be the minimum size of gang when loading from trailers hauled by motor tractors.

*A. Re Wages.*—The rate of wages having been fixed at a base of seventy cents per hour by mutual agreement made in October, 1927, the Board is of the opinion it may properly assume that seventy cents per hour was a fair rate of wages per hour at the time it was mutually agreed upon. The relations between the varying rates of wages in the preceding seven years and the varying cost of living index numbers during those preceding years approximated the relation between the seventy cent rate and the cost of living index in 1927. Sixty cents now has more purchasing power than seventy cents had in October, 1927, and therefore is a higher wage per hour than the seventy cents per hour rate was in 1927, unless there have, since 1927, intervened new factors affecting the situation.

(i) The employees urged that the serious decline in their aggregate wage per week, per month, per season and per year from this employment was a factor that affected the situation and demonstrated that the rate per hour should now be not less than seventy cents. This submission needs careful consideration and analysis.

An employee's aggregate wages per week, month, etc., (the rate per hour being fixed) depends entirely upon the number of hours he works. (The evidence presented to the Board indicated that in general during the last winterport season the men worked less than four hours per day on the average).

The rate per hour is fixed. The total number of labour hours may be taken as fixed, since it depends almost entirely upon the volume of traffic and the kind of commodities in that traffic, both of which are beyond the control of either of the parties. The other factor is the number of men engaged in performing that fixed number of labour hours.

So the real cause of the lower aggregate wages of each man per week, month, etc., has been—too small a volume of traffic and/or too many longshoremen sharing in handling that traffic.

The argument of the employees, therefore, amounts to this,—that the wage per hour should not be lowered for the reason that there are not enough labour hours, that is, the number of labour hours should control the rate of wages per hour. Were that a proper principle to apply then, if the aggregate labour hours were still further greatly reduced, the rate of wages per hour should be correspondingly increased, and conversely, if the aggregate of labour hours were greatly increased the rate of wages per hour should be correspondingly cut down. The Board is of the opinion that neither of these results would be

equitable, and therefore, that the aggregate number of labour hours does not and should not control the wage rate per hour.

(ii) The employees urged that a man's aggregate wages per week, month or year are not sufficient to maintain him and his family at a proper standard of living and therefore the rate of wages per hour should not be lowered. It was not argued that if a man had the opportunity of performing a reasonably full time number of labour hours that then he would still be unable to maintain a proper standard of life. The real cause then of his being unable to maintain a proper standard of living is this—he has not the chance to work, and actually does not work enough hours. Therefore, with reference to the matter before the Board, this is the same argument as above—that lack of labour hours should control the rate of wages per hour, and as stated above the Board is of the opinion that the aggregate number of labour hours does not and should not control the rate of wages per hour.

(iii) The employees urged that the rate of wages per hour should not be lowered because they now do a larger volume of work per hour, they now handle a larger tonnage per hour.

In this there are two considerations—the first is the work done by the men, i.e., the actual effort put forth by muscle and brain and co-ordination of the two. Do men now work faster or more slowly than formerly? Is the work heavier or lighter than formerly? Is it more or less fatiguing than formerly? On these points no evidence at all was submitted to the Board. Argument was made but no facts supporting the argument were proved or attempted to be proved by either the employers or the employees. And the Board has no reason for thinking that these employees work any harder or less hard than their fathers did before them, or that the productivity of their labour is either greater or less than that of their predecessors.

The second consideration is this. It is a fact that by reason of the present use of improved and new mechanical appliances, the employees do handle more tons per hour than formerly. Should they therefore have a higher wage per hour than if it were not used? These mechanical appliances are provided by the employers and their use and co-ordination organized by the employers. Their use may entail more physical and mental effort on the part of the employees or it may entail less. On this there was no evidence to support either view. The Board is, therefore, of opinion that this factor (if it be a factor at all) does



not affect the situation as to what is now a fair wage per hour compared with 1927.

(iv) The employees also urged that one of the things the country needs, to restore it to prosperity, is an increase, not a decrease, in purchasing power of its wage earners along with its other citizens, and that is a reason for not lowering the rate of wages per hour. There is one fact bearing on the point: Sixty cents now has more purchasing power than seventy cents had in 1927. Again, should it be desirable as a policy to artificially keep up or increase the purchasing power of the employees, who should stand that extra cost? No reasons have been advanced why the employers should stand this extra cost and the Board knows no reason. The Board is, therefore, of the opinion that the desirability of increasing purchasing power generally is no valid reason why it should decide that the rate of wages per hour in these instances should be higher than it would otherwise decide is fair.

(v) The Board has assumed that the seventy cent wage rate adopted by agreement in 1927 was a fair rate at the time it was adopted. It might, therefore, be argued that the same wage rate, seventy cents per hour, provided for in the agreements of October, 1931, was also a fair rate of wages per hour at that time. But this is not the opinion of the Board, reached after a study of the relationship of the rates of wages to the cost of living index numbers and of the other factors affecting the situation. In the autumn of 1931 employers and employees alike were in the midst of the uncertainties and changes then in the process of developing in this traffic and it was not realized to what extent traffic would decline, freight rates would decline, the cost of living index numbers would decline or the full length or extent of the depression conditions generally. The necessity of readjustments in rates of wages so as to bring them more in line with actual conditions and what business and industry ought fairly to pay and employees ought fairly to receive had not then been fully realized. All parties were desirous of striving their utmost to maintain the then-existing conditions, including the existing rates of wages. It also is apparent from a study of the relation between rates of wages and cost of living index numbers that alteration in the rates of wages, whether upwards or downwards, have had a distinct tendency to lag behind the events which made such changes necessary. There is also the special circumstance before the Board that the agreements while heretofore made from year to year are in fact made immediately before the winterport season, and largely for the purpose

of settling the rates for that short season of five months, and that they simply continue during the following slack summer season. In view of all these circumstances the Board is of the opinion that it ought not to assume that the wage rate per hour provided by the agreements of 1931 should be taken as conclusive of the fairness of the rate at that time.

(vi) The Board has been unable to find any other factor influencing the determination of the rates of wages that would have a tendency to increase the rate per hour or to maintain the rate above that asked for by the employers.

(vii) The employers are willing to pay the longshoremen sixty cents per hour for handling general cargo and seventy cents per hour for handling bulk cargo. The Board is of the opinion that these rates for longshoremen are as good, having in mind the present cost of living, as the rates provided for in the 1927 agreement under the cost of living conditions of that year and the two following years; and therefore the Board recommends that new agreements be entered into between the longshoremen and their employers providing for wages per hour at those rates.

(viii) To the shipliners, the employers have offered fifty-five cents per hour for day work. This is a greater reduction than is that contained in their offer to the longshoremen. No reason for this difference was advanced. The number of labour hours available to the shipliners in comparison with the number of labour hours available to the longshoremen is very small. The resulting saving to the employers consequent upon not equalizing the two offers is a mere bagatelle to the employers. It is true that fifty-five cents during the past summer and autumn months would purchase as much and slightly more than sixty-five cents would in 1927, but it is only slightly more and the margin very small. The Board, therefore, is of opinion that the employers might very well have offered to the shipliners a rate that entailed no greater reduction than the offer to the longshoremen. To treat both classes of labourers alike would require that the wage per hour paid to shipliners should be within a small fraction of fifty-six cents per hour for day work and the Board recommends that an agreement be entered into between the shipliners and their employers providing for wages at fifty-six cents per hour for day work and eighty-four cents per hour for night work.

*B. Re Sling Loads When Taken from Hand Trucks.*—Previous agreements have fixed a sort of standard size of sling load and a



standard minimum gang and all parties are agreed upon these provisions. During the last year, under the 1931 agreement, the employers when loading cargo had the option of increasing the sling load but, when they did, the gang had to be increased by at least two men. The object of the employers in wishing to increase the sling load is to speed up the loading operations. The longshoremen seek to have this clause in the 1931 agreement omitted from the proposed new agreement. The Board considers this is not, or should not, be a matter of pay. If it were, it should be dealt with by a special schedule providing a different rate of pay if that were fair. Neither party considers that is desirable. The Board considers it is a provision directed to securing proper working conditions only, and therefore this privilege of organizing his loading operations by increasing the sling load when deemed advisable should be allowed the employer. Rules only securing proper working conditions in such events should be included. The rule that when sling loads are increased men should be added to the gang, loading and stowing such sling loads, is satisfactory to all parties so long as the sling load is not increased too much. When, however, the sling load is increased by one-half the standard size, then the employees want four men added to the minimum gang. The employers urge so many additional men are not necessary in many cases. The Board gave a lot of consideration to the possibility of framing equitable rules to govern such cases. The difficulty encountered was the multiplicity of conditions the rule should cover, growing out of the various differences between one ship and another, the differences in commodities being loaded, and the differences in the kind of packages containing them. It also appeared that there have been no serious abuses for lack of such rules so far, nor have any abuses been of frequent occurrence. At other ports the agreements are silent on this point. Altogether the Board thought that there should be more experience with, and observation of, the working of this rather new practice to discover the bases and relationships upon which suitable and equitable rules could be framed, and recommends that no change in the rules be included in the proposed agreement attempting to cover this point.

*C. Re Minimum Gangs and Maximum Size of Sling Loads When Motor Tractors and Trailers are Used Instead of Hand Trucks.*—The employees desire that in such operations a larger minimum gang should be used. The

employers want it left open so that each gang may have over sixteen only the additional number of men that can advantageously be used. In this case too the difficulty is what rule or rules will be equitable and fair for the many many varying cases that daily occur. This method of loading and discharging is used only by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, at this port and has been in use here only during the last winter-port season. In the port of Montreal the same method has been in use two summer seasons—a total of about fourteen months, and there are no such rules in the longshoremen's agreements there regarding this point.

The Board tried its utmost to enable the longshoremen and their employers to mutually agree on some suitable rule or rules, but without success.

Advice from an experienced and impartial stevedore or other person of like experience gained from an extended observation of such work would be highly desirable before this Board could conclude that any such proposed rules are necessary at all, and then, as to how they should be framed.

The Board was not convinced that such rules are reasonably necessary for defining working conditions to safeguard the health, safety and well-being of the employees. In this particular the Board recommends no change, but that the clauses that were in the last agreement should be included in the next.

*D. Regarding Double Rates* per hour being paid for work on Sundays and holidays and at meal hours. This plan has been mutually agreeable and considered as fair by all parties to the agreements for many years. No strong reason for making any change at this time was advanced by the employers.

*E. Regarding Minimum Time* allowed when men are ordered out for work, the same is true. The plan seemed not to entail any hardship upon the employers. It ensures greater care in organizing the work, and that is all to the good.

The Board, therefore, recommends that the provisions in former contracts regarding double time and minimum time be included in the proposed new agreements.

*F. Re Shipliners' Work.*—The shipliners wished a new clause added to their agreement providing that "all sweeping and cleaning of shed after cargo" should be done by shipliners. They also strongly urged that shipliners are specialized skilled carpenters. The Board is of opinion that specialized

skilled carpenters should not necessarily be employed to sweep and clean up sheds after cargo, and receive shipliners' wages for such work; and recommends that such a clause should not be included in the proposed agreement.

The shipliners also wished a new clause added to the agreement providing that "all fittings in connection with stowing of cargoes" shall be done by shipliners. All parties informed the Board that most of this work is actually being done by shipliners or by long-shoremen, and that only one employer uses his full time employees to do this work when it is of a simple nature, really not requiring a carpenter but only a general workman who can saw or chop blocks and drive nails or spikes to secure the blocks. This kind of shoring does not appear to the Board to be the kind of work that reasonably requires a specialized skilled carpenter. Therefore, the Board is of the opinion that it should not recommend that such a new clause be added to the agreement.

Attached hereto are drafts of the provisions that should be in the proposed agreements embodying therein the terms which the Board in this report recommend and all the terms which are desired by one or other of the parties and are acceptable to both. In form the draft is nearly like previous contracts between the parties in accordance with the wish of both.

The Board further recommends that the proposed new agreement shall become effective just as soon as legally possible.

## II. RE DISPUTE BETWEEN COAL HANDLERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS

The following are the facts admitted by all parties to the dispute or established by evidence received by the Board.

1. The work engaged in is almost entirely the importation of coal for the domestic market.

2. There has been no significant changes in the volume of these imports during the last four years.

3. Of the employer parties to the dispute, only two are much interested. (a) The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., imports its coals at this port and markets them in a wholesale trade. (b) R. P. & W. F. Starr Ltd., import coal for their domestic retail trade. These two companies together import almost half of total coals imported at Saint John. The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., alone imports over one-third of the total. It has its own docks fully equipped with modern unloading devices. Its aggregate payroll to the coal handlers is very much less per ton than in

the case of the other coal merchants. The remainder of the coal handlers' earnings are derived from the other coal merchants in Saint John who, excepting R. P. & W. F. Starr Ltd., are not parties to this dispute and together import slightly over half the total imports. Another fact is that Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., imports soft coals of a lesser value per ton than the hard coals.

4. The aggregate earnings by the coal handlers have not declined in the last four or five years but have remained fairly constant measured in dollars.

5. Calculations from cost of living index numbers quoted above in this report reveal that seventy cents will now purchase more than eighty cents in the years 1927 to 1930.

6. The other coal merchants in Saint John who are not parties to this dispute have agreements with the coal handlers which are identical in terms with the agreement dated October 27, 1931, between the same coal handlers and the employers who are parties to this dispute. And none of these other coal merchants have given notice to the coal handlers of the termination of those agreements.

**A. Wages.**—The chief matter in dispute is whether wages should be reduced from eighty cents per hour for day work to seventy cents per hour which the employers offer.

As in the matter of the other disputes and for the same reasons the Board assumes that eighty cents per hour was a fair rate of wages in 1927 when the rate was raised to that figure by the mutual agreement between the coal handlers and their employers. And for the same reasons as outlined earlier in this report the Board declined to assume that eighty cents per hour was a fair rate in October, 1931, when the last agreement between the parties was made. Seventy cents now has more purchasing power than eighty cents had in 1927 and, therefore, is a higher wage per hour than the eighty cents per hour rate was in 1927 unless there have, since 1927, intervened new factors affecting the situation.

None of the alleged factors affecting the situation which were urged upon the Board relating to the other disputes are applicable to this dispute excepting one—the desirability of maintaining or increasing purchasing power of the citizens generally as a policy directed to restoring prosperity. And that argument the Board as before does not consider should influence its decision as to the fairness of a rate of wages.

It was, however, strongly urged by the coal handlers that their rate of wages should not be less than eighty cents per hour because the other coal merchants are under contract



to pay that rate and are content to pay that rate. The evidence of the other coal merchants given before the Board was not very specific as to whether they were content because they considered the rate of wages fair or whether they were content because they had signed contracts and would honour their contracts. Some of those other coal merchants, who let us assume are content, also stated that they are able to pass on to their customers the cost of wages paid to the coal handlers. Others made unsatisfactory answers on this point and said the price to their customers was settled by competition. But this competition is between local merchants who are all in the same boat. One frankly said it made no difference about the rate so long as all the merchants were in the same position.

The retail coal merchants seem to be in the same position as the stevedore who gave evidence before the Board and stated it made no difference financially to him. He simply passed on to the merchants, with whom he contracted, the cost of the wages of the coal handlers he employed.

So the parties most interested in the reduction of the coal handlers' wages so far as the retail coal merchants are concerned seem to be their customers, none of whom was a party to this dispute or represented at all. With reference to the wholesale coal business that appears to be also true in so far as the customers are local retailers, but in so far as the customers are not local retailers it may not be true.

Under all these circumstances the Board is of opinion that the evidence given by these other coal merchants is a very unsafe guide to the Board as to what is a fair rate of wages independently of existing contracts. And the Board is of opinion that seventy cents per hour is not lower than a fair rate of wages per hour.

The employers who are parties to the dispute are willing to pay seventy cents per hour for day work and ninety cents per hour for night work and, therefore, the Board recommends that a new contract be entered into upon that basis.

*B. Minimum Time.*—The employers ask that the minimum time, for which a coal handler shall be paid, be fixed at one hour. Careful enquiry was made regarding the object and effect of this proposal. The rule heretofore in force has generally speaking been approximately satisfactory to all parties and this Board, as in the case of the other disputes, recommends no change but that the

existing rules be included in the next agreement.

*C. Re Rates for Overtime, Sundays and Holidays.*—The employers asked for a change to provide for time and one-half instead of double time. For the same reasons as in the last preceding paragraph the Board recommends no change in these rules.

The Board has in mind that the immediate adoption of the foregoing recommendation regarding rates of wages may result in two rates of wages for the same kind of work in the port.

It may, therefore, be urged that the recommendation should not become effective before October 31, 1933, the date upon which the other coal dealers who have independent contracts for the present rates could terminate those contracts.

Uniformity in rates is highly desirable.

It is also desirable that a party who should be required to pay a certain rate of wages shall not be required to pay anymore. If, therefore, the employers who are parties to this dispute were required to pay more than the recommended seventy cents during the next eleven months they are thereby penalized by reason not of their own fault but by reason of someone else entering into a year to year contract and electing to give no notice of termination, or carelessly, or inadvertently permitting the notice day to pass without giving notice. This does not appeal to the Board as being fair.

The duty of this Board is to make up its own mind as to what is right and fair regarding the dispute referred to the Board by the parties concerned. Having made up its mind as to what is fair and just, it would appear to be a dangerous precedent to recommend the postponing of the going into operation of the fair and just rate simply because one of the parties thereto happens to have a more favourable rate for the same service with other third parties. After carefully considering the results that may ensue, notwithstanding the same, the Board is of the opinion and recommends that such new rate of wages herein above recommended should commence at as early a date as legally possible.

Attached hereto also is a draft of the provisions that should be in the proposed agreement between the coal handlers and their employers embodying the terms herein above recommended and also including the terms which one or other of the parties wish and are acceptable to the other. The form adheres to that heretofore used in accordance with the request of both.

During the course of the investigation, it was brought to the attention of the Board that a compromise offer had been made by the employers stipulating that it was made without prejudice, and that this compromise offer had not been accepted. Since this offer was made "without prejudice" the Board is of opinion that the fact that this offer was made has no bearing on the present dispute and the Board has treated it in that way. To do otherwise would tend to deter parties from making compromise offers, whereas such should be encouraged.

Dated this sixth day of December, 1932, at Saint John, New Brunswick, and

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) EDWARD C. WEYMAN,  
*Chairman and Member.*

(Sgd.) A. L. W. MACCALLUM,  
*Member.*

I do not concur in the above report but dissent therefrom and beg to submit a minority report under separate cover.

(Sgd.) J. N. SMALL,  
*Member.*

#### RE LONGSHOREMEN'S PROPOSED AGREEMENT WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS

#### DRAFT of Provisions Recommended by the Board, and of Provisions Agreed to by both Parties

1. *The Rate of Wages* shall be sixty cents per hour day or night for handling general cargo, and seventy cents per hour day or night for handling bulk cargoes.

2. (a) *Same men shall not be ordered back* to work either day or night while other men are available, except when ship is within three hours of finishing or shifting from berth to berth when the same gangs shall carry on.

(b) If any gang is required to work through any meal hour, double time shall be allowed at the prevailing rate of wages for such meal hour, and for such time thereafter until relieved.

3. *Nine hours* shall constitute a day's or night's work.

4. *Minimum Time:*—(a) For rigging and un-rigging of gear, hauling of staging and handling hatches, the men shall be paid from time ordered out, but not less than two hours pay at the prevailing rate.

(b) For handling ship's lines, when docking or shifting ship, men shall be paid from time ordered out, but not less than two hours at single rate during week days at all times, and two hours double time on Sundays and holidays at all times.

5. (a) *Day Work.*—Two hours' pay shall be allowed when men are ordered out for day work except when ship's representative decides weather conditions prevent working. When gangs have worked during the morning and the same gangs resume work at 1 p.m. and there-

after are knocked off on account of weather conditions, or on account of ship finishing, they shall be paid for actual time worked from 1 p.m.

(b) *Night Work.*—When men are ordered out for 7 p.m. they shall be paid for a minimum of two hours. When gangs who have stopped working at midnight resume work at 1 a.m. and thereafter are knocked off on account of weather conditions or on account of ship finishing, they shall be paid for actual time worked after 1 a.m. but not less than for two hours (in case of finishing ship, time being reckoned for each gang until its hatch is finished).

(c) *Saturday Night Work.*—Subject to Section 7 (d), when gangs are ordered out on Saturday night they shall be paid a full night's pay until regular knocking-off time except when ship is finishing, in which case each gang shall be paid until their hatch is completed, but not less than two hours. If one or more gangs are required to work through beyond knocking-off time in order to finish ship, they shall be paid at the prevailing rate. On Saturday night if men are knocked off before 11 p.m. on account of weather conditions (which term includes weather conditions causing delay in arrival of the vessel for which men are called out) the men shall be paid until knocked off, but for not less than two hours.

(d) *Sunday Finishing.*—In the case of a ship finishing on Saturday night, and weather conditions prevent working, same men may be ordered back for 7 a.m. Sunday.

(e) *Ordering Out Hours.*—Orders for men to commence work at 7 a.m. shall be given at or before 5 p.m. on the day previous.

If required at 9 a.m. orders shall be given at or before 8 a.m.

If required at 1 p.m. orders shall be given before 11 a.m.

If required at 7 p.m. orders shall be given at or before 4.30 p.m.

(f) *Meal Hours* are from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m.; noon to 1 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and midnight to 1 a.m.

6. *Cancellation.*—All gangs, when ordered shall not be subject to cancellation except as provided by Section 16.

7. (a) *Sundays, Holidays, Etc.*—Double time at the prevailing rate of wages if men are required to work on Sundays, or the following holidays—Dominion Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, Victoria Day, King's Birthday and that these Sundays and Holidays shall constitute twenty four hours from midnight to midnight.

(b) Should any of these holidays fall on a Sunday and the following Monday be declared a holiday by the Government such Monday shall be considered a holiday under this Section.

(c) Saturday half holiday shall prevail from June 1 to September 30, but men shall work during such half holiday, if required. Double time rates shall prevail from 1 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday.

(d) Mails, baggage and express carried by mail or passenger ships shall be handled at all times at the prevailing rate of wage. Time shall count from the time men are ordered to report for work but not less than two hours. Orders to gangs shall be given at ordering out hours stipulated in Section 5 (e).



8. *Labour Day*.—No work shall be performed on Labour Day, except handling mails, baggage and express as per Section 7 (d) when double time shall be paid.

9. *Extra Pay*.—Ten (10) cents per hour extra shall be paid for wet hides in bundles, acid phosphate, and tankage in bags.

10. (a) *Deal Boat* shall mean any ship loading only lumber after the discharge of her cargo.

(b) *Cargo Boat* shall mean any ship taking general cargo and lumber, or without lumber.

(c) *Timber Boat* shall mean any ship whose cargo discharged at Saint John consists of ninety per cent or more of lumber; and fourteen men shall constitute a gang. Where the ship or stevedore controls staking extra longshoremen per gang as required shall be employed.

11. *Gangs*.—Fifteen (15) men shall constitute a gang for loading and discharging sugar at the refinery. Sixteen (16) men shall constitute a gang for loading or discharging general cargo.

In the case of deal boats the number of men per gang shall not be less than twelve (12) except when working two winches at a hatch—then an extra man shall be employed making thirteen (13) in deal gang. Not less than six (6) men shall be employed in the hold of a deal boat when loading lumber out of lighters or cars.

12. *No Man shall Stay in the Hold* of any ship or vessel while grain is running.

13. *All Orders to the Men* shall be issued through their gang foremen.

14. *All Freight when Trucked Outside* between sheds shall have two men on truck.

15. *Pay Days*.—All companies shall start paying the men as soon after 1 p.m. on Saturday as possible during the winter months, payrolls shall be made up to Friday at 5 p.m. Between May 1 and October 31 all companies shall start paying the men at 10.30 a.m., payrolls shall be made up to Saturday at 5 a.m.

16. *Confirmation Orders*.—Longshoremen agree to have a man stationed in their office between 4.15 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Sundays for the purpose of receiving confirmatory orders for gangs required for Sunday night or Monday morning for which they have received advanced notice before 5 p.m. on Saturdays. This clause shall apply during the months of December, January, February, March and April to all ships whether in port or due to arrive, and during other months only to ships due to arrive.

17. *Disputes*.—Should there be any dispute, which can not be adjusted between the parties hereto, as to the interpretation of any of the clauses of this agreement, the men shall continue to work and such dispute shall be referred to a committee consisting of three members, one selected by the companies, one by the longshoremen and a chairman selected jointly by the other two. Such committee shall sit without any unnecessary delay, and a majority decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

18. This Agreement and Schedule of working conditions will come into force on and continue in force until the end of October, 1933, and thereafter from year to year unless or until either party thereto on or before the first day of October in any year serves written

notice upon the other party thereto that the agreement will terminate.

19. Schedule of working conditions is appended hereto and forms part of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties have signed.

**SCHEDULE OF WORKING CONDITIONS for the handling of cargo at the Port of Saint John, N.B., referred to as Section 19 in the Agreement.**

Pine and/or spruce deals, per sling 14 pieces 3-inch.

Pine and/or spruce deals, per sling 16 pieces 2-inch.

Where spruce and/or pine scantlings or deals shall be slung together, not less than equivalent of fourteen (14) of three-inch deals.

Pine and/or spruce 1-inch, 31 pieces per sling.

Pine and/or spruce scantlings, 20 pieces per sling.

Pine and/or spruce deal ends, 30 pieces per sling.

Sawn birch per sling, 8 pieces 4-inch.

Sawn birch per sling, 10 pieces 3-inch.

Sawn birch per sling, 15 pieces 2-inch.

Sawn birch per sling, 20 pieces 1-inch.

Not less than 12 men in gang.

Laths per sling, 20 bundles of 100 laths per bundle, 40 bundles of 50 laths per bundle.

Flour, 280-lb. sacks, 5 per sling, 2 per truck.

Flour, 196-lb. sacks, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Flour, 140-lb. sacks, 10 per sling, 5 per truck.

Flour, 112-lb. sacks, 12 per sling, 6 per truck.

Flour, 98-lb. sacks, 15 per sling, 5 per truck

(loading).

Flour, 98-lb. sacks, 10 per sling, 10 per truck

(discharging).

2 men per truck.

Pig iron, large, 10 pieces per sling, 10 pieces per truck.

Pig iron, small, 15 pieces per sling, 15 pieces per truck.

Salt, 187-lb. sacks, 5 sacks per sling, 5 per truck.

Salt, 140-lb. sacks, 6 sacks per sling, 6 per truck.

When stacked in shed or when stacked outside of shed, 2 men per truck.

When discharged and stowed into decked vessels—Salt, 187-lb. sacks, 7 per sling, and not less than six (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same.

Salt, 140-lb. sacks, 8 per sling, not less than six (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same, and when discharged into open scows 10 sacks per sling and not less than six (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same.

Coal in bags discharged to shed or stacked outside—182-lb. sacks, 5 per sling, 5 per truck, 2 men per truck; 154-lb. sacks, 6 per sling, 6 per truck, 2 men per truck.

When discharged and stowed into decked vessels, 7 bags per sling; when discharged into open scows, 9 bags per sling, and not less than (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same.

Oil cake, in bags, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Oil cake, in bales, 4 per sling, 2 per truck.

Axles, large, 1 per sling, 1 per truck.

Axles, small, 2 per sling, 2 per truck.

Car rims: one shall constitute a sling whether large or small, when being trucked from hatch, but when sliding down gangway or striking over side, two small per sling, one per truck.

Apples, in barrels, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Potatoes in barrels, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Potatoes, 180-lb. bags, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Potatoes, 150-lb. bags, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Potatoes, 90-lb. bags, 10 per sling, 5 per truck.  
Raw sugar in bags:

At Atlantic Sugar Refineries: 320-lb. bags, 5 per sling; 250-lb. bags, 5 per sling; 200-lb. or under, 6 per sling.

At all other wharves: 320-lb. bags, 4 per sling, 4 per truck, 2 men per truck; 250-lb. bags, 4 per sling, 4 per truck, 2 men per truck; 200-lb. bags or under, 5 per sling, 5 per truck, 2 men per truck.

Rolls of paper, 900 lbs. or over, 1 roll per sling.  
Hay, 6 bales per sling.

When cargo in bags is being piled in shed or outside shed over 5 bags high, extra men shall be employed, except in the case of storage cargo, where storage is not controlled by steamship company.

When discharging cargo directly to trucks no truck load shall exceed 1,100 lbs. of cargo with 2 men on truck.

When using handtrucks, with a gang of sixteen men, no sling (loading) shall exceed 1,400 lbs. except at refineries or in the case of single pieces.

It is understood and agreed that the numbers of pieces or packages to the sling mentioned herein are based on the number of men to the gang specified in Clauses 10 and 11 of the Agreement, but that the companies and/or their representatives have the right to increase the slingload at any time, and, in such event, shall be the judge of the number of extra men needed. This provision shall not apply to sugar at the refineries.

Wherever a slingload or truck load is mentioned herein, it is agreed that the load applies only to operations where handtrucks are used, and not to operations where mechanical trucks and/or trailers are used. Where mechanical trucks and/or trailers are used the minimum number of men to the gang shall be 16 for working general cargo.

Extra men in the gang can be transferred from one gang to another on the same ship as required.

#### Re SHIPLINERS' AGREEMENT WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS

##### *DRAFT of Provisions recommended by the Board and Provisions agreed upon by both parties.*

1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's or night's work.

2. Shipliners agree to supply the necessary men under their jurisdiction to perform the work of shipliners during the term of this agreement.

3. The working hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. till 5 p.m., at the rate of fifty-six cents (56c.) an hour, and from 7 p.m. until 12 midnight and from 1 a.m. until 5 a.m. at the rate of eighty-four cents (84c.) an hour for night work.

4. Double time at the prevailing rate to be paid for Sunday work and the following holidays: Dominion Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and these holidays shall constitute 24 hours from midnight to midnight. Night work on said Sundays and holidays at double time and one-half. Should any of these holidays fall on a Sunday and the following Monday be declared a holiday by the Government, such Monday to be considered a holiday.

5. No work to be performed on Labour Day.

6. If men are required to work at repairing oil or water tanks on board vessels which have no hatch and must be entered by way of a man-hole, they shall receive double time at the prevailing rate.

7. When men are ordered out for work, day or night, two hours pay shall be allowed from the time ordered excepting when weather conditions prevent working. They shall be ordered for 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m., and orders for 7 p.m. shall be received on or before 4 p.m.

8. If men are required to work during any meal hour they shall receive double time for such hour and each succeeding hour until relieved. Meal hours shall be from 12 midnight till 1 a.m., 5 a.m. until 7 a.m., 12 noon until 1 p.m., and 5 p.m. until 7 p.m.

9. When men are ordered out to work on a ship in the stream, they are to receive full time until put ashore again in the vicinity of the dock from which they set out.

10. All time and expenses shall be paid men when transferred from one job to another during working hours.

11. All orders to the men must be issued through their respective foremen.

12. Ships to have option of cleaning holds and bilges, and laying of limbers with members of their own crews. In the case of a ship loading grain, on completion of discharge of holds, longshoremen may be employed in cleaning holds and bilges for balance of a working period, after which members of Local 1039 shall be employed to complete job. If steamers are partly fitted by members of crews prior to arrival, shipliners to complete work without any dispute. All battening of limbers to be done by members of Local 1039 I.L.A.

13. Should there be any dispute, which cannot be adjusted between the parties hereto, as to the interpretation of any of the clauses of this agreement, the men shall continue to work and such dispute shall be referred to a Committee consisting of three members, one selected by the companies, one by the shipliners and a Chairman selected jointly by the other two. Such Committee shall sit without any unnecessary delay and a majority decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

14. The Shipliners' Union will not try to uphold incompetency, shirking of or absence from work, pilfering or broaching of cargo.

15. This Agreement is to become effective on ..... and to continue in force until the end of October, 1933, and thereafter from year to year unless or until either party thereto on or before the first day of October in any year serves written notice upon the other party thereto that the agreement will terminate.

#### Re COAL HANDLERS' AND TRIMMERS' AGREEMENT WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS

##### *DRAFT of Provisions recommended by the Board and Provisions agreed upon by both parties.*

1. All men employed shall be members of the Coal Handlers' Union, No. 810 I.L.A. If it is impossible to obtain sufficient men belonging to Local No. 810 I.L.A. non-union men may be employed until union men are available. As soon as union men become available the maximum time non-union men can continue work shall be half a shift.



2. The rate of pay shall be seventy cents (70c.) per hour for day work and ninety cents (90c.) per hour for night work.

3. All work performed under steam shall call for not less than eight (8) men working on four (4) tubs now in general use. When discharging schooners with tubs not exceeding 600 pounds, six (6) men to be employed. With tubs exceeding 600 pounds eight (8) men on four (4) tubs to be employed.

4. Waiting time shall be paid for at full rate for first hour, and half rate for succeeding hours.

5. When work is suspended for want of cars or any other cause, the rate of pay shall be the same as stipulated for waiting time in Section 4, except in the case of stress of weather, when men shall be paid for actual time worked.

6. Work done on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the 24th of May, Dominion Day, and Thanksgiving Day shall be paid for at double rate. Should any of these holidays fall on a Sunday, and the following Monday declared a holiday by the Federal Government, such Monday shall be considered a holiday under this section. Positively no work shall be performed on Labour Day. If men are required to work on Saturdays from 1 p.m. to 12 midnight between June 1st and September 30th, both inclusive, they shall be paid at double time rate. During that period men to be paid as near 1 p.m. as possible.

7. When men are taken away from the docks or wharves for work on scows, schooners or steamers or other vessel anchored in the stream, or breasted off from the docks or wharves, they shall be paid from the time they leave the dock or wharf until they return to a dock or wharf in that vicinity; or if the men are taken from one unfinished job to another, full time is to be paid until the work for the day is completed, or the job finished.

8. The day shift will commence at 7 a.m., and finish at 5 p.m. Meal hour to be 12 midday to 1 p.m. Night work will commence at 7 p.m. and finish at 5 a.m. Meal hour to be from 12 midnight till 1 a.m.

9. When men are ordered or start for the day shift, they shall receive a minimum of two hours' pay. When men are ordered or start to work for the night shift, and work ceases at or before midnight, they shall be paid for actual time worked, but not less than two hours. If the work continues at 1 a.m. or after that time and ceases before 5 a.m. full time shall be paid from 1 a.m. until 5 a.m., except when work is discontinued through stress of weather. 11.30 p.m. shall constitute a half night on West Side. When men are ordered for the night shift and are not put to work at 7 p.m. they shall receive not less than two hours' pay.

10. All day work over the hour to the half hour to be booked as half an hour, and the day work past the half hour to be booked as a full hour. This refers to the completion of the job except where otherwise noted.

11. All work performed during the hours between midday and 1 p.m., 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., 12 midnight and 1 a.m., 5 a.m. and 7 a.m., shall be paid for at double time at the prevailing rate for the day or night until relieved.

12. All coal loaded direct from cars to ship, barge or scow, or from ship, barge or scow direct to cars, the work shall be performed by

union men, members of Local No. 810, I.L.A., strictly in accordance with Section 1 of this agreement.

13. All foremen must be members of the Coal Handlers' Union No. 810, I.L.A.; all men to be hired by the said foremen strictly in accordance with Section 1.

14. Should there be any dispute which cannot be adjusted between the parties hereto, as to the interpretation of any of the clauses of this agreement, the men shall continue to work and such dispute shall be referred to a Committee consisting of three members, one selected by the companies, one by the coal handlers, and a Chairman selected jointly by the other two. Such Committee shall sit without any unnecessary delay, and a majority decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

15. This Agreement is to become effective on ..... and to continue in force until the end of October, 1933, and thereafter from year to year unless or until either party thereto on or before the first day of October in any year serves written notice upon the other party thereto that the agreement will terminate.

### Minority Report

To the Honourable,  
The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established November 7, 1932, in the above matter and composed of Colonel E. C. Weyman, of Saint John, N.B., chairman; Mr. John Nicholas Small, of Saint John, N.B., nominated by the employees; and Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, of Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the employers, assembled in the city of Saint John, November 22, 1932.

The employers were represented by:—

Mr. David W. Ledingham, Mr. William A. Wainwright, and Mr. Walter T. Miller, for Employers generally.

Mr. Wilfred L. Heeley, for Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

Mr. Frank P. Starr, for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and R. P. & W. F. Starr.

Mr. O. P. Stensrud, for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.

Mr. Harold C. Schofield, for Cunard Line.

The employees were represented by:—

Mr. James E. Tighe, Vice-Pres., I.L.A., for all employees.

Mr. David L. Reid, Pres., and Mr. Joseph Monteith, Sec., Local 273, I.L.A., for longshore workers.

Mr. Wendall P. Thorne, Pres., Mr. William K. McLeod, Sec., and Mr. James T. Steen, member, Local 1039, I.L.A., for shipliners.

Mr. John Frost, Pres., Mr. William Ward, Sec.-Treas., Mr. George W. Cook, Business Agent, and Mr. Peter McGinnis, Member, Local 810, I.L.A., for coal handlers.

By three several written agreements dated October 27, 1931, the longshoremen, the shipliners and the coal handlers contracted with their employers for the rates of wages, working conditions and various other terms during their future employment. In accordance with one of the provisions thereof, the employers gave notice that the agreements would terminate on October 31, 1932.

The employers also offered to enter into a new agreement providing for a reduction in wages and certain other changes. This proposal was not accepted by the employees.

The employees then applied for this Board. The Board was established under and in accordance with the provision of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. And all members of the Board took the required oath of office.

The Board held twenty sessions, commencing on the twenty-second day of November and ending on the seventh day of December instant. At ten of these sessions representatives of the employers and of the employees were present; at the other ten only the members of the Board and their secretary were present. Various witnesses gave evidence under oath. And the Board carefully perused the written briefs filed by the representatives of all parties to the disputes, and has heard what was alleged and urged by the representatives of the employees and by the representatives of the employers; and has studied certain published reports of the Department of Labour, and statistics published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, but the report fails to refer to the sworn pay-rolls of four of the steamship companies for eleven months, which will be noted later in my report.

During the entire investigation of the dispute the Board on only one occasion gave permission to the chief representatives of each party time to discuss the situation and see if an agreement could be arrived at, and on no other occasion made any effort to have the matter adjusted by having the representatives meet, which in my opinion should have been done at different times during the investigation.

The majority of the Board having rendered its report, in which I cannot concur, I, therefore, beg to submit the minority report as follows:

The facts and considerations in the matter of the dispute between the longshore workers and their employers are similar to the facts and considerations in the matter of the dispute between the shipliners and their employers, so that both disputes may be conveniently dealt with together. But the facts and considerations in the dispute between the coal handlers and their employers are somewhat different,

and my report will hereafter deal with the latter dispute separately.

### *Re Disputes Between Longshoremen and Shipliners and Their Employers*

The following are the facts admitted by all parties to the disputes, or established by evidence received by the Board.

The work engaged in by both parties is mostly a general import and export traffic and does not originate locally, nor is its final destination local, and may be designated as a portion of the world trade.

The changes in volume of trade have been referred to in the majority report of the Board on page 4, paragraph 2,\* and I would like to add to this that there was a considerable difference in the total tonnage as presented to the Board by Mr. F. P. Starr and the Chairman of the Harbour Commission of the city of Saint John.

Neither the employers nor their employees are in any way responsible for this decline in traffic, but it is due to world conditions, which neither can control, and which work alike a hardship upon both. But the question was asked the shipping men to what extent do they attribute the part of their total loss in the port of Saint John on the part of the water front workers and they answered two and a half to three per cent, and in the face of this they now ask the different organizations to accept from twelve and a half to fifteen and a half per cent deduction of wages.

The employers in this trade are "having a hard time" financially. In most cases their operations are resulting in losses, in many cases serious. Only a few have kept their balances out of the red figures. But it was agreed that the loss was more serious to the men, which has not been taken into consideration by the drafting of the majority report.

The aggregate earnings of the employees from their employment as longshoremen during the last twelve months was very much less than in preceding years; and the figures submitted to the Board indicated that their aggregate wages from this employment was not reasonably sufficient for maintaining their accustomed mode of living. Rates of wages per hour have remained the same but volume of work has decreased. The volume has also decreased somewhat in consequence of the Canadian Pacific last year introducing the use of motor tractors and trailers in place of hand trucks.

\* Paragraph 2, page 17 of LABOUR GAZETTE.



The majority report refers to the cost of living index number in Canada, etc.; this will be noticed in paragraph seven, page five,\* and also will be noticed the table as set forth on page six† (but the majority's report failed to add to this table that it does not include insurance, medical care, recreation, school tuition, etc.), which must be taken into consideration, and further the report failed to publish the sworn payroll of the River and Ocean Stevedoring Company, H. S. Gregory & Sons, Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, which is as follows:—

RIVER AND OCEAN STEVEDORING CO. (Nov., 1931,  
to Oct., 1932)

No.		
1	Gang.. . . . .	\$732 90
2	" .. . . . .	623 27
3	" .. . . . .	617 50
4	" .. . . . .	512 03

H. S. GREGORY & SONS (Nov., 1931, to Oct.,  
1932)

No.		Per week
1	Gang.. . . . .	\$17 70
2	" .. . . . .	17 35
3	" .. . . . .	15 20
4	" .. . . . .	13 80
5	" .. . . . .	11 10

FURNESS, WITHY & CO. LIMITED (Nov., 1931,  
to Oct., 1932)

No.		
1	Gang.. . . . .	\$432 60
2	" .. . . . .	626 60
3	" .. . . . .	455 37
4	" .. . . . .	600 82

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

No.		
1.	.. . . . .	\$309 70
2.	.. . . . .	307 35
3.	.. . . . .	308 37
4.	.. . . . .	309 55
5.	.. . . . .	307 54
6.	.. . . . .	308 45
7.	.. . . . .	281 19
8.	.. . . . .	275 01
9.	.. . . . .	279 19
10.	.. . . . .	283 55
11.	.. . . . .	284 40
12.	.. . . . .	284 17
13.	.. . . . .	266 83
14.	.. . . . .	267 55
15.	.. . . . .	272 87
16.	.. . . . .	276 67
17.	.. . . . .	272 31
18.	.. . . . .	267 45
19.	.. . . . .	237 74
20.	.. . . . .	245 60
21.	.. . . . .	243 00
22.	.. . . . .	239 75
23.	.. . . . .	237 76
24.	.. . . . .	243 00

It will be noted from the above table that only two gangs made more than \$16.34, which would be 32 men out of a total of 900.

Regarding productivity of labour, I might say that evidence was presented to the Board to show that the longshoremen in the city of Saint John are giving tonnage far in excess of previous years.

The method of paying for work by the hour has been in force in the port of Saint John for many years, and the same method is in force in other Atlantic ports. No change in this method is desired by the longshoremen or by their employers.

The rates of wages, heretofore in force during the last twenty years or longer, have been determined by the usual bargaining contracts entered into and mutually agreed to by both employers and employees, and have not been adopted as the result of strikes, lockouts, or any other violence.

The matters in dispute centered largely about three points:

(1) Whether there should be any reduction in wages, and how much. The employers asked for a reduction of ten cents per hour.

(2) When loading from hand trucks, to what extent should the gangs be increased if the employers have the option of increasing the sling loads.

(3) What should be the minimum size of gang when loading from trailers hauled by motor tractors.

The rate of wages was fixed at a base of 70 cents per hour by mutual agreement in October, 1927, and from the table submitted by the majority report and the table of wages as submitted by me, it will be noted that there is no difference in the purchasing power between 70 cents in 1927 and the 70 cents asked for at the present time, if the average earning of the gangs is taken into consideration.

The employees urged that the serious decline in their aggregate wage per week, per month, per season and per year from this employment was a factor that affected the situation and demonstrated that the rate per hour should now be not less than seventy cents.

It is true that the employee's aggregate wages per week, month, etc., (the rate per hour being fixed) depend entirely upon the number of hours he works, but at no time during the investigation was evidence presented to the Board that in the last winterport season the men worked less than four hours per day on the average. The only evidence offered in this respect was the sworn statement of payrolls as mentioned before in my report.

The rate per hour is fixed. The total number of labour hours may be taken as fixed, since it depends almost entirely upon the

\* Paragraph 7, page 17 of LABOUR GAZETTE.

† Page 17 of LABOUR GAZETTE.

volume of traffic and the kind of commodities in that traffic, both of which are beyond the control of either of the parties. Here I wish to state that it is necessary to maintain at all times the number of men which are at present in the organization, on account of the agreement between the organization and the employers to supply men at all times when needed.

The employees urged that a man's aggregate wages per week, month or year are not sufficient to maintain him and his family at a proper standard of living and therefore the rate of wages per hour should not be lowered.

The employees urged that the rate of wages per hour should not be lowered because they now do a larger volume of work per hour, they now handle a larger tonnage per hour, and here I may state is where the Board failed to call experts such as stevedores who have the means of knowing the larger tonnage per hour as argued before the Board by a representative for the employees.

It is a fact that by reason of the present use of improved and new mechanical appliances the employees do handle more tons per hour than formerly. In proof of this Mr. W. A. Wainwright, of the C.P.R., under sworn evidence said that the C.P.R. had a saving of seven (7) per cent last season through the use of mechanical appliances as against the hand truck.

Evidence was submitted to the Board that when mechanical appliances were used and where the sling load was increased, that, therefore, the gang should be increased. That is, if sling loads were increased 50 per cent, then the gang should be increased 25 per cent. The reason for this is that it was shown that sling loads have been increased from 25 to 165 per cent and the gang was not increased.

*Regarding Double Rates* per hour being paid for work on Sundays and holidays and at meal hours. This plan has been mutually agreeable and considered as fair by all parties to the agreements for many years. No strong reason for making any change at this time was advanced by the employers.

*Regarding Minimum Time* allowed when men are ordered out for work, the same is true. The plan seemed not to entail any hardship upon the employers. It ensures greater care in organizing the work, and that is all to the good.

The majority report recommends that the provisions in former contracts regarding double time and minimum time be included in the proposed new agreements, and in which I concur.

*Re Shipliners' Work.*—The shipliners wish a new clause added to the agreement providing that all fittings in connection with shoring of cargoes shall be done by shipliners. All parties informed the Board that most of this work is actually being done by shipliners or by longshoremen, and that only one employer uses his full time employees to do this work. The report of the majority of the Board states at page 17 of their report\* that a special carpenter is not required and here I may state that I am of the opinion that it is a special carpenter's work, more so, than general lining work, as it requires special sawcuts, must be shored from special angles and, therefore, requires special skill to perform this kind of work. Ninety per cent of this class of work is being performed by shipliners and is only opposed by one company, possibly to the extent of ten per cent. Despite this fact the majority report states that this section is not needed in the agreement.

#### *Re Dispute Between Coal Handlers and Their Employers*

The following are the facts admitted by all parties to the dispute:—

The work engaged in is almost entirely the importation of coal for the domestic market.

There has been no significant change in the volume of these imports during the last four years.

Of the employer parties to the dispute, only two are opposing the present scale of wages. (1) The Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., which imports its coal at this port and markets it in the wholesale trade. (2) R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd., import coal for their domestic retail trade. These two companies together import almost half of total coals imported at Saint John. The remainder of the coal handlers' earnings are derived from the other coal merchants in Saint John who are not parties to this dispute and together import slightly over half the total imports.

The coal merchants in Saint John who are not parties to this dispute have agreements with the coal handlers which are identical in terms with the agreement dated October 27, 1931, between the same coal handlers and the Dominion Coal Co., and R. P. & W. F. Starr and none of these other coal merchants have given notice to the coal handlers of the termination of those agreements.

*Wages.*—The chief matter in dispute is whether wages should be reduced from eighty cents per hour for day work to seventy cents

\* Page 20 (last line) of LABOUR GAZETTE.



per hour, which the two employers who are protesting the present scale of wages offer.

It was strongly urged by the coal handlers that their rate of wages should not be less than eighty cents per hour because the other coal merchants are under contract to pay that rate and are content to pay that rate. And here I wish to state that the combined wages of the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and R. P. & W. F. Starr, is approximately twenty thousand dollars for about one-half of the importation of coal into Saint John. Notice has to be taken of the minutes of the 17th session of the Board, which shows that about \$90,000 was paid by the other coal dealers in the city of Saint John through their stevedore, W. J. Swanton, in landing the other one-half of the total tonnage of imported coal. And the parties paying the majority of these wages are content to carry on under the present scale of wages and conditions.

*Minimum Time.*—The employers ask that the minimum time for which a coal handler shall be paid be fixed at one hour. Careful inquiry was made regarding the object and effect of this proposal. The rule heretofore in force has generally speaking been approximately satisfactory to all parties, and the majority of the Board recommends no change but that the existing rules be included in the next agreement and in which I concur.

*Re Rates for Overtime, Sundays and Holidays.*—The employers ask for a change to provide for time and a half instead of double time. The majority of the Board recommends no change in these rules and in which I also concur.

Having made my report, I would, therefore, ask as the member of the Board representing the employees, that the Board be reconvened for the following reasons, and at the same time bringing to your attention Sections 28 and 66 of the Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts, etc.

1. That the chairman several times during the sessions of the Board made the statement that the costs of living would not be given any consideration in the finding of the Board. Despite this fact the report of the majority of the Board is based on this very subject.

2. That the chairman during the sessions of the Board made the statement that if the employees could prove that seventy-five per cent of the wages of the coal handlers were paid to them by parties not opposing this matter, that he would allow the present rate of wage. But in the face of this statement the majority of the Board made their decision for a decrease despite the fact that evidence

was submitted to the Board that seventy-five per cent of the wages were paid by other coal merchants not opposing the present scale of wages, and who also state that they are satisfied with the present wage.

3. That the Board failed to obtain a practical knowledge of working conditions by neglecting to inspect and view ships and gangs in operation, although this could very easily have been arranged.

4. That the Board failed to call in expert witnesses such as stevedores, etc., who could have explained fully to the Board operations of the work of longshoremen and the conditions under which they work.

5. That the Board should have had the services of a departmental man to act in an advisory capacity during its sittings, and if the request of the representative of the employees is granted that the Board be reconvened, I would strongly recommend that the services of such a departmental man be secured to advise the Board.

Dated this twelfth day of December, A.D. 1932, at Saint John, New Brunswick, and

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) JOHN N. SMALL,

Member.

Saint John, N.B., November 23, 1932.

The Chairman,  
Board of Conciliation and Investigation

SIR:

*Re Dispute between the various Steamship Companies plying to the port of Saint John, N.B., and Local 273 General Longshore Workers of the port of Saint John, N.B., and Local 1039 Steamship Horse and Cattle Fitters, Sealers, Liners, and Cleaners, Union of the port of Saint John, N.B., Coal Handlers and Trimmers Local 810 of the port of Saint John, N.B. All being branches of the International Longshoremen's Association.*

The Longshoremen, Shipliners, and Coal Handlers, Signatories to labour agreements with the Steamship Companies to the Port of Saint John, N.B., beg to submit the following in regard to the dispute now before your board for consideration.

The agreement between the General Longshore Workers Local 273 I.L.A., and the Steamship Horse and Cattle Fitters, Sealers, Liners and Cleaners Local No. 1039, I.L.A., and the Coal Handlers and Trimmers Local 810 I.L.A., and the various Steamship Companies plying to the Port of Saint John, N.B., dated October 27, 1931, came into effect on November 1, 1931. This agreement was terminable on October 31, 1932, provided thirty days' notice was given in writing by either party. On September 26, 1932, the General Longshore Workers Local 273, the Shipliners Local 1039 and the Coal Handlers Local 810 received notice through the medium of the Shipping Federation of Canada

of the termination of the medium of the several agreements and received their proposals for new agreements.

The three locals upon receipt of the companies' proposals called for and held a meeting of the district waterfront council which includes representatives from all three bodies, and considered the companies' proposition and in rebuttal submitted their proposals to the Steamship Companies and which you will find attached to this statement (which have been already submitted to the Chairman).

Due to a decreased volume of work in the port of Saint John, which has reduced our earning power to such an extent that under the existing conditions we feel that in order to maintain a half decent standard of living it is the opinion of the locals involved that there should be no reduction in wages at this time.

It is a well known fact that the average water-front worker in the Port of Saint John has not earned sufficient wages during the past twenty-four months to provide for himself and those dependent on him in a right and proper manner.

When it is taken into consideration that our employers are asking us to accept a reduction in wages for straight time, for overtime, for a reduction in our Sunday and holiday rate, also reducing our waiting time allowance, and that coupled with the fact that they are demanding an increased sling load to the extent of from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent over and above the sling load previously handled to October, 1931, and thereby again reducing our earning power.

In conclusion we feel that the demands of the steamship interests for a decrease in wages at this time is not justified.

Saint John, N.B., Nov. 26, 1932.

To Chairman of the Conciliation Board

SIR:—Realizing that you have a very grave responsibility placed upon your shoulders, and your position is a very difficult one, and that it is possible that you may have to render a decision in favour of one or the other parties interested in the question now before your Board, we beg leave to offer a few reasons why there should be no reduction in wages at this time.

1. Our employers are asking for a reduction in four different ways, they are asking for a reduction in straight time, on our Sunday and holiday time, on our meal hour and overtime, and on our waiting time.

2. In the case of the Longshoremen Local (273) they are also asking for an increased slingload which will shorten up the job and by that means cause a very material reduction.

3. Through loss of work during the past several years our men have not been able to earn enough to maintain themselves and their families in decency.

In order to perform our work in a satisfactory manner it requires men of a rugged nature, men of courage and strength, it is no place for a weakling and in order to be in that condition it is necessary for men to earn enough to properly clothe and feed themselves,

our men must be active, and able to face cold and storm along the shore and on the docks.

Our work is of a very hazardous nature, we never know when leaving our homes in the morning whether we will return to them, or find ourselves in a hospital, and in many cases accidents have proven fatal.

We wonder where is the social minds of our employers that they would ask to further lower the already low standard of living of their employees.

A reduction of wages would lower the purchasing power of our men which at the present time is at a very low ebb, and is in opposition to the opinions expressed by some of the best minds and newspapers of this great country.

Having every confidence in your fairmindedness, and feeling sure that any decision that you may render will be a fair and just one, we will now rest our case.

Longshore wages paid in other Atlantic ports:—

Montreal—Day, 59 cts. Night, 7 p.m. to 12 p.m., 69 cts., 1 a.m. to 5 a.m., 79 cts., with a free meal ticket for midnight meal. Double time for Sundays, Holidays, meal hours, etc.

Halifax—Day, 70 cts. Night, 80 cts. Double time for Sundays, Holidays, meal hours, etc.

Portland, Me.—Day, 75 cts. for 8 hours, \$1.10 for night work and overtime.

Boston .....

New York .....

Baltimore .....

Philadelphia .....

Respectfully submitted.

For Locals 273—1039—810—.

*Loss to men if reduction of ten cents an hour is put into effect.*

Loss to men per hour of a gang of sixteen (16) men and a foreman. \$ 1 70

Loss to men for 1 day of nine (9) hours per gang. . . . . 15 30

Loss to men on average of three (3) days per week. . . . . 45 90

Total number of gangs organized last winter—(54)

Take an average of fifty (50) per cent of gangs working daily, twenty-seven—(27)

Loss to men in one day of nine hours (9) for twenty-seven gangs (27). 413 10

Loss to men in one week on average of three (3) days a week for twenty-seven (27) gangs. . . . . 1,239 30

Loss to men in winter season of twenty (20) weeks on an average of twenty-seven (27) gangs working three (3) days a week. . . . . 24,786 00

NOTE:—This estimate is taken for the five months of the winter season, the peak months of the year, for the other seven months it is hard to strike an average on account of the slackness of work.

This is for work performed by Local 273 General Longshoremen.



City	Province	Local No.	Hours	Wages per hour
				\$ cts.
Victoria.....	British Columbia.....	2415	8	0 90
Vancouver.....	".....	2404	8	0 90
Prince Rupert.....	".....	1735	8	81-87½
New Westminster.....	".....	1251	8	87
Vancouver.....	".....	452	8	0 87½
Edmonton.....	Alberta.....	1325	8	0 85
Calgary.....	".....	1779	8	0 85
Regina.....	Saskatchewan.....	1867	8	0 90
Moose Jaw.....	".....	619	9	0 70
Hamilton.....	Ontario.....	18	8	0 90
Toronto.....	".....	27	8	90
St. Catharines.....	".....	38	8	0 90
Ottawa.....	".....	93	8	0 80
Peterboro.....	".....	219	8	0 70
Kingston.....	".....	249	8	0 90
Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	343	8	1 00
Sault Ste Marie.....	Ontario.....	446	8	0 80
Windsor.....	".....	493	8	1 00
Niagara Falls.....	".....	713	8	0 90
Cobourg.....	".....	1071	9	60
Port Colborne.....	".....	1168	8	70
Merritton.....	".....	1402	8	0 90
Dundas.....	".....	2034	8	0 90
Kitchener.....	".....	2096	9	0 65
Stratford.....	".....	1990	8	0 75
Montreal.....	Quebec.....	1360	8	0 75
Montreal.....	".....	1244	8	0 85
Montreal.....	".....	178	8	67
Montreal.....	".....	134	8	0 75-0 85
Hull.....	".....	1169	8	0 80
Lachine.....	".....	1375	8	0 85
St. Anne de Bellevue.....	".....	1584	9	65
Valleyfield.....	".....	1736	10	65
Sydney.....	Cape Breton.....	1588	8	0 70
Halifax.....	Nova Scotia.....	83	8	0 67½
Moncton.....	New Brunswick.....	1442	8	0 60
Saint John.....	".....	1039	9	0 65

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the *Carpenters' Journal*, and are in the interest of Local 1039 Liners.

#### Statement of Negotiations between I.L.A. and SS. Companies

SAINT JOHN, N.B., Nov. 29, 1932.

On September the 29th the three I.L.A. Locals each received a letter from the SS. Companies through their secretary Mr. McCallum of the Shipping Federation of Canada, notifying the Locals that the agreements now in force between them would be terminated on October 31, 1932, attached to the letter was a copy of proposed changes in working conditions and wages. Meetings were called of the different locals and the propositions of the SS. interest were submitted to the different memberships, and committees were appointed to draw up counter propositions and after they were approved by the locals, the different secretaries were ordered to send copies to the Secretary of the Shipping Federation and to Mr. Leddingham, Chairman of the Saint John Shipping Interests, copies of our proposition are in the possession of the Chairman of the Conciliation Board.

On October the 19th, the committee representing the General Longshoremen Local 273 I.L.A. met with the representatives of the different SS. interests and after several days of very hard arguments pro and con we finally deadlocked on the question of wages and motor equipment.

The SS. representatives held a private conference and then made a compromise offer of a ten (10) per cent cut in wages instead of the original cut of ten (10) cents an hour, and our

old or last year's agreement, in its entirety, which included double time for Sundays, holidays, meal hours, overtime, waiting time, etc., but reserved the right, if the men refused the offer, to revert back to their original proposition.

They made the same compromise offer on wages to the committees representing Locals 1039 Liners, and 810 Coal Handlers. The compromise offer was submitted to the memberships of the different locals affected and was on ballot vote unanimously refused. All locals then applied for a Board of Conciliation, which Board is now in session.

The statement of earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first eleven months of 1932 shows the effect of the heavy cuts in operating expenses during this period. The gross total of revenue was \$114,235,513, a decrease of \$21,859,377, but in the same period operating expenses were reduced by \$17,804,408, so that net earnings of \$17,779,235 for the eleven months were less than those of the same period in 1931 by only \$4,054,969. The operating ratio for 1932 was thus 84.44 per cent. With far heavier gross receipts a year ago the operating ratio for the period was 83.96 per cent, or comparatively very little lower than for 1932.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1932

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1932, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec. 1932...	12	2,375	10,378
*Nov. 1932...	12	1,130	3,653
Dec. 1931...	14	1,258	15,649

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded as having occurred in December is the same as in November, 1932, but the number of workers involved showed a substantial increase, due chiefly to a dispute involving 1,200 coal miners at Springhill, N.S. The time loss incurred also showed an increase over November during which month no disputes of any magnitude were recorded. As compared with December, 1931, although fewer strikes were recorded and a decline appeared in the time loss incurred, the number of workers involved was substantially higher, due also to the strike of coal miners mentioned above.

Three disputes, involving approximately 252 workers, were carried over from November, and nine disputes commenced during December. Of the twelve disputes in progress during the month seven were recorded as terminated, three resulting in favour of the employers involved, three in favour of the workers concerned, and the result of one is recorded as partially successful. At the end of December, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress, namely: coal miners at Princeton, B.C.; women's clothing factory

workers, Montreal, P.Q.; lithographers, Toronto, Ont.; pulpwood cutters, Three Nations and Hoyle, Ont., and coal miners at Alexo, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., December 9, 1932, one employer, this last being added this month. The disputes involving motion picture projectionists at Ottawa, Ont., since February 29, 1931, and motion picture projectionists at Saskatoon, Sask., since August 27, 1932, carried in the above list for some months, appear to have lapsed by the end of December, and have accordingly been removed from the list.

A minor strike involving from four to six stationary engineers, firemen and helpers in one hotel in Toronto occurred on December 21, 1932. The employer being in financial difficulties reduced wages to rates which the union would not accept and the men ceased work, being replaced by non-union men.

A dispute involving certain employees in a logging camp at Allenwater, near Sioux Lookout, Ont., on November 10, 1932, was reported to the department during December. It appears that seventeen men ceased work demanding higher wages, the rate being \$15 per month and board, subject to deductions for blankets, doctor, etc. The employer dismissed them and reported that work was being carried on by the remainder.

A cessation of work by ten upholsterers in a furniture factory in Montreal on November 21, 1932, was reported to the department too late for more than a brief reference in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports received since indicate that the strike was against a reduction in wages, piece work, and that as a result of negotiations a scale satisfactory to the employees was arranged and work was resumed on November 29.



Information has reached the department as to a strike of men's clothing factory workers in one establishment in Montreal during December, 1932, but particulars have not been received. It appears, however, that the strikers were members of the United Clothing Workers of Canada, and ceased work in protest against the employment of members of the Amalga-

mated Clothing Workers of America, an organization which had agreements with the employer as with others until last summer when the United Clothing Workers' union was recognized following a strike.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1932\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to December, 1932			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Princeton, B.C..	200	2,680	Commenced Nov. 27, 1932; for increase in wages; un-terminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q...	45	1,000	Commenced Oct. 15, 1932; against dismissal of union workers and for recognition of union; un-terminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Lithographers, Toronto, Ont..	7	182	Commenced Apr. 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; un-terminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1932			
LOGGING— Pulpwood cutters, Three Na- tions and Hoyle, Ont.....	120	2,160	Commenced Dec. 10, 1932; for increase in wage rates; un-terminated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Alexo, Alta.....	50	600	Commenced Dec. 17, 1932; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; un-terminated.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S..	1,233	1,233	Commenced Dec. 20, 1932; for discharge of worker; terminated Dec. 20, 1932; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S....	300	600	Commenced Dec. 21, 1932; for increased relief pay-ments to miners when unemployed; terminated Dec. 22, 1932; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C..	145	870	Commenced Dec. 26, 1932; against dismissal of workers; terminated Dec. 31, 1932; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Boots and Shoes</i> — Shoe factory workers, Mont- real, P.Q.....	80	800	Commenced Dec. 9, 1932; against reduction in piece rates; working conditions no longer affected by Dec. 21, 1932; in favour of employer.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Textile factory workers, Ha- milton, Ont.....	100	50	Commenced Dec. 6, 1932; against charge in work- ing conditions; terminated Dec. 6, 1932; par- tially successful.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i> — Stonecutters, Riviere-a-Pierre, P.Q.....	40	120	Commenced Dec. 1, 1932; for payment of back wages; terminated Dec. 5, 1932; in favour of employer.
SERVICE— <i>Personal</i> — Barbers, Toronto, Ont.....	55	83	Commenced Dec. 5, 1932; for higher wage rates; terminated Dec. 6, 1932; in favour of employers.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of term-ination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement:—

**COAL MINERS, PRINCETON, B.C.**—As stated in the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, miners involved in this dispute ceased work on November 27, 1932, following a demand for a ten per cent increase in wages, a restoration to rates as at March 31, 1932, and certain changes in working conditions. Three employers were reported to be affected by the dispute, but employees of only two companies ceased work. The management of one of the collieries, after conferences with a committee representing members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, reached an agreement whereby the miners' demands were substantially granted, and work was resumed in that mine on December 12. A second strike occurred later in the month as stated below. In the remaining colliery, however, the management refused to meet the committee and closed down the mine; whereupon the union picketed the mines, obstructing roads, etc., until dispersed by the police. Some of the picketers are reported to have been arrested and fined. On December 15 the Vancouver representative of the Department of Labour, together with the Deputy Minister of Labour for the province of British Columbia, and a provincial mines inspector, visited the district in an effort to negotiate a settlement. The officials of the colliery, while assuring the governmental representatives of their willingness to grant certain concessions if a meeting could be arranged between themselves and the employees of their mine, refused to recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada or deal with their representatives. The miners, on the other hand, insisted on dealing through a committee of the union. Being unable to reconcile the parties on this point, the governmental representatives left the district as the operators of the colliery stated it was not their intention to make further efforts to re-open the mine. At the end of December no termination had been reported. One of the union leaders is reported to have been arrested on a charge of membership in an unlawful association, bail being refused.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—During the month of December several arrests were made in connection with this dispute, which had commenced on October 15, 1932 (the employees protesting against the dismissal of union workers and demanding recognition of the Industrial Union

of Needle Trades Workers), bringing the total of those arrested during the dispute to fifteen. The charges against those arrested included obstructing the sidewalk, attempting to damage property and assault, all arrested being remanded for trial. At the end of the month the dispute was reported to be still untermined.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, THREE NATIONS AND HOYLE, ONT.**—One hundred and twenty pulpwood cutters, members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, are reported to have ceased work about December 10, 1932, demanding an increase in wage rates from \$1.25 per cord to \$1.50 with a decrease of 25 cents per day to 75 cents in the rate for board, men on daily wages demanding \$1.50 per day and board. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**COAL MINERS, PRINCETON, B.C.**—On December 26, 1932, one hundred and forty-five coal miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, employed in one colliery, ceased work in sympathy with four men who had been laid off for absenting themselves from work on December 24 in protest against the decision of the management that no holiday would be granted on that day. This mine had been involved in a strike earlier in the month, as mentioned above. Several of the miners were prosecuted, some under the British Columbia Coal Mines Regulations Act, for failure to maintain positions of trust and some under the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for ceasing work without due notice. As a result of negotiations between the president of the company and employees' representatives a settlement was reached, the discharged men being reinstated, and work was resumed Monday, January 2, 1933.

**COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.**—Approximately twelve hundred miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed in one colliery, ceased work before midnight on December 19, 1932, demanding the dismissal of one worker who had been expelled from the union for making a false accusation against another miner; this man had been suspended and required to apologize, but ignored the demand. The management on being requested by the union to discharge the worker in question, refused to take any action without first investigating the case. The union officials stated the constitution of the union required them to refuse to work with non-union workers. Pickets were placed about the colliery, but the miner complained of did not apply for his lamp, and work was resumed before midnight on December 20.



**COAL MINERS, RESERVE, N.S.**—Miners in one colliery refused to work on December 21 and December 22, demanding an increase in relief allowances from the municipal authorities when unemployed, claiming that when the mines were open they had not sufficient food. Some improvements in relief arrangements being made, work was resumed.

**COAL MINERS, ALEXO, ALTA.**—Miners in one colliery are reported to have ceased work on December 17, 1932, for wage increases and improved working conditions. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of employees in one factory, eighty out of two hundred and fifty, ceased work on December 9, 1932, against a reduction in piece rates for eighteen lasters. A change in the process of work had been made and rates reduced thirty-three per cent. The management closed the factory and explained the situation to the employees, and all but fifty returned to work. The strikers picketed the establishment, several being arrested for assault, etc. The strikers were organized by an Industrial Union connected with the Workers' Unity League and demanded recognition of a shop committee. The strikers were partly replaced and the factory continued to operate. The resident representative of the Department attempted to arrange negotiations for a settlement, but the employer refused to meet the union representative again. The dispute is recorded as terminated on December 21, but picketing was reported to be carried on at the end of the month. The dispute is, therefore, included in the list of such strikes and lockouts, carried elsewhere in this article, where

although working conditions are no longer affected, the dispute has not been formally called off by the union.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Workers employed in certain departments of one knitting factory ceased work on December 6, 1932, protesting against the introduction of a new system on grounds of efficiency which affected piece work particularly. Later in the same day, however, work was resumed. It is understood that some modifications in the system were made.

**STONECUTTERS, RIVIERE-A-PIERRE, P.Q.**—Some forty stonecutters employed in a quarry by a sub-contractor for a building ceased work on December 1, 1932, in protest against delay in payment of wages. It is reported that the employer was experiencing financial difficulties and that the employees demanded payment twice monthly. The strikers, however, were replaced in a few days and work was resumed on December 5.

**BARBERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Barbers, members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, employed in some fifty-five establishments in Toronto, ceased work on December 5, 1932, as a result of a wage reduction in shops chiefly operated by members of the Master Barbers' Association Jewish section. A reduction in wages had been arranged previously by the union and the Master Barbers' Association for other shops and later the Jewish employers reduced the rates to a still lower scale. As a result of negotiations a minimum of \$18 per week plus fifty per cent of the receipts for each chair in excess of \$26 per week was agreed upon, and work was resumed next day.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1932, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1931. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 17 and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 29 disputes in progress during the month, involving 136,100 workers with a time loss of 714,000 working days for the month. Of the 17 disputes beginning in November, 12 were over wages questions, one over a question of working hours; 2 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 on questions of trade union principle. During November, settlements were made in 22 disputes, of which 6 were in favour of workers, 8 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromises.

## France

Strikes of dockworkers at Havre and at Dunkirk were reported during December, against reductions in wages following the fall in the cost of living index number.

## Norway

The number of disputes reported for the year 1931 was 82, involving 59,524 workers with a time loss of 7,585,832 working days for the year.

## New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the first nine months of the year 1932, was 17, involving 54 firms and 8,297 workers, with a time loss of 65,953 working days for the period.

## United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 34 and 41 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 4,505, and the time loss 159,197 working days for the month.

## EMPLOYMENT AND SALARIES IN CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA IN 1931

STATISTICS of the Civil Service of Canada, including numbers employed and expenditure on salaries, for the year ended March 31, 1931, have been recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Monthly payrolls of the departments are tabulated, the statistics presented distinguishing between permanent and temporary employees. It is pointed out that in several departments there are certain employees whose work is of a casual nature, and who for various reasons do not come under the operation of the Civil Service Act. In the statistics, these employees are referred to as "non-enumerated classes." The numbers of such employees are not available, though the expenditure on their wages and salaries is recorded.

On March 31, 1931, the total number of employees was 45,581 as compared with 44,175 on the payrolls at the end of the fiscal year, 1930, or an increase of 1,406. Of the total of 45,581, 32,715 were classed as permanent and 12,866 as temporary employees.

During the fiscal year, 1930-31, the total expenditure on salaries and wages of civil servants was \$94,310,982.87. Of this total, \$55,967,975.10 comprised the total of the payroll of permanent civil servants: \$14,198,335.56, the salaries paid to temporary civil servants; while \$24,144,672.21 was the salary and wage expenditure for non-enumerated classes. Comparative figures for the previous fiscal year were: grand total of salaries and wages \$90,808,425.71; permanent, \$52,812,375.19; temporary, \$14,365,823.17; non-enumerated classes, \$23,630,327.35.

The following table gives the total number of permanent and temporary employees in the Dominion Civil Service and the total salary expenditure for such employees for March, 1931. In several of the larger departments there are important branches under distinct supervision apart from the main de-

partment, and in such cases statistics are shown separately.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES OF  
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF DOMINION  
GOVERNMENT

Department	*Number of employees, March, 1931	Salaries and wages, March, 1931
		\$
Agriculture.....	2,247	391,069 10
Archives.....	83	13,363 39
Auditor-General.....	211	33,314 44
Civil Service Commission.....	176	22,746 38
Chief Electoral Officer.....	7	957 50
External Affairs.....	155	27,649 49
Finance.....	405	48,440 14
Fisheries.....	382	104,180 80
Governor General's Secretary.....	10	2,875 11
House of Commons.....	599	64,247 24
Immigration and Colonization.....	883	115,443 95
Indian Affairs.....	1,074	89,663 90
Insurance.....	40	7,563 37
Fire Prevention Branch.....	2	535 00
Interior.....	2,037	320,592 47
International Joint Commission.....	5	2,393 33
Justice.....	819	110,141 17
Labour.....	143	22,312 27
Library of Parliament.....	25	4,455 75
Marine.....	4,242	528,940 15
Mines.....	532	150,911 85
National Defence.....	1,358	190,335 77
National Revenue.....	5,153	746,264 71
Income Tax Division.....	1,156	158,985 93
Pensions and National Health—		
Pensions.....	2,222	266,829 00
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	199	33,923 86
Health.....	340	52,849 09
Pensions Appeal Court.....	11	3,103 00
Pensions Tribunal.....	76	13,371 00
Post Office.....	11,961	2,900,512 63
Privy Council.....	18	4,080 11
Public Printing and Stationery.....	721	111,095 91
Public Works.....	4,050	467,603 95
Railways and Canals.....	1,330	306,427 52
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	111	23,610 74
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	78	105,606 95
Secretary of State.....	114	14,929 03
Patents and Copyrights.....	106	15,302 98
Senate.....	126	16,533 50
Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	504	83,904 46
Trade and Commerce.....	1,870	318,524 54
Total.....	45,581	7,895,591 48

\* The number of employees does not include the non-enumerated classes.



## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

### Report on Administration throughout Canada during 1931-1932

THE annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, includes a statistical review of the administration of the Government Employees Compensation Act. In the interests of economy, and because the Canadian National Railways have the largest number of employees within the scope of the Act, this legislation is administered for all departments of the government service by the Department of Railways and Canals.

The provisions of the Act, which was adopted in 1918, are as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority, as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

In 1925, the Act was amended so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918. In its 1930-31 report the Department pointed out that prior to January 1, 1931, employees' compensation payments to employees of the Canadian Government Railways were made directly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. This procedure was then discontinued, and with reference to the change of procedure this year's report states that it "has had the effect of apparently reducing the total amount of Dominion disbursements during the year. Comparisons therefore should not be made as against the expenditure of the Dominion by years on this account unless elimination is made of the Canadian Government Railways' amounts."

"The effect of the application of the Government Employees' Workmen's Compensation Act", the report observes "has occasioned certain increases in costs of personnel to the Government which, because they are not apparent, perhaps, deserve special comment in this place.

"The strikingly large proportion of awards in hernia cases that develop from the class of employees of the age of 45 or over in provinces where such cases are accepted as a basis for awards by the Provincial authorities would appear to warrant the institution of arrangements for competent medical inspection where employees of 45 or over are being taken into departmental staffs. It has become practically necessary to challenge every claim of this nature, and a considerable expense develops from the necessity to assemble and place evidence before the provincial authorities.

"Also the impressively large number of general claims developing from the engagement of temporary employees, particularly those engaged under emergency relief and associated programs of work, would appear to indicate the advisability of arranging for competent medical inspection prior to engagement of such employees."

Since 1920-21, when the Act was first put into effect, \$3,500,996 has been paid out in compensation, pensions and medical aid to government employees throughout the Dominion. This expenditure, with administration expenses amounting to \$269,802.96 (less interest accruing on advances on deposit) amounted to \$3,769,628.75 at March 31, 1932. During the ten years in which the Act has been administered by the department the total of claims adjusted has ranged from a low of 1,787 in 1922-23 to a high of 3,960 in 1929-30.

Exclusive of the Canadian National Railways the total number of claims on which payments were made during 1931-32 was 1,979, of which 747 were for compensation and medical aid; 1,026 were for medical aid only, and 206 were for pensions. During 1931-32, Dominion expenditures under the Act including compensation payments, etc. amounted to \$185,546.32, as compared with \$429,098.19 for the previous year which for nine months, included the disbursements under the Act to Canadian National Railways employees.

Apart from the Canadian National Railways, other departments having a large number of claims and large disbursement expenditures were as follows:—

Railways and Canals (Canals).—535 claims, involving disbursements amounting to \$48,445.06.

Public Works.—339 claims, involving \$42,271.43.

Marine.—336 claims, involving \$22,048.67.

Interior.—194 claims, involving \$17,830.21.

Hudson Bay Railway.—152 claims, involving \$12,328.19.

Post Office.—188 claims, involving \$8,381.65.

National Defence.—67 claims, involving \$8,209.33.

The accompanying table indicates the payments under the Act during the year ended March 31, 1932, by provinces:—

Provincial Board or Government	Dominion expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensa- tion, Pension, etc.	Proportion of Admin- istration expenses
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	17,474 27	14,437 11	4,856 11
New Brunswick.....	14,794 26	6,674 42	6,959 70
Ontario.....	69,920 51	66,796 59	3,844 22
Manitoba.....	26,394 98	28,153 77	5,737 10
Saskatchewan.....		1,031 11	203 98
Alberta.....	7,862 39	13,317 58	1,032 50
British Columbia.....	4,571 90	15,459 40	
Quebec Commission.....	7,500 00	2,810 55	
Province of Prince Ed- ward Island.....	916 44	916 44	
Province of Quebec.....	34,816 68	32,440 18	2,376 50
Province of Ontario (medical aid).....	1,398 53	1,398 53	
Miscellaneous.....	610 99	610 99	
Interest deposited to the credit of Casual Revenue.....	407 35		
	185,546 32	182,924 69	25,010 11

## CONVENTIONS ON SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

A Proclamation dated November 18, 1932, and gazetted November 26, brings into operation the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931. This Act authorized the ratification of two conventions signed at London in 1929 and 1930 respectively, by the leading maritime nations. The provisions of both Conventions apply only to ships on international voyages, and the Act expressly states that it does not apply to ships engaged on voyages between Canada and the United States on any lakes or rivers.

The points covered by the Safety Convention include the division of hulls of passenger ships into water-tight compartments so arranged as to localize flooding in case of accident; the provision on such ships of a sufficient number of life-boats with competent life-boatmen to man them and life-saving appliances for all on board, and the equipment with radio apparatus of all ships except cargo ships of less than 1,600 tons gross. Annex I contains regulations dealing largely with the construction of ships including the provision of practicable means of escape for the crew from working spaces and crew spaces and of means of fire detection and prevention.

The main points covered by the Load Line Convention are the marking of load lines on the sides of ships indicating the maximum depth to which they may be loaded; and division of the world into zones, and the fixing of the depth to which ships may be loaded when undertaking voyages to the various zones. Exempt under this Convention are ships of war, fishing vessels, pleasure yachts,

etc., and ships of less than 150 tons gross. Annexed to the Convention are rules for determining maximum load lines on the various types of ships. These require, *inter alia*, the provision of gangways, life-lines or other satisfactory means for the protection of the crew in getting to and from their quarters. The strength of houses for the accommodation of crew on flush deck steamers is to be equivalent to that required for superstructure bulkheads. The rules dealing with steamers carrying timber deck cargo require efficient lashings to be provided. Safe and satisfactory access to the quarters of the crew to the machinery space and to all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship is to be available at all times. Deck cargo in way of openings giving such access is to be so stowed that the openings can be properly closed against the admission of water. Efficient protection for the crew in the form of ground rails or life-lines spaced not more than 12 inches apart vertically is to be provided on each side of the deck cargo to a height of at least 4 feet above the cargo. The cargo is to be made sufficiently level for gangway purposes. Rules governing load lines for tankers also require safe and satisfactory access to the quarters of the crew, machinery space and all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, to be available at all times except in the case of pump rooms entered from the free board deck when fitted with class I closing appliances.

Certain sections of the Act come into force as from the date of proclamation in the CANADA GAZETTE, namely, those dealing with



confirmation of the Conventions, application of the Act, the making of regulations by the Governor-in-Council, provision for inspection, the issue of Safety Certificates, Exemption Certificates, Load Line Certificates and Safety Radiotelegraphy Certificates.

On January 1, 1933, those sections became effective which deal with the application of the Load Line Convention, and on January 1, 1934, the remaining sections, which provide for the carrying out of the Safety Conventions, will come into force.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

### New Regulations Effective on January 1, 1933

THE following regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick came into effect on January 1, 1933, all previous regulations being repealed (Amendments to the Act which were adopted by the Legislature in 1932, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1178).

#### REGULATION I

(This Regulation defines the various classes into which all industries within the scope of the Act are divided for the purpose of administration.)

#### REGULATION II

Where not more workmen than the number set opposite to the names of an industry mentioned in the schedules below are usually employed therein, such industry is hereby excluded from the scope of Part I of the Act, and is withdrawn from the class in Regulation I in which it would otherwise be included; subject, however, to any conditions attached to such industry or to any conditions contained in the schedules, and subject to the other regulations of the Board, so far as applicable.

Fishing. . . . . 50  
Mining (including prospecting or developing work). . . . . 5

"Any ship, tug, dredge, boat or any other vessel, owned, managed or controlled in the Province of New Brunswick that is engaged in any business that takes it without the boundaries of the Province. . . . . 500 men

Provided, however, that this regulation does not apply to any ship, tug, dredge, boat or any other vessel that may be owned, managed or controlled by His Majesty the King as represented by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in the person of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under the control or management of the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries having jurisdiction over the Province of New Brunswick.

Hand laundries. . . . . 25

Any boat or vessel, owned, managed or controlled in the Province of New Brunswick engaged in carrying freight, cargo or passengers from one part of the Province to another part of the Province. . . . . 5

The business of window cleaning. . . . . 10

Aerial flying, testing, demonstrating; carrying of passengers or freight, either by aeroplane or other means of aerial transportation, including the carrying on of work in connection with an aerodrome and all work incidental thereto. . . . . 200

#### REGULATION III

The interpretation of words and phrases provided for in Section 2 of the Act shall apply to these and all other regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

#### REGULATION IV

Whenever the word "Act" appears in any of these regulations or in any regulations that may be passed by the Board, it shall refer to The Workmen's Compensation Act, and amendments thereto or that may be hereafter made.

#### REGULATION V

Every employer within the scope of Part I of the Act, shall as directed by the Board, post up and keep posted up in conspicuous places within easy access of his workmen, such card or pamphlet of information concerning the Act, or regulations of the Board, as may be supplied to him by the Board, and a copy of the Act if so desired.

#### REGULATION VI

Any person who contravenes any regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board after it has become effective, where no other penalty is provided therefor, shall, for the contravention thereof incur a penalty not exceeding \$500.

#### REGULATION VII

Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of Section 14 of the Act, shall for every contravention, incur a penalty not exceeding \$50; and shall also be liable to pay to the workman any sum which has been so deducted from his wages, or which he has been required or permitted to pay in contravention of Section 14.

#### REGULATION VIII

For every contravention of subsections 4 or 5 of Section 41 of the Act the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50.

#### REGULATION IX

Any employer and every person who obstructs or hinders the making of the examinations and inquiry mentioned in Section 71, subsections 1 and 2 of the Act, or refuses to permit it to be made shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500.

#### REGULATION X

Any employer and every such person who obstructs or hinders the making of any inspection made under the authority of Section 73 of the Act, or refuses to permit it to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500.

## REGULATION XI

Every steam engineer contravening subsection 8 of Section 49, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

## REGULATION XII

Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of Section 75 of the Act, shall incur a penalty of \$50.

## REGULATION XIII

*First Aid.*—In an industry within the scope of the Act, it shall be the duty of the employer to provide a suitable First-Aid Kit approved of by the Board and in charge of a suitable person and adequate opportunity for the administration of first-aid.

## REGULATION XIV

*Industrial Diseases Schedule*

*Anthrax.*—Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins.

*Lead Poisoning or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of lead or its preparation or compounds.

*Mercury Poisoning or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

*Phosphorus or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.

*Arsenic Poisoning or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.

*Sulphur Poisoning or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of sulphur or its preparations or compounds.

*Ammonia Poisoning or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of ammonia or its preparations or compounds.

*Carbon Bisulphide or its Sequelae.*—Any process involving the use of carbon bisulphide.

*Carbonic Acid Gas.*—Any process involving the use of carbonic acid gas.

*Ankylosistomiasis.*—Mining.

*Glanders.*—Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders, handling the carcass of any such animal.

*Compressed Air Illness.*—Any process carried on in compressed air.

*Infection by handling Sugar.*—Any process involving the refining of sugar.

## REGULATION XV

No physician or surgeon shall be entitled to remuneration from the Board for medical aid rendered to any workman unless such physician or surgeon shall furnish the Board from time to time, without additional charge, such reports as may be required by the Board in respect of such workmen and unless such reports shall have been furnished within such time as the Board deems reasonable, provided, however, that the Board may in its discretion waive this requirement of Regulation.

## REGULATION XVI

When any estimate or payroll submitted by an employer under Part 1 is less than Four Hundred Dollars, such payroll shall for assessment purposes be considered and assessed as Four Hundred Dollars. Provided, that if any employer submit more than one estimate or payroll in any one year for an industry or portion of an industry, the sum total of such estimates or payrolls shall be considered in the assessing of any subsequent estimate or payroll.

## REGULATION XVII

Any employer failing to pay any assessment or special assessment or any prescribed portion thereof within ten days after notice thereof has been mailed to him by registered post, shall pay for such default a percentage at the rate of 7 per cent per annum of the amount unpaid for each calendar year or fraction thereof that such default continues.

Dated December 15, 1932.

**Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan**

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan recently issued Regulation 51, amending Regulations 1 and 24 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, pages 392 and 395), as follows:—

## REGULATION 51

(a) The last clause of Regulation 1 adopted by the Board on March 20/30, approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on March 21, 1930, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* March 29/30, and reading as follows:

"After the actual payroll for the year has been ascertained, adjustment shall be made, and any balance found due by an employer by reason of such adjustment shall be paid with the first instalment of the next provisional assessment," is struck out of the said Regulation and the following substituted therefor:

"After the actual payroll for the preceding year has been ascertained, an adjustment of assessment shall be made accordingly and any balance found due on account of such adjust-

ment shall, subject to all other Regulations governing the matter, be added to the first payment of the current year's assessment, but shall nevertheless be deemed to be due and payable as of the date of the notice of the adjusted assessment, and shall, as to any arrears of payment on the assessment made on the estimated payroll for the preceding year, continue to carry penalties in accordance with the Regulations in respect thereto; but any increase of assessment due to adjustment of payroll shall not carry any penalties with respect to under-estimate of payroll for the preceding year, unless exceeding 50 per cent, until the expiration of one month from the date of the notice."

(b) There shall be added to Regulation 1 the following:

"When a provisional assessment is made on or after July 31 on any employer commencing or recommencing an industry the whole of the provisional assessment shall be payable in one instalment, and if made on or after September 1 shall be payable on the date of the notice thereof, but no penalty for non-payment thereof



shall be imposed within ten days of the date of the notice.

"Adjustments of previous years' assessments resulting in an increase of assessment and ascertained by investigation on behalf of the Board of the employer's payroll shall be deemed to be due and payable on the date of the notice thereof, but no penalty for non-payment thereof shall be imposed within ten days of the date of the notice.

"Notwithstanding the other provisions of Regulation 1, or the provisions of any other Regulation, any assessment made by the Board on an employer may be made payable on any date fixed by the Board for payment either prior to or subsequent to the date of the order fixing the date of payment."

(c) Regulation No. 24 as adopted by the Board on March 20, 1930, approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on March 21, 1930, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* on March 29, 1930, is hereby wholly rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in any Regulation of the Board, any construction work directly undertaken by any person who is not regularly employed in such business and has not established or is not establishing an industry in such business, and is not doing such work as part of or incidental to an industry which is not within Schedule One, for example a person who is engaged in such operations as an isolated undertaking and for his own purposes only, or as for example a person who constructs, adds to, repairs or demolishes a building or other structure for his

own purposes and not as incidental to an industry within Schedule One and is not generally engaged in construction business, shall not be deemed an industry within Schedule One, nor shall the person carrying on such work be deemed an employer within Schedule One, and such person shall not be deemed to be carrying on an industry within Schedule One. Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to exclude any work which is let by contract by such person, or to exclude such person from the operation of Section 11 of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, or to excuse such person from reporting to the Board any work let by contract, the performance of which constitutes an industry within Schedule One of the said Act.

"A person proposing to carry on such construction work as is referred to herein may be admitted as an Employer under Schedule One for any particular construction work for which he makes application for admission in writing to the Board with an estimate satisfactory to the Board of the proposed payroll involved in such construction work, and by payment in advance of the work having begun of the proper assessment thereon, but no such application shall be granted unless made prior to the commencement of such construction work and payment of the proper estimate of assessment made to the Board before the commencement of such construction work, and a deposit of cash made with the Board in an amount to be set by the Board to provide for the actual payroll exceeding the estimated payroll, which deposit shall be made with the payment of assessment."

### Workmen's Compensation in Quebec

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Quebec published during December, Regulation No. 7, under the Act of 1931 as follows: (Earlier regulations appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1261; July, 1932, page 771, and in previous issues):—

#### Regulation No. 7

"Acting in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by article 77 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100), the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission enacts that from the 1st of January, 1933, the following industries shall be subject to the Act only when generally employing six or more workmen, to wit:

1. Any establishment where they sell, repair or keep motor vehicles;
2. Public sheds or garages, with or without repair shops;

From the 1st of January, 1933, by-law No. 2 of the Commission, adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 9th of July, 1931, shall be amended by deleting therefrom the words: "public sheds or garages without any repair shop" from paragraph "i" of section 1 of the aforesaid by-law; and, from and after the same date, paragraphs "a" and "b" of section 4 of said by-law No. 2 shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

- a. Repair shops which are not garages;
- b. Blacksmiths' or joiners' shops."

### United States Employees' Compensation Commission

The 16th annual report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, recently published, describes the work carried on during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, under the three Acts administered by the Commission. These three workmen's compensation laws are as follows: (1) The United States Employees' Compensation Act of 1916; (2) Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation

Act, of 1927, and (3) The District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act. The Commission, which was established in 1916, is a bi-partisan body, consisting of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate, one of whom is designated by the President to serve as chairman.

1. *The U.S. Employees' Compensation Act.*—This Act, as approved September 7, 1916, provided compensation and medical care for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while in the performance of their official duties and for the care of dependents of those who died as a result of their injuries. By subsequent legislation the law has been made applicable to employees of the government of the District of Columbia, exclusive of members of the fire and police departments, and to officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve. Under section 14 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1925, any officer or enlisted man of the naval reserve, who, in time of peace, is physically injured in line of duty while performing active duty or authorized training duty is entitled to the same benefits provided for civil employees of the United States.

The term "civil employee" has been held by the commission to include all employees of the Federal Government, including direct employees of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, the Inland Waterways Corporation, and other corporations in which the capital stock is owned exclusively by the United States, and employees engaged in work under certain co-operative agreements between the Federal Government and the States.

2. *Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act.*—This Act provides compensation for employees of private employers while engaged in maritime employment upon the navigable waters of the United States, including any dry dock. The master and members of the crew of any vessel, and any person engaged by the master to load or unload or repair any small vessel under 18 tons net, are specifically excluded from the benefits of this law. The largest class of employees subject to this law are longshoremen, who in the course of their work of loading and unloading vessels are in maritime employment, and who therefore are at times outside the scope of State compensation laws. The law also extends to all mechanics and ship repairmen, men delivering supplies for the use of a vessel, solicitors of marine contracts, and inspectors (exclusive of employees of the Federal or any State Government), who sustain injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment upon the navigable waters of the United States, including any dry dock. Attempts made by the commission to secure accurate information relative to the number of employees coming within the scope of this law have been unsuccessful, due to the fact that employment in the stevedoring industry is for the most part

irregular. Many employers have relatively few regular employees and supplement their regular working force, when the occasion demands, from employees having no regular employment. It is the opinion of the commission that the number of employees who at times are engaged in employments covered by this law may be conservatively estimated as in excess of 300,000.

3. *District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.*—This law, which is in all respects comparable to a State compensation law, is perhaps more inclusive in the scope of employments covered than workmen's compensation laws in effect in any of the States. It applies to employees of practically all employers carrying on any employment in the District of Columbia, and thus includes an employer who in the usual course of his business or profession may have in his employ only one employee working only a few hours a day or week. The only employees in private employment in the District of Columbia excluded from the benefits of this law are a master or a member of a crew of any vessel, an employee of a common carrier by railroad when engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and an employee engaged in agriculture, domestic service, or any employment that is casual and not in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation, or profession of the employer. Employees covered by this law are variously estimated to number from 75,000 to 100,000, and the number of employers subject to its provisions is approximately 14,000.

Under existing procedure there is no review of the findings of fact made by the deputy commissioner in the District of Columbia if supported by competent evidence, and review by the court of the decision of this administrative officer is limited to questions of law.

Man-hour output in the manufacture of pneumatic tires in the United States has increased 86 per cent since 1926, 172 per cent since 1922, and 581 per cent since 1914, as a result of technological changes, according to a study by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Until 1930, annual increases in the total output of tires were usually sufficient not only to reabsorb the large surpluses of labour caused by the technological changes, but to increase the total number of workers employed. Since 1930, however, the drastic reductions in the total number of tires produced, coupled with further and even larger increases in labour productivity, have resulted in a large body of tire workers being totally unemployed, with the remaining workers employed only part time.



## WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

THE annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, reviews the work of the department during that period, including that of the Pensions Division (which deals with pensions of ex-service men), the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Pension Tribunal, the Pension Appeal Court, and the Health Division. The last named division deals with matters affecting public health, child welfare, etc.

Statistics of the Pension Division indicate that admissions to hospital were 11,116 during the period covered, as compared with 12,077 in the previous fiscal year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 14,267, as against 15,519 in 1930-31 and 12,939 in 1929-30. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 161,816 to 179,814. Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1932, 1,676 were in departmental hospitals while 950 were in civil institutions, making a total of 2,626 as against 3,127 in the year previous. The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 27, the total at the end of the fiscal year being 198.

*Employment and Relief.*—Two organizations—the Employment Service of Canada and the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee—directed the work of securing employment for disabled ex-service men. The total number of applicants for employment was 19,067. Of this number, there were 7,451 placements, 6,477 cancellations, and 5,139 pending placements. Comparative figures for the year previous showed 18,201 applicants, 8,846 placements, 5,679 cancellations, and 3,676 pending placements. Pensioners in Canada at March 31, 1932, numbered 64,733, while the number outside Canada was 11,145, making a total of 75,878. This total reflects an increase of 9,209 over the previous year. Of the total number of pensioners, 5,139 were registered as unemployed, an increase of 1,463 as compared with the year previous.

Sheltered employment was continued in Vetre-craft Shops. The Vancouver factory was closed on December 31, 1931, owing to the unsafe condition of the building, but factories were still being operated in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and one at Victoria by the Canadian Red Cross Society. The total number of men employed at March 31, 1932, was 191, as compared with 240 one year previous, and during the fiscal year now under review, 46 men were taken on strength and 95 struck off. The manufacture of poppies, wreaths, toys

is undertaken in these factories and affords employment to men who would have little or no work value in other occupations.

During the year 36 cases were taken on for vocational training and 6 for probational training, the latter being classed as "industrial problem cases." At the close of the fiscal year there remained on strength two men undergoing vocational training and three receiving probational training.

The number of pensioners who were granted relief in the form of orders for food, rent, fuel, in 1931-32 was 12,303 as compared with 8,811 in 1930-31, and 5,548 in 1929-30. Relief in 1931-32 was issued 145,561 times on an average of 11.83 times per man, while the value of relief orders totalled \$2,082,052.10.

*Pensions.*—The total number of permanent disability pensions in force as at March 31, 1932, was 75,878, while the number of dependents' pensions in force was 19,308. In the former there was an increase of 9,209 awards, while the latter reflected a decrease of 368. The total number of beneficiaries under the Pension Act, including all classes of pensioners or dependents on whose account pension is being paid, is now 258,793, which is an increase of 147 as compared with the number for the previous fiscal year. The total liability in respect of pensions for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, was \$41,853,377, which represents an increase of \$1,646,561 over the liability for the preceding annual period.

Under the War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930, which is administered by a committee of three members, provision is made for a living allowance for the aged or permanently disabled pensioner whose condition is only partially pensionable, and for the aged or permanently disabled veteran not eligible for pension provided that he saw service in a theatre of actual war, when such pensioner or veteran is in necessitous circumstances.

The report of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee is cumulative and covers all activities for the 19 months' operation since the Act became effective on September 1, 1930, to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1932. The number of cases as at March 31, 1932, was 3,825, and the liability on the same date was \$1,257,334.

*Soldiers' Insurance.*—The number of applications received for returned soldiers' insurance was 1,463, as against 1,563 during the previous fiscal year. Ninety-two applications were refused for various reasons. There was again an

increase in the number of surrenders. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1932, was 28,426, a decrease during the year of 587. The amount of insurance carried was \$62,-680,341.

*Workmen's Compensation in Respect of Pensioners.*—Under Order in Council P.C. 558, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1333), the Dominion Government assumes workmen's compensation liability for pensioners of 25 per cent disability rating and upwards who are suffering injury or disease as a result of an industrial accident. This provision has been renewed from time to time. The expenditure under this enactment is largely governed by the number of fatal accidents. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 200, being 8 more than during the previous year. The expenditure was \$49,878, as against \$45,142 in 1930-31.

*National Health.*—This section of the department deals with the various agencies operating for the public welfare in health matters. The food and drugs division, administering the Food and Drugs Act, maintains an inspection service for analysis of foods and drugs imported, manufactured, and offered for sale. According to the report, "the duty of checking adulteration and misbranding of products so vital to health and well-being of the people of Canada is a serious obligation of the Food and Drugs Division." Dealing with its efforts in this respect, the report touches on the work of its inspectors as follows:

"In the course of the year they submitted 14,527 samples for analysis, and handled numerous prosecutions and seizures. The amount of work done and the good accomplished cannot be estimated solely from these figures. Many inspections are made and irregularities corrected without an analysis being necessary. The intimate contact with importers and manufacturers has a very beneficial effect so far as the direct interests of the purchasing consumer and the ultimate interests of trade are concerned. A food or drug business operating on a basis of fraud can have nothing more than a temporary advantage.

"The punitive phase of the legislation is brought forward only when there is evidence of a wilful breach of the law. Even in the full light of explanations and warnings some will persist in illegal practice. During the year it was found necessary to institute proceedings in 62 cases, of which 30 went to trial and convictions registered in all. It is regrettable that the public press makes little or no mention of these actions. Eight cases were settled and in 24 the penalties were paid as provided by section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act. The majority of these prosecutions arose from the adulteration of meat products, the remaining eight being occasioned by adulteration or mis-

branding of spices (cloves and pepper), ice cream and soft drinks. The moneys collected covering fines, fees for analyses and costs amounted to \$9,103.45."

The Narcotic Drug Division continued its efforts to curb illegal traffic in drugs. Other phases of the report of the health section dealt with the quarantine and immigration medical inspection service, and public health engineering with its inspection of water supplies on vessels, railway trains, and other common carriers in international and interprovincial traffic.

*Marine Hospitals Service.*—This service operates under the Canada Shipping Act, its chief function being to provide medical and surgical attendance to sick and injured mariners belonging to vessels that call at Canadian ports from foreign parts and to protect these ports from being saddled with the expenditure incurred. This is done by collecting dues from every vessel, subject to certain exceptions, at the rate of two cents per ton of registered tonnage not oftener than three times a year. Sick mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment, provided they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the master of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs. During the year, the receipts amounted to \$184,485.47 and the expenditure amounted to \$208,845.90. Sick mariners' dues were collected from 2,818 vessels. These vessels carried 86,301 seamen and 5,816 sick or injured mariners received treatment; 3,394 were sent to doctors paid by the department and 1,137, or 34 per cent of these required hospitalization. The total number sent to the various hospitals was 3,559; 919 received out-patient treatments, and 2,640 were admitted as ward patients. The number of out-patient treatments was 2,970 and the number of hospital days was 57,256. Although there was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels that paid dues and the number of seamen eligible for treatment, there was not a corresponding decrease in the applications for treatment.

The Division of Child Welfare reviews extensively the successful work carried on in the large field of child and maternal welfare and health education.

During the month of December a total of 2,586 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 8 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 159 were reported, including 3 fatal cases; and 215 accidents to employees of the Crown, 1 of which was fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 2,960, of which 12 were fatal.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Safety of Mine Workers in New Brunswick

The coroner's jury which inquired into the circumstances of the death of two miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, Limited, New Brunswick, on December 1, commented on the absence of mine safety regulations in the province. The men were carrying timbers across the tracks in the main level when they were struck by runaway cars, loaded with coal and shale. During the hearing, the general manager suggested that the coupling pin had not been properly put through the link. He thought the equipment was good, and with the human element entering into the matter it would be difficult to place the blame in any one direction. A letter was read from a Montreal firm, saying that the coupling was considered the best obtainable.

The assistant mine manager stated that a safety rope had been added since the accident. Mr. W. E. McMullen, inspector of mines for New Brunswick, pointed out that in the absence of mine safety regulations in the province he had no appointed duties in that direction.

In their verdict the jury found that the runaway of the cars was caused by the spreading of shackles between the sixth and seventh car of a 12-car string. They attached no blame to any person, but made the following recommendations: that shackles and drawbars on coal cars be thoroughly inspected by competent authorities to determine the cause of the spreading of the shackles; to determine if drawbars are made up to proper specifications, and that steps be taken, if necessary, to prevent the occurrence of the spreading of shackles; that the Provincial Government take action to formulate a mining law designed to safeguard employees and mining companies regarding working conditions in mines; that the Minto Coal Co., Ltd., put in the necessary safety devices as soon as possible.

### "Industrial Medicine"

A new monthly magazine under the above title began publication at Chicago in October, 1932, its purpose being "the cumulative study of the industrial inter-relation of medicine, law, insurance and economics." The first two issues contain numerous expert articles dealing with various phases of safety and health in industry, the writers being mostly of the medical profession. A useful feature is a cumulative index, which begins with the second issue, giving references to all the subjects treated in past issues.

### Medical Service of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Dr. A. R. Pennoyer, medical adviser of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, contributes to the first issue of *Industrial Medicine* an account of the medical service provided by this company for their employees. This service covers medical services, sickness disability, benefits, pensions, death benefits, etc. The "medical machinery" employed consists of three branches: (1) First Aid Work.—The company now has 4,500 fully qualified and certificated "first aiders" who often render inestimable service not only to employees but to the public; (2) Accident Prevention Work.—This goes on continuously, and "has yielded remarkable results, reducing accidents in an almost unbelievable way"; (3) Health Courses to Women.—This covers elementary anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and leads to a certificate of proficiency.

The company's plan covering pensions, disability benefits and death benefits is carried out under the direction of a committee made up of important officials of the company. Employees make no payment towards this plan, nor for any other medical service rendered by the company. The company do not treat their employees for sickness, except in minor and emergency cases, and the employees select their own doctors and pay for their own medical care. The plan provides for the payment of wages during sickness on an increasing, graduating scale from two to 10 years' service, beginning with four weeks' full pay and nine weeks' half pay, and increasing to a maximum of 13 weeks full pay and 39 weeks half pay. The medical department reports to the senior vice-president, and it is under his general supervision that the work is carried out. Pensions are granted on a basis of age and length of service. Death benefits are also based on length of service, and are applicable when there is a dependent beneficiary.

The medical establishment comprises a part-time staff of medical advisers and surgeons and full-time nurses. The work carried out by the medical machinery employed by the company includes the following departments: the supervision of sanitation in buildings; supervision of construction camps (in this connection tribute is paid to the Provincial Boards of Health of Quebec and Ontario for their co-operation); expert advice to all departments of the company on matters having a medical aspect; examination of applicants for positions; dealing with all acci-

dent cases; co-operation with employees' physicians; physical examinations in ambulatory cases under the care of outside physicians; maintenance of medical units at Montreal and Toronto where any employee, by permission of his or her supervisor, may apply for medical examination and advice; and service for minor medical and surgical conditions for employees not disabled enough to stop work.

Dr. Pennoyer expresses the belief that "a well-designed and well-conducted medical service is a profitable venture for any company with 1,500 employees or over."

### Health Record in 1932

A recent issue of the *Statistical Bulletin*, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, contained the following review of the past year in regard to public health: "Every indication, up to the end of the third quarter of 1932, is that 1932 will be a record health year in the industrial populations of both the United States and Canada. The deathrate for three-quarters of the year among the many millions of Metropolitan industrial policy holders was at the astonishingly low figure of 8.7 per 1,000. This is well below the previous minimum for the corresponding part of any year. All sections of the United States have shared in this excellent health record; and the picture is equally favourable in Canada. Furthermore, such data as are available for the population at large show that health conditions throughout 1932 have been unprecedentedly good. The year has been singularly free from widespread epidemics and from major catastrophes."

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice-president of the Industrial Health Relations Department of the Company, gave further information on the same subject in the course of an article in the *American Journal of Public Health*, November, 1932.—"It is particularly gratifying to note the very favourable health conditions that have prevailed throughout the United States and Canada during the last year. By and large, the health of the people as measured by the reports of sickness and deaths has never been better, in spite of the fact that this is the third year of serious economic depression. With possibly 10 millions unemployed and with the general state of mind clouded with many perplexities and uncertainties, the health of our communities has apparently stood up well. Sickness and death rates are either the lowest in the history of the country or very close to it. Early in the year, the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Public Health Service reported that the death rate in 82 large cities had been 11.8 per 1,000 in

1931, as compared with 11.9 the year before. Since then, morbidity and mortality have continued each month at an extremely low level. For the first 37 weeks of 1932, General Cumming reports a death rate of 11.2 for 85 large cities, as compared with 12.1 for the same period in 1931. The industrial life insurance companies, whose experience is also indicative of what is transpiring in the general population, are likewise reporting the lowest mortality rates among their policy holders. In the largest of these companies, the cumulative experience up to the end of September this year was about 3 per cent lower than last year which was an excellent health year. The best feature of this picture is the fact that there is no evidence as yet that the depression has adversely affected the physical resistance of the people.

"I have speculated," as Dr. Dublin continues, "as to what underlies the satisfactory health picture, and will consider briefly some of the factors which are probably involved in the situation. There is first the favourable meteorological conditions which have prevailed. The weather was propitious both last winter and this summer, and as a result many people were able to lead an active outdoor life. In addition, there were no serious epidemics of disease. Influenza was less widespread this year than it has been recently; the cases that occurred were much less virulent and resulted in fewer attacks of pneumonia and other fatal complications. I would mention also changes in the mode of life which have been forced on many people during the depression and which probably contributed to better health habits. There has undoubtedly been less over-drinking and over-eating. People have been less exposed to the hazards of machinery. Unemployment, much against their will, has brought them rest and leisure, more sunshine, and opportunities for outdoor exercise, all of which play a part in keeping people well."

### Unemployment and Public Health

In an article published in the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), December, 1932, on "The Economic Depression and Public Health," the writer finds that up to the present, statistics have not yet shown clearly any increase in the mortality or morbidity figures resulting from the depression and the extension of unemployment. In several countries, however, there are many indications of a gradual deterioration of the health of unemployed persons and their children, owing in part to malnutrition. Thus, among the 300,000 to 400,000 school children who are examined in New York every year, the percentage of sickly children rose from 13.5 in 1927 to 17.1



in 1931 and to 20.5 in the first three months of 1932. In France, where the depression was not felt until later, it was found in certain schools that the average weight of children of four to six years showed a decline in 1932, as compared with 1930. This decline was especially noticeable in a school where a number of children were those of unemployed parents. In this school it amounted to 1.029 kilogram, while in others it varied from 23 to 56 grams. In some of these children the reduction in weight noted during the school year was followed by an immediate and considerable increase, amounting to as much as 1.08 kilogram, after their admission to an open-air school where they received a strengthening diet.

### **Safety Record of Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada**

A silver cup, won by the employees of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., in the inter-plant safety competition of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, and eight bronze medals for chauffeurs of the same company who had no accidents for twelve months, were presented in the employees' hall of the plant at Montreal on January 4.

Mr. Arthur Gaboury, as general manager of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, and secretary-general of the Province of Quebec Safety League, made the presentation. "During the period of the inter-plant competition from September, 1931, to May, 1932," he said, "the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Ltd. has operated over 977,575 hours without a lost-time accident, thus making its accident frequency rate zero and winning the cup for its group. Since May, 1932, to the end of November of the same year, the company's accident frequency rate has remained at zero, showing the keen interest taken in the competition by the employees."

### **Sickness Insurance for Farm Workers in Austria**

The Austrian National Association of Agricultural Sickness Funds held its first general meeting on September 8, 1932, when it celebrated the tenth anniversary of the coming into force of the system of sickness insurance for workers in agriculture and forestry. The president of the Association emphasized the value of agricultural insurance, which guaranteed to a class of workers in special need of protection rights which had hitherto been confined to industrial and commercial workers. Sickness insurance, he said, had had to adapt itself by degrees to the special character of agriculture. These efforts had been crowned with success, since the system now included nearly half a million workers and salaried employees in agriculture.

The Federal Chancellor, Mr. Dollfuss, refuted the criticisms which had been raised against insurance on the ground that it imposed a new burden on agriculture. He pointed out that before the introduction of insurance the risk of sickness of workers in agriculture was already covered, and that this covering was borne by the employers only. Insurance had merely brought into prominence an already existing burden without increasing it, while raising considerably the effectiveness of the methods of covering the risks.

The Minister of Social Affairs, Mr. Resch, dealt with the origins of agricultural insurance, and recalled that it had been demanded even by the organizations of independent farmers. All the parties concerned were in agreement on the principle of insurance, and opinions differed only in regard to methods of application. Insurance as it had been instituted had already borne fruit; the health of insured persons had improved, the number of doctors practising in agricultural districts had increased, the hospitals had improved and enlarged their resources owing to the participation of the insurance funds in the cost of maintenance and treatment of sick persons, and infant mortality was declining.

The annual report on Prices and Price Indexes, covering the period 1913 to 1931, with detailed statistics for 1931 in Canada and summary figures for other countries, has been recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report includes information as to commodity prices, wholesale and retail, with index numbers, prices of securities and services. The index numbers of wholesale prices for the principal groups have been given monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, taken from a monthly bulletin giving current figures, which is also issued by the Bureau. A feature of the present report is a table of index numbers of wholesale prices by groups, monthly, from 1900 to 1913. Previous reports gave monthly figures back to 1913 only. An index number from 1867 to date is also included as in previous reports. The results of a special inquiry into the budgetary expenditure of 53 civil service families during the period May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, is also included.

During the month of November a total of 2,849 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 15 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 186 accidents were reported, including 1 fatal case; and 192 accidents to employees of the Crown, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 3,227, of which 18 were fatal.

## LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS PRESENTED TO ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

THE legislative program recommended by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for adoption in the province of Ontario was presented to the Provincial cabinet on January 4 by the Ontario Executive Committee. The members of the committee are: Messrs. Jos. Tomkins, Toronto (Chairman); Rod Plant, Ottawa; E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton; and Ted Jackson, Toronto. The committee was accompanied by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Congress, with a large delegation from organizations affiliated to the Congress.

The Hon. George S. Henry received the delegation on behalf of the Ontario Government. He promised that their proposals would receive careful consideration. The program was in part as follows:—

*International Labour Conference.*—The memorandum asked that definite action be taken to give effect to the conventions of the International Labour Conference that come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

*Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.*—The memorandum expressed labour's appreciation of the temporary relief of immediate distress that was being afforded by the province in co-operation with the Dominion and the municipalities, but it suggested that "this has fallen far short of adequately coping with the situation. We have also noted arrangements made to provide work for a limited number of single unemployed men on road construction, etc., but keenly regret that more adequate remuneration is not given these men so as to enable them to obtain clothing and essential requirements from their earnings. Under the present arrangements this is not possible, and immediately they leave the work camps they are compelled to again rely upon public or private charity for their maintenance.

"Labour has made its position clear on previous occasions that its first demand is for opportunity of employment, and that where private enterprise fails to provide this, that governments have a responsibility, through the undertaking of public works, purchasing of necessary supplies, etc., to provide work for as many as possible. Direct relief should only be resorted to when every effort in this direction has been exhausted, and we feel constrained to protest against the change of policy made during the past year whereby expenditures on such works was practically abandoned, and direct relief, on a scale scarcely sufficient to

provide the necessities of life, substituted therefor.

"In respect to the question of unemployment insurance, we note that this is to be the subject of discussion at a Federal-Provincial Conference to be convened in Ottawa on the 17th of this month. In this connection we would direct attention to the fact that the Legislatures of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have adopted resolutions favouring the principle of unemployment insurance. At this conference opportunity is afforded the Government of Ontario to co-operate in establishing a Dominion-wide plan of unemployment insurance to which the State, employers and employed would contribute. Enactment of such legislation would stabilize and continue the purchasing power of workers during periods of unemployment, and thus provide additional work for others, induce greater effort towards co-ordination of seasonal activities, lead to the employment of labour already in Canada instead of securing immigrant labour, result in better budgeting of work so as to reduce the peak periods of employment and the subsequent periods of depression. It would prevent family demoralization which often occurs when, through inability to obtain employment, workers are compelled to depend upon charity or public assistance such as exists under the present direct relief policy. It would reveal actual facts concerning the amount and causes of unemployment, and thereby provide valuable information essential to prevent unemployment, and would generally make for higher living standards. During times of extreme distress, such as exists at the present time, large sums of money are being expended by public authorities in providing temporary relief, and this would be largely obviated by the establishment of a properly organized unemployment scheme. We therefore urge that your Government will at this conference actively support the enactment of Dominion-wide contributory unemployment insurance and measures that will enable the same to be wholly administered by Federal authorities, even though these should entail securing amendments to the British North America Act, as was intimated might be necessary in the statement made to Parliament by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. We are strongly of the opinion that no question of jurisdiction should be allowed to remain as an obstacle to this immediate essential piece of legislation or any other measure which will



bring relief to the victims of unemployment or lead to a greater degree of social justice.

"In addition to the foregoing, we again desire to reiterate requests submitted on previous occasions which deal with other phases of the question. While as a matter of convenience these are merely summarized, we ask the same consideration for them, believing that they are essential to the solution of the problem of unemployment:—

1. Extension of financial assistance to municipalities in carrying on relief works, such assistance to be provided for the repair and erection of public buildings, and that on all such works and those to which financial assistance is rendered, carried on by such bodies as appointed commissions, etc., regulations governing the same shall provide for the six-hour day and thirty-hour week without reduction in the aggregate earnings of the workers involved.

2. That purchase of departmental and other supplies during periods of unemployment be adopted as a policy of the Government.

3. The clearing of agricultural lands as a means of providing employment.

4. That adequate provision be made for the relief of all needy unemployed women on at least the same basis as men.

5. Enactment of legislation applicable to all industries in accordance with the Washington Labour Convention of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) which provides for an eight-hour day. This matter has been declared by the Supreme Court of Canada as coming within the jurisdiction of Provincial Governments, and if given effect to, would materially assist in reducing the volume of unemployment within this province.

6. Extension of the principle of public ownership of public utilities so as to prevent watering of stocks and other forms of over-capitalization or profiteering in connection with the necessities which are the rightful heritage of the people.

7. Abolition of fee charging employment exchanges and further development of free employment bureaus, and through these, that assistance be rendered in transporting workers to distant jobs and temporary employment.

*Moratorium.*—Satisfaction was expressed at the enactment at the last session of the Ontario Legislature of a measure to restrict the foreclosure of mortgages for one year from February, 1932. "While this has no doubt proven of considerable advantage," the memorandum declared, "it has nevertheless, failed to entirely meet the situation, as it does not cover the interest charges, nor does it include cases where property is being purchased on the agreement of sale plan, whereby principal and interest payments are bulked and paid as rental over a period of years, or cases of seizure for arrears of taxes."

Attention was directed to the Act in Manitoba, which makes the same provision as the Ontario Act, but also allows municipalities to enact by-laws consolidating taxes on property

in arrears, and permits the payment of such arrears in instalments extending over a period of five years, all other proceedings for collection and penalties being suspended. A further enactment permits a debtor to consolidate other debts and make payments based on his ability to pay, and so long as such payments are kept up no proceedings for collection may be taken against the debtor. The memorandum proposed that, with such extension, the Act of 1932 should be continued for another year.

*Electrical Inspection.*—It was proposed that an Act be passed providing for the examination and licensing of all electricians in the province and that a competent board or boards of examiners be appointed to enforce such law under the direction of the Minister of Labour.

*Protection of Linemen, etc.*—Regulations it was suggested, should be made in Ontario, as in Alberta, for the protection of linemen and others engaged in the electrical industry.

*Old Age Pensions.*—The Provincial executive reiterated the opinion of the Trades and Labour Congress that the age limit for pensions should be 65 instead of 70 years. It was stated that in many instances local authorities were laying undue stress on the Parents' Maintenance Act in connection with the granting of pensions as at the present time sons and daughters cannot properly support their own families. The memorandum called the attention of the government to "the policy of tightening up that has been put into effect during the past year. While being," it continued, "in complete accord with any attempt to check abuses, we most emphatically protest against the adoption of any regulations that would turn Old Age Pension into an Old Age pittance, and we learn, with regret, that your Commission has put into effect several rulings toward that end—such as the reducing of pensions from \$20 to \$15 because the pensioner is living with some member of the family, or simply because two old people are living together. We trust that these and all such other unwritten changes to the Act will receive the attention of your Government, with a view to at least restoring the Act to its former usefulness."

It was further suggested that the Old Age Pension Commission should have a labour member.

*Moving Picture Operators.*—It was suggested that two licensed operators be required in all operating booths, for the protection of the public and that the examination of applicants for licences be made more exacting.

*One-Man Street Cars.*—The delegation opposed the methods of manning cars, as dangerous to passengers.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The memorandum asked that a mother with one child be provided for in the Act, and that the property exemption be raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Attention was also called to cases where, on the advice of the doctor, the father has been placed in a hospital outside the Province, and where the mother, in order to be near her husband, has accompanied him outside the Province, but within the Dominion, and taken up temporary residence until such time as her husband can be removed, and in the event of death the widow is debarred from benefits under the Act, and in returning to her home not only suffers the loss of her husband, but also the loss of protection as provided by the Act.

*Mechanics' Lien.*—It was noted that the Mechanics' Lien Act had been amended to give mortgage holders and supply houses added protection, and the memorandum asked that a further amendment be made to give further protection to workmen, and to facilitate collection of wages due as a first charge against property.

*Bankruptcy and Banking Act.*—The delegation pointed out that when bankruptcy proceedings are instituted wages rank fifth or sixth in all preferred claims, whereas other claims are given priority rights. They therefore asked that all charges for wages be paid before any other claims are considered, and that the Act be amended accordingly.

*Shorter Hours of Work.*—Compulsory enforcement of a shorter work-day and work-week was proposed for the purpose of overcoming the displacement of manual labour by machinery. It was suggested that the Minimum Wage Act, as now in operation, allows for long hours being worked, and that the Act should be amended to give the Board power to fix hours of labour.

*Fair Wages.*—Under this head the memorandum asked that provision be made for the Provincial Department of Labour to be responsible for drafting the wage schedule for each undertaking and for the enforcement of same; also that each Department of the Government and each commission appointed by the Government be authorized by provision in the Fair Wages Act to incorporate the Fair Wages Regulations and Wage Schedule in all specifications attached to drawings and contracts for any or all undertakings.

*Busses and Trucks.*—It was proposed that regulations governing drivers of motor trucks and busses provide for an eight-hour day and one day's rest in seven; and that steps be taken immediately to place motor transportation companies under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada or some similar authority with respect to tariffs, etc., and that a more equitable taxation be established in respect to such companies. It was further suggested that the Ontario Government co-operate with other Provinces and the Federal Government to the end that the recommendations as outlined in the Duff report be adopted as uniform regulations.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—The memorandum noted that the provisions of the Act in regard to First Aid were inadequate, especially in outside districts; and recommended that such work be placed under the Board. Other proposals under this head were that all corporations, industries and institutions come under the jurisdiction of Schedule One of the Act; also that greater preventive measures to be taken in respect to industrial diseases, and especially that attention be drawn to all cases of silica poisoning.

*Paint Spraying and Industrial Poisons.*—It was recommended that the factory regulations be extended so as to afford protection to workers exposed to such hazards.

*Licensing of Steam Fitters.*—"In view of the fatal accidents," the memorandum stated, "that have occurred in steam plants and residences throughout the Province of Ontario in the past, we desire to draw to the attention of this Government the necessity of licensing of steam fitters, and the inspection of all installations of systems that come under the jurisdiction of the steam fitting craft, also the licensing of master steam fitters, so that the responsibility for serious accidents can be placed on the person or persons responsible for same, and try if possible to put an end to the gross carelessness and incompetence that have been allowed in this particular craft in the past. Several years ago regulations for the installation of plumbing and providing for licensing were drafted by the Provincial Board of Health and were never put into operation as they were awaiting Government consent. We earnestly urge that your Government give your consent to such regulations in the interests of the Public Health."

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*—The memorandum recommended as follows:—"Whereas legislation enacted during the last session of the Legislature making the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act



operative in Ontario, exempts certain public utility commissions, we urge that action be taken to bring the same within the scope of the Act."

*Miscellaneous Requests.*—The memorandum also contained the following proposals:

Amendment to the Factory Act to provide for shorter hours of labour.

Prohibition of employment of female labour and of boys under 18 years of age on power-cutting-machines in printing offices, paper mills, etc.

Licensing and inspection of barber shops.

Permission to employees of public utilities to take active part in municipal affairs.

Increase of witness fees.

Discontinuance of employment of married women in Government service.

Labour representation on all commissions.

Shorter work day on all provincial public works.

Labour representation on the Ontario Liquor Control Board.

Permission of the sale of beer by the glass in licensed premises.

Reduction in rates of interest on government bonds, and that future loans be at the rate of interest allowed on bank deposits.

Inclusion of boys under the Minimum Wage Act.

Equalization of income tax levy by municipalities through the provinces, and that its collection be mandatory.

Abolition of election deposits.

Establishment of a system of health insurance.

Substitution of physical for military training in schools.

Enforcement of law governing blowers.

Uniform building regulations through the province.

Bonding of lawyers handling trust funds.

Public election of members of Public Utility Commissions.

Legalization of sweepstakes.

## Questions Decided by Vote of International Typographical Union

At the last convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Long Beach, California, on September 12-17, 1932, (report of which is given on page 1273 of the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE) certain recommendations were adopted and ordered to be sent to a referendum vote of the membership. The following paragraphs show the result of the vote on the six propositions, which was taken on December 7:

(1) To levy an assessment of one per cent for defensive purposes (drafted by executive council in compliance with instructions of 1932 convention)—For, 21,887; against, 28,354; majority against, 6,467.

(2) To amend pension law and govern expenditures in connection therewith—For, 23,370; against, 25,950; majority against, 2,580.

(3) To establish a five-day week in all newspaper offices and make provision operative in commercial offices where possible—For, 32,073; against, 18,000; majority for, 14,073.

(4) To change time of annual convention opening day—For, 34,513; against, 12,238; majority for, 22,275.

(5) To limit membership in the executive council to the President, first, second and third vice-presidents, and the secretary-treasurer—For, 28,943; against, 16,879; majority for, 12,064.

(6) To make clear that all members of the International Typographical Union have the

right of appeal to the executive council—For, 33,551; against, 13,697; majority for, 19,854.

The executive council has submitted the following proposition, which will be voted on by the membership on February 15, 1933:—

Shall a special assessment of one per cent be levied upon total earnings of all active members (except sick and disabled members and pensioners), for a period of one year beginning March 1, 1933, and ending February 28, 1934? Money received from such assessment shall be placed in a separate fund. Disbursements shall be made by order of the executive council for the purpose of paying strike and lockout benefits, special assistance and other expenses necessary for the protection of the union.

The Prussian Minister of Social Welfare recently ordered the municipalities and rural districts to take measures for providing small garden plots for the unemployed, especially those with families. Land belonging to the municipalities or to the State will be made available for this purpose, and if this is insufficient, the governors of the provinces may compel private owners to lease their land for such use. The land must be leased for at least 10 years and preferably for 15 to 20, so that the tenant will be sufficiently interested to do all the work required for satisfactory results. Garden implements are to be furnished by the municipality. The official organization in charge of the work will co-operate with the local branches of the private national society that promotes small-scale gardening.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Report on Unemployment Insurance

The last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 1288) referred briefly to the publication of a report published during December at Geneva under the title: "Unemployment Insurance and various forms of Relief for the Unemployed." The report was prepared in view of the 17th conference to be held this year, at which this is to be one of the items for a first discussion with a view to the framing of a questionnaire for submission to the member states. The present report shows that the principle of a benefit scheme for involuntarily unemployed persons is applied in a large number of countries. It also shows that the measures of application vary considerably from country to country and even from time to time in the same country.

"The conclusion which may be drawn from these facts," it is pointed out, "is that any international regulation adopted must be adaptable to different circumstances. If such international regulation takes the form of a Draft Convention, the Convention should deal primarily with the principle of unemployment benefits for unemployed persons, without entering into great detail as to the machinery of carrying it out.

"It is desirable, however, to determine as far as possible the relative amount of the charges which each state will undertake to assume, as a result of the Convention, for the maintenance of the unemployed. There ought to be a substantial measure of equivalence in respect, for example, of the definition of unemployment, the benefit conditions, the minimum rate of benefit provided, the minimum benefit period, and in respect of the scope of unemployment benefits. If a Draft Convention were adopted leaving to each signatory State the choice between a benefit system applicable compulsorily to all wage earners and salaried employees, or certain specified classes of them, and a system dependent on the voluntary initiative of the persons concerned, it would be necessary that in respect of the latter system guarantees of a certain minimum standard or supplementary measures for the uninsured workpeople should be provided for."

### Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention

The correspondence committee for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents met during December at the International Labour Office. During its five sittings it discussed and adopted a monograph concerning the means of preventing accidents by the use of safe voltages for portable electric equipment, and

a similar monograph on electric lamp caps and lamp holders.

The committee discussed a draft monograph on safety in spray painting and made some preliminary comments on a draft study on safety in the construction and use of lifts. The experts present also had an exchange of views on the question of the protection of building workers against accidents. Finally, the committee decided to undertake further studies on safety in the use of grinding wheels and in the use of protective screens for preventing eye injuries to workers.

### Canadian Delegates to Conference on Hours of Work

The Canadian representatives attending the preparatory conference which opened at Geneva on January 10, to study the question of the reduction of working hours in industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1285), were as follows:—

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Canadian advisory officer accredited to the League of Nations, representing the Dominion Government.

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, representing the employers.

Mr. R. J. Tallon, Montreal, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and president of the Railway Shop Crafts Federation of Canada, representing the workpeople of Canada.

### Report on Hours of Work and Unemployment

The International Labour Office has issued, under the title of "Hours of Work and Unemployment," a report intended to serve as a basis for the discussions of the Preparatory Conference which is meeting in Geneva on January 10 to consider the technical problems involved in an effort to remedy unemployment by shortening hours of work. The conclusions of the Preparatory Conference, it will be remembered, are to be laid before the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, which opens in Geneva on May 31, 1933.

The report consists of five chapters, devoted to different aspects of the problem of the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment. The first chapter describes the present situation as regards hours of work; the second considers the possibilities of reabsorbing the unemployed by means of a reduction of hours; the third discusses the many methods of reduction; the fourth describes



the action already taken by the public authorities in different countries, by legislation and otherwise, and analyses the results of the experience so far gained.

The information contained in these four chapters permits certain conclusions to be drawn, the chief of which would appear to be that, on the whole, a general reduction of working hours would tend to increase the volume of employment, more particularly when economic recovery begins to make itself felt. The fifth chapter is therefore devoted to a study of the question whether the measures already taken in different countries can be generalized by international agreement. This question is examined in all its aspects, and, by way of concrete suggestion, a scheme is outlined for dealing with the subject by a Convention and Recommendations.

In a foreword to the report it is pointed out that the subject is one of admitted complexity and difficulty, and that many aspects of it are still far from having been fully explored. In these circumstances, the report does not claim to be exhaustive or final. Rather, it is put forward as a first attempt to study internationally a problem which is everywhere being recognized as one of far-reaching importance and which is bound to engage the attention of industry for a considerable time to come.

### 16th Conference Proceedings

The International Labour Office recently published a record of the proceedings of the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour

Conference (Geneva, 1932). The record consists of a single volume of a thousand pages, divided into four parts. The first part consists of a list of the members of delegations and committees, and the officers and secretariat of the Conference. The second part gives a verbatim report of the proceedings, in which all speeches appear in both English and French. The third part contains twelve appendices, which include the documents and reports of the committees of the Conference, the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference and the resolutions adopted by the Conference. The fourth part consists of the report of the Director, with a special table of its contents. As the English and French texts of the report have been printed separately, the text of the report contained in the volume supplied to readers using the English language is in English only. The volume also contains a detailed table of contents, an introduction, and an index to the second and third parts.

One important change has been made in the method of compiling the record. The report of the Director has hitherto consisted of two parts, the first dealing with the general activities of the International Labour Organization, and the second consisting of a summary of the annual reports submitted under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles; the first part referred to now appears as the fourth part of the record, while the summary of the annual reports will in future be printed separately.

## Care of Unemployed Young Persons in Germany

A committee of national scope, consisting of representatives of trade unions' welfare organizations, was recently formed in Germany by the General Federation of German Trade Unions, to carry out a program of relief work for unemployed young persons. In addition to financial aid the program calls for work to counteract the morally destructive effects of prolonged unemployment. For boys and girls just graduating from school and untrained boys and girls over school age the program recommends continued attendance at public schools, or at industrial, commercial, or domestic-science schools, where tuition should be either free or as inexpensive as possible. For unemployed apprentices the opening of practice workshops is proposed; for this purpose the workshops in the industrial schools and closed factories should be made available. In addition to vocational training, general education and athletics are considered necessary as well as recreation. The persons working should be

given in payment, room and board, necessary clothing, and a certain amount of pocket money. They should also be insured against sickness, accidents, and permanent invalidity.

According to the program, unemployed young people are to be engaged only on miscellaneous public work that otherwise would not be done, such as laying drainage pipes through village streets; repairing small bridges; laying out of footpaths through fields and woods; and care of playgrounds. Employment would also be given in making clothing, shoes, and other necessities. The use of closed factories is recommended for this purpose, and if necessary the owners should be compelled to give their consent for their use in this way. The articles so prepared are to be used for the young persons and for other unemployed. The work under this program is to be available only to persons under the age of 25 years, and enrolment is to be voluntary.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CANADA

### Recommendations of Montreal Council of Social Agencies submitted to Quebec Social Insurance Commission

THE Montreal Council of Social Agencies submitted to the Social Insurance Commission of the Province of Quebec during December a report which had been prepared by a special committee of the Council on the subject of unemployment insurance. (The subjects of old age pensions, health insurance and unemployment insurance are to be dealt with in the forthcoming final report of the Provincial Commission. The last reports of the Social Insurance Commission, dealing respectively with family allowances and industrial hygiene, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 861). The special committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies who prepared the report were as follows: Messrs. G. B. Clarke (chairman), G. P. Cosgrave, P. S. Fisher, Professor L. C. Marsh, Rev. David McLennan, R. W. Steele, Dr. F. G. Pedley, and L. St. J. Haskell (secretary). The complete report of the committee may be obtained from the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

The main points which, in the opinion of the committee, should receive emphasis in the consideration of unemployment insurance, and the main features of the scheme recommended in their report, are summarized below:—

1. The maintenance of at least minimum standards for unemployment workers is a basic need, in the interests not only of individuals and their families, but of the community at large.

2. Unemployment insurance is designed not to take care of all relief problems, but to provide a means of stabilizing income against the fluctuations of the labour market for a major group of normal wage-earners.

The scope of a scheme may be wide or limited; but whatever its form, the need for adequate organization for the relief of destitution, for other problems of distress, and for abnormally prolonged unemployment, remains. The success of an unemployment insurance plan is contingent upon the existence of "relief at need" provisions.

3. Industrial policies of stabilization, direct relief provisions, relief works and other methods of alleviating unemployment, were considered by the Committee. All these things have their place, but are not considered by the Committee to do away with the need for unemployment insurance.

4. Unemployment insurance is called for because unemployment is a permanent risk of modern industry, not a risk confined to periods of trade depression alone. Moreover, while unemployment may be reduced by planning and management directed towards stabilization on the part of industrial concerns themselves, the degree of unemployment prevention which is attainable from such efforts is definitely limited.

#### Recommendations

The Committee therefore make the following recommendations:—

5. A scheme of unemployment insurance, planned to meet the particular conditions of Canada, should be initiated at as early a date as possible.

6. This scheme should be compulsory upon the parties to be included in its scope, if its coverage is to be in any sense comprehensive; with government participation in its administration.

7. The scheme should be co-ordinated so far as possible to operate on a Dominion-wide scale. Provincial and federal co-operation is therefore called for, along the lines which have already been accepted in the administration of the Canadian Employment Service, or in the initiation of such legislation as that on Old Age Pensions. "Government participation" above therefore means joint provincial and federal administration.

8. The scheme should be contributory, with the maintenance of an Unemployment Reserve Fund, upon which claims could be made in accordance with prescribed eligibility rules, as its main element.

9. Employers' and employees' contributions should be regarded as the main financial basis of the fund, and are to be approved on general principle. The case for governmental contributions (other than administrative expenses), may be regarded as a more open one, and subject to considerations of expediency.

10. Separate administrative provisions should apply, as far as is practicable, to three main groups of workers (a) industrial workers, (b) seasonal and mobile workers (other than agricultural workers), and (c) agricultural workers.

11. The maintenance of sound eligibility rules and maximum-benefit limits (subject to review of their adequacy) is essential to the success of the scheme.



12. Special attention should be given to all means, whether in the assessment of the employers' contributions, or in administrative co-operation, by which incentives towards the stabilization of employment can be provided.

13. It is highly desirable that extensions and improvements of the work of the Employment Exchanges should be visualized as

an essential part of the task of initiating the unemployment insurance scheme.

14. Finally, it is to be emphasized that the existence of unemployment insurance must not be allowed to obscure the continuous need for more fundamental measures designed to attack the underlying causes of unemployment and economic maladjustment.

## SPREADING EMPLOYMENT IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

THE methods adopted by the paper industry in Ontario and Quebec for spreading employment are described by the editor, Mr. A. R. Randall-Jones, in the December issue of *Pulp and Paper of Canada*. Mr. Randall-Jones notes that the effects of unemployment have been felt in different degrees in different sections of Ontario. Mills with a good employment record include several in the Niagara district, and at Thorold, Toronto, Trenton, Port Arthur, Napanee, Mille Roches, and Georgetown. These mills are stated to have maintained a tolerable scale of production during the depression. On the other hand, unemployment is acutely felt in many centres, and to meet this condition many companies having sufficient financial resources have been taking active measures to assist their unemployed workers. Examples of such action by various companies are given below:—

The Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, is working a plan under which, if any worker, owing to short operation, draws less than a certain minimum amount in the way of wages in a month, his rent is proportioned in the same ratio in respect to the agreed rent, that his actual earnings for that month bear to his normal earnings.

At Iroquois Falls the Abitibi Power and Paper Company has cut the number of its machines in operation to three, but the attempt has been made, by resort to the six hour shift, to take care of as many as possible of all seven machines. In all its operating mills, the company has put in force the six-hour shift, with the object of giving employment to the maximum number of men. At the company's mill at Sault Ste. Marie, where there are four machines, all the latter are in operation and the six-hour shift is being worked—an arrangement that has made it feasible to take care of a very appreciable number of workers from some of its other mills that are at present inactive. The plant at Smooth Rock Falls is operating, but only to about fifty per cent of capacity. That at Pine Falls, Man., ran till last May but is now closed down.

"In all its company towns, such as Smooth Rock Falls, and Espanola, the Abitibi Company is able to provide its people with light and water free and also to permit them to continue living in its company houses. This has helped greatly. At Sturgeon Falls, practically the whole community is subsistent on government relief. St. Anne de Beaupré, Que., where Abitibi's St. Anne plant is located, contains a certain number of company houses which continue to be occupied, as before, by those who would normally be among the company's employees. In Fort William also, while not a company town—being the location of several other industries—the same condition applies.

"Respecting the mill of the Great Lakes Paper Company, at Fort William, the recent announcement that this has its tonnage requirements met for next year would, presumably, imply that unemployment among the workers normally employed thereat need not be apprehended. The plan of Kenora Paper Mills, Ltd., is again in operation at present, and there are some special opportunities at Kenora for giving gainful occupation in other directions which may be expected to relieve the situation there to a not inconsiderable extent. The mills of the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., have been working intermittently. Fort Frances is not entirely dependent on these, as there are other industries in the town, but as these partly consist of lumbering and saw-mills, how far this circumstance will help out the situation looks problematical.

"In general," Mr. Randall-Jones continues, "it may be said that the policy of giving employment to the largest possible number of workers who are out of jobs is being pursued throughout the industry in Ontario. The butter, in a good many instances, has to be spread rather thinly on the bread, but the endeavour has been to make it go round as well as is practicable. It is a wise policy, and a right one, and is being abundantly justified by results. It has done much to keep heart and hope alive in large numbers of men

who, through no fault of their own, are passing, with their families, through a period of great physical strain, to say nothing of a mental anxiety which no person of right feeling can think of without compassionate sympathy. But in places where mills are closed, and the companies are unable, for reasons of which we are all aware, to help out to more than a very limited extent, the position is grievous. Such maintenance work as can be given at these idle plants is but little more than a drop in the bucket. All that remains is governmental relief. Sometimes this is given in the form of road work and so forth. But more generally in the form of direct subsistence and this is (perhaps inevitably) of a meagre kind."

Speaking of the excellent spirit shown by the man out of employment, the writer refers to the action of the workers in pulp and paper mills in some of the towns in the Niagara district last winter. "As has been said, in that district unemployment has not been formidable among this class of workers. On the other hand, there is quite a lot of it among workers in several other industries. Accordingly, the workers in the paper mills at Merriton arranged voluntarily to subscribe a certain portion of their weekly pay towards funds raised by the municipality for the relief of the necessities of workers in other industries, who found themselves jobless, and their dependants. While I have spoken of Merriton, I have done so by way of example. The same course was, in point of fact, taken by pulp and paper workers in other towns of the district named. I understand that it is likely that similar action will be taken this winter."

### Examples of Relief Methods

Some of the plans for relief of unemployment that are in effect are described as follows:—

The Anglo-American Pulp and Paper Company conducted a successful relief plan at these mills at Limoilou (Quebec) last year. It will be followed also this year, except that instead of going to each parish for families as was done last year the committee will take care first of all men laid off with families, or supporters of families, and if funds permit will take on others. Appropriate lists were prepared and every employee of the organization was canvassed and those who could, voluntarily subscribed either in a lump sum or a certain weekly figure to be deducted from their wages, with the result that a weekly definite amount of around \$150 was assured. When the committee knew how much money they had to spend weekly two members were delegated to interview the Clergy of the

different parishes in Limoilou to inform them they could take a number of families off their hands for the winter months. The families turned over to the committee for help received complete support in the way of provisions and firewood. The average number of persons fed weekly from the period of November 21, 1931 to June 11, 1932, was 167. These families were visited regularly every week by the different representatives of the Relief Committee to see how the families were getting along, so that they could report the results of their visits at the regular meeting which was held on Friday of each week. By handling things in this manner the committee knew exactly whether each family was receiving a sufficient amount of provisions to see them through weekly, and also if there was any sickness. Every week envelopes were prepared for each family containing coupons negotiable at a certain store in Limoilou worth a certain amount of money for their provisions for the following week. The committee also made a general canvass throughout the mill for old clothing, and quite a large quantity was collected. The old clothing was distributed to families in need; also old wet felts were given out for blankets.

"The outstanding feature of this relief work undertaken by the employees," it is stated, "is that the men who have organized this and carry the work out during the winter months are doing it entirely on their own time, and a great deal of time and effort must be given to this work in order to see that it is successfully carried out in every detail."

"Last year the committee had as many as 32 families to take care of, but the average number of families fed weekly was 23 families for the period from November 21, 1931 to June 11, 1932. During this period disbursements amounted to \$3,233.89. The average weekly cost per family per week was \$4.68½; and the average weekly cost per person per week was \$0.64½. The mill doctor's contribution towards this good work was free medicine and free medical attention whenever necessary. The average health of those assisted improved noticeably during the winter.

Another Quebec community that has had much experience in unemployment relief is Port Alfred. The closing of the plant during 1931 necessitated action on the part of Consolidated Paper Corporation. Relief, or rather prevention, of distress, was undertaken promptly, irrespective of what local or provincial governments might subsequently do. The organization of the work under the direction of the plant staff, Port Alfred division, was so well done, and the administration of the plan so effective and economical, that



provincial authorities complimented the company by saying that it could not possibly be otherwise done for anything like the Company's costs. The committee in charge of the work listed thirty essential items of diet, and with the assistance of a competent authority calculated the amounts required for families of different sizes: up to 3; 4 and 5; 6 and 7; 8 and 9; and 10 and over. The work began prior to 1931 and continued up to the resumption of operations at the mill last spring. The average costs decreased practically 20 per cent during the year. The September costs for families of sizes given were, per week: \$3.33; \$3.86; \$5.22; \$6.30; \$7.95. This does not include other necessities such as rent, fuel, clothing, or medical attention, but in these also the Company's committee gave helpful assistance apart even from the considerable expense assumed on this account.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, have put into effect the 6-hour shift, or its equivalent, each man on eight hour shifts taking one week off in every four. The six hour shift is considered to be the better

arrangement, as the latter does not work out as fairly for each individual. The six hour shift is now in force in the groundwood mill but has not yet been extended further. In some instances the employees when approached on the matter were not completely in favour of it. It was calculated that if six hour shifts were used at the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Cornwall Mill, men would be put to work there as a result of this policy.

Another scheme now being worked out by the same company is in connection with certain departments such as the steam plant, watchmen, etc. which have fairly steady work—in some cases seven days a week. It is now being estimated how many additional workers might be taken on in these departments by a reduction in the number of hours worked by each man to a maximum of around 48 hours. In the steam plant, or in the case of the watchmen, some men work as many as 84 or 91 hours a week, and it is under consideration to reduce this somewhat so that additional men may be taken on.

## EFFECT OF DEPRESSION ON PRIVATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLANS IN U.S.A.

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, at the request of the Senate Committee on Unemployment Insurance, recently made a study of the recent operation of company and trade union plans for the payment of unemployment benefits. The conclusions reached by this inquiry, which are given in the *Monthly Labour Review*, December, 1932, show that for the most part the various plans had been seriously affected by the depression. Most of the funds have been maintained only with the greatest difficulty, and several have had to be given up or suspended. However, in spite of the fact that the lowered incomes of the funds have not permitted the payment of benefits adequate to the needs of the beneficiaries, the funds are considered to have been of very great assistance and there is a general desire to keep them in operation.

Among company plans investigated were those of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 423); the Columbia Conserve Company, of Indianapolis; the Dutchess Bleachery, of Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; Crocker-McElwain Company, and Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass.; John A. Manning Paper Co., Troy, N.Y.; Behr-Manning Corporation; S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.; Leeds and Northrup, Philadelphia; and Proc-

tor & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1118).

"Even in cases where comparatively restricted benefits are paid," it is stated, "the survey shows that the depression has put such a strain on the funds that in most instances they have been maintained only with the greatest difficulty. Three of the company plans have been definitely given up. In two cases, that of the Brown & Bailey and the Leeds & Northrup companies, both of Philadelphia, the benefit fund was exhausted, and it was impossible to build it up under present conditions. In both of these companies, however, the plans are regarded as having been of great service while they were functioning, and it is planned to re-establish them when conditions improve. In the third plan, that of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., the employment guaranty for permanent employees, established in 1929, had been discontinued, but the firm expected to submit a plan to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission in compliance with the provisions of the unemployment insurance law of that State (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 323; April, page 380). Another fund, that of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass., was practically exhausted, and the plan of the United Diamond Works

(inc.), Newark, N.J., which suspended operations in 1931, had not been resumed. At the present time, therefore, there are 14 company plans, including the 2 established in 1932, which are still in operation.

"Three of the joint agreements for the payment of unemployment benefits have been discontinued. In the case of the United Wall Paper Crafts and their employees, the unemployment-benefit provision was included for the last time in the agreement signed in 1929, and in the full-fashioned hosiery industry a similar provision was omitted from the general trade agreement concluded in September, 1931. The joint agreement of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Co., and the local branch of the Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America was dissolved in the fall of 1931, but the unemployment benefit plan was continued by the local. Two other agreements in the lace industry, although not officially given up by the companies, were being maintained by the members of the locals, the companies having ceased payments to the funds.

"Four trade union plans have been discontinued since the spring of 1931, while many others have been able to continue only through the increase of assessments and reduction in the amount of benefits. In many cases the money was being paid out in benefits practically as fast as it was collected, and the limitation on the benefit period which is commonly found in the plans had been disregarded in the majority of cases and benefits were being paid to the limit of the ability of the funds to meet the extended payments.

"In general it may be said that the payments from all types of funds, particularly as they have been reduced as the result of the lowered incomes of the funds, have not been adequate to meet the financial needs of the beneficiaries, although they have undoubtedly been of very great assistance. This is clearly indicated by the practically universal desire to continue the benefit funds and by the efforts which have been exerted to keep them in operation."

### Joint Agreement Plans

Accounts of the unemployment insurance plans under joint agreements in the men's clothing industry in the United States have appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from time to time (June, 1930, page 677, etc.), with particular reference to those in effect at Chicago, New York and Rochester. The *Monthly Labour Review* gives the following account of the working of these plans.

*Men's Clothing Industry, Chicago.*—"The joint agreement between employers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

in the Chicago market provides for an unemployment insurance plan for union employees engaged in the production of men's clothing in union shops. The agreement providing for unemployment insurance was signed in 1923, and payments into the fund were first made in that year. Union members who are employed in shops covered by the agreement are required to participate in the plan. Contributions to the unemployment benefit fund amount to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the earnings of the union members while employers contribute at the rate of 3 per cent of the pay roll. In order to be eligible for benefits members must be in good standing in the union, must be registered in the union employment office, and have paid regular contributions up to 10 payments for each week to each week and a half of benefit payable (depending upon the number of weeks granted in the particular shop where the person is employed). . . . The duration of the benefit period is fixed by the respective boards of trustees and the impartial chairman, and benefits are paid approximately as follows: For 3 weeks in the smaller inside shops, for 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  weeks in the majority of shops, and for 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  weeks in a small number of shops. A person may receive benefits for only 1 week for every 10 contributions to the fund in a given season if he works in a shop where benefits are granted for 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  weeks, and for 1 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  weeks for every 10 contributions if he works for a firm which grants 3 weeks of benefits. . . .

"Because of the continued unemployment of members who had exhausted their rights to benefit, special benefits were paid in 1930 and 1931. In 1930 the benefits were paid for a maximum of four weeks at the rate of \$10 per week. Late in 1930 and in 1931 special assessments amounting to \$8 per person for those who were working allowed the payment of additional benefits to unemployed members. These payments were made, to members who had been out of work for three months or longer, at the rate of \$5 per week for single persons and \$7.50 for married persons.

"The number of firms covered by the plan in December, 1926, was 206 and the number of union members covered was 19,000. In April, 1931, the number of firms had been reduced to 142 and in May, 1932, to 106, while the number of union members covered during the past two seasons was approximately 13,500. For the season November, 1930, to May, 1931, there were 13,266 claims paid, the total benefits amounting to \$352,297.81. From May, 1931, to November, 1931, the claims numbered 12,795, and the benefits paid amounted to \$307,072.50, while in the season November, 1931, to May, 1932, the figures were 12,000



and \$254,098.26, respectively. The average benefits ranged from \$26.55 in the season ending in May, 1931, to \$21.17 for the season ending in May, 1932. The balance in the fund at the end of the last season was \$424,314.45."

*Men's Clothing Industry, New York.*—"The joint agreement providing for a system of unemployment benefits, which was adopted in 1928 by the employers manufacturing men's clothing in New York City and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was renewed on July 1, 1931, for a period of two years. The plan provides that union members on the pay rolls of employers who are parties to the agreement are automatically covered by the plan. No contributions are required from employees; the plan is financed entirely by inside-shop employers' contributions equal to 1½ per cent of the total union pay roll in their establishments, and in addition the manufacturers are required to contribute 1.2 per cent of the amounts paid to contractors.

"As the unemployment benefit plan was started such a short time before the depression set in there was not time to build up a reserve and therefore no actual reserve has been set aside, although a balance has been maintained in the fund. A person is eligible for benefits if he is involuntarily unemployed on account of lay-off or short time and if he is in good standing in the union, although during the depression members have been considered in good standing even though far in arrears in their dues to the union. The maximum benefit allowable under the plan is \$30 in each benefit period, or a total of \$60 for the two benefit periods in the year. The benefits amount to \$10 per week for a maximum of six weeks in any one year.

"The number of firms covered by the plan in 1928, was 400, rising to a maximum of 430 firms in 1929 and dropping to 390 in September, 1932. The number of union members was approximately 25,000 in 1928 and 1929 and approximately 22,000 from April, 1930, to September, 1932. The number receiving benefits in 1929 ranged from 3,300 in April to 6,400 in November; in 1930 the figures were 8,700 and 9,000 respectively; in April, 1931, 6,000 received benefits; and from October, 1931, to September, 1932, 8,600. The total benefits paid from 1928 to September, 1932, amounted to \$700,000, the average benefit ranging from \$22.72 in the season ending in April, 1929, to \$15 in the different periods in 1931 and 1932. The balance in the fund available for distribution in benefits in September, 1932, amounted to \$90,044.11. The administrative

expense is about 10 per cent, and the funds for this purpose are kept in a separate account."

*Men's Clothing Industry, Rochester.*—"The joint agreement signed in 1928 by a group of men's clothing manufacturers, members of the Clothiers' Exchange of Rochester, N.Y., and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America provides for the establishment of a fund for the payment of unemployment benefits. Payments into the fund were first made July 1, 1928, and the first regular benefits were paid May 1, 1930. In order to be eligible for benefits a worker must have been in good standing in the union for at least one year immediately prior to applying for the benefit. Contributions of 1½ per cent of the weekly earnings of each of their union employees by the employers have been the only source of funds. The agreement provided that employees should contribute 1½ per cent of their weekly earnings; also, beginning, May 1, 1929, one year after the agreement went into effect, but by mutual consent of the employers and the union, the employee contributions have been waived until such time as economic conditions will warrant these payments. Persons receiving benefits must be involuntarily unemployed and must not have refused suitable employment nor have exhausted their right to benefit. The benefit rate and period are subject to revision each season according to the amount of money available in the fund. The benefit period in the season ending December 1, 1930, was 2½ weeks and the maximum amount of benefit a person might receive in a season at that time was \$31.25. During the season ending June 1, 1932, the benefit period was reduced to two weeks. This is the only change which has been made in the plan (during the past year). In 1930 there were approximately 8,000 union members covered by the plan, and in the last season of that year \$115,000 was paid in benefits. Information as to the number entitled to benefits and the disbursements for 1931 and 1932 was not available."

The article in the *Monthly Labour Review* also describes the organization and present standing of the joint agreement plans in the women's garment industry at Cleveland, Ohio; the cloth hat and cap industry, New York and Philadelphia; the straw hat industry, New York; the full-fashioned hosiery; the lace curtain industry at Kingston, N.Y., and at Philadelphia; the lace industry at Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; the leather goods industry, and the wall-paper industry.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon report from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1, was 8,061, the employees on their payrolls numbering 765,441 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,797, having an aggregate

membership of 161,058 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the beginning of December, 1932, as reported by employers

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on December 1, 1932, was on a much smaller scale than on the same date last year, and was also less than the average decline recorded at the beginning of December in the last eleven years. The 8,061 firms reporting their payrolls to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 765,441 persons on December 1, compared with 779,015 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decrease of some 1.5 points, the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 83.2, compared with 84.7 on November 1, 1932, and 99.1 on December 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows: 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. After correction for seasonal influences, the December 1 index number showed a fractional increase over the November 1 figure.

Large losses were indicated in construction, and there were smaller reductions in manufacturing, transportation, mining and services. On the other hand, considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade, and shipping also afforded increased employment. Within the manufacturing group, improvement took place in rubber, tobacco and iron and steel plants; the gains in the metal trades were mainly due to the resumption of operations in large railway car shops which had been closed for a few weeks.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The five economic areas registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The seasonal declines noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a rather smaller scale than on December 1, 1931, but the index of employment was then much higher; this was partly owing to the considerable volume of unemployment relief work then being afforded. Most of the reduction this year took place in construction, although manufacturing was also slacker. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and retail trade reported improvement. Data were received from 583 firms employing 53,335 persons, as against 60,393 on November 1.

*Quebec.*—There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,970 employers of 223,987 persons, or 1,967 fewer than in the preceding month. Construction work decreased, and there was also curtailment in manufacturing (notably of leather, lumber and textile products), and in services and mining. On the other hand, iron and steel plants were decidedly busier, largely as a result of the resumption of work in large railway car shops closed some weeks previously. Rubber, tobacco and beverage factories, logging, transportation and retail trade also showed improvement, mainly of a seasonal character. Much larger losses were



recorded on December 1, 1931, when employment was in decidedly greater volume.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a small contraction, 220 workers being released during November by the 3,568 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 315,362 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel, rubber and tobacco and beverage factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. The lumber, food, textile, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus, transpor-

transportation, construction and manufacturing reported decreased employment; within the last-named, the food, textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions showed the greatest reductions. Employment at the beginning of December was at a much lower level than on the same date in 1931, although the losses then indicated had been on a very much larger scale, due to the completion of certain unemployment relief works.

*British Columbia.*—Continued shrinkage involving a smaller number of workers than that noted on December 1, 1931, was shown in British Columbia, where the 773 reporting firms had 60,114 employees, as compared with

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



tation and building and railway construction industries, however, showed curtailment. The index was lower than in the same month of last year, when the movement had been upward, largely owing to unemployment relief projects.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,167 reporting employers had let out 6,101 workers, reducing their staffs to 107,643 on December 1. Retail trade, communications and logging were more active. On the other hand, wholesale trade,

63,342 in their last statement. Food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were slacker, as were construction, mining and transportation. Activity was generally less than on the same date in 1931.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities showed improvement as compared with November 1, while lessened activity was reported in Que-

bee City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—There was an increase in the employment afforded by the 1,119 cooperating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 476 persons to 125,278 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely owing to the reopening of important railway car shops which had been

closed down for some weeks. Tobacco factories also reported improvement. Retail trade was seasonally active, and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses and the service group was also slacker. Greater gains had been noted on the same date last year, and employment then was generally brisker.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	87.8	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	89.2	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.3	87.3	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.0	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	86.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	86.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1932.....	100.0	7.6	29.3	41.2	14.1	7.8



*Quebec.*—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 371 workers being laid off by the 152 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,970 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, while other groups showed only slight changes. A larger recession had been indicated on the same date in 1931, but the index then was higher.

*Toronto.*—Continued decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,209 firms who employed 109,188 persons, as compared with 110,847 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but textile, electrical apparatus and other manufacturing establishments, transportation and construction reported reductions. Smaller losses had been registered on December 1 of last year,

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922.....	95.9	.....	102.7	.....	.....	.....	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.7	100.4	93.1	.....	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924.....	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	.....	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925.....	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98	77.1	71.8	85.1	89
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1932.....	16.4	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.1	1.1	4.5	3.4

and the volume of employment was then greater.

*Ottawa.*—Moderate curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures and transportation; 156 employers recorded a combined payroll of 11,796 workers, as against 11,969 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1931, although much larger losses had then been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—A decline occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 24,001 persons was employed by the 237 firms furnishing data, who had 24,476 employees on their November 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of moderate gains in iron and steel; the losses in the food group were most pronounced. In the non-manufacturing division, highway construction also showed curtailment, while other indus-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	128.0
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	84.1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1932.....	100.0	52.1	2.0	5.9	3.1	12.9	10.2	2.6	11.2



tries reported only small changes. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when a greater reduction had been noted.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was an increase in the Border Cities,

mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 136 employers with 8,151 workers, or 187 more than in the preceding month. Advances had also been indicated on December 1, 1931, but employment was then at a rather higher level.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	<sup>1</sup> Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1932	Nov. 1, 1932	Dec. 1, 1931	Dec. 1, 1930	Dec. 1, 1929	Dec. 1, 1928	Dec. 1, 1927
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.1	80.3	81.7	89.6	100.6	112.8	112.9	104.3
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	95.0	98.2	99.0	102.9	110.1	112.2	109.6
Fur and products.....	2	81.0	87.0	82.5	101.2	90.2	90.8	103.2
Leather and products.....	2.3	86.7	89.3	84.6	81.5	94.3	93.9	105.8
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	90.8	94.5	87.8	81.8	95.3	.....	.....
Lumber products.....	3.4	50.6	54.7	62.3	74.9	93.6	95.4	89.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.6	36.2	40.9	45.9	58.5	79.6	84.9	79.1
Furniture.....	8	73.9	75.8	97.6	110.0	124.3	121.4	114.0
Other lumber products.....	1.0	76.2	80.4	84.9	96.9	112.0	108.6	103.6
Musical instruments.....	2	43.9	48.0	74.4	81.9	100.0	116.4	108.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.8	102.9	111.7	107.7	111.6	115.8	111.8	107.5
Pulp and paper products.....	6.8	86.1	88.0	94.2	102.7	113.4	110.0	107.5
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	70.2	73.8	81.1	92.7	108.4	106.1	106.3
Paper products.....	1.0	99.3	101.4	100.2	104.9	115.3	115.3	112.5
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	102.9	102.3	109.9	115.2	119.6	113.7	108.0
Rubber products.....	1.4	86.1	82.0	95.3	108.5	135.0	145.0	121.5
Textile products.....	10.7	96.3	99.2	94.3	98.8	105.8	108.8	106.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	105.4	106.2	99.4	100.5	104.9	110.6	113.1
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	76.9	78.0	79.6	84.1	85.7	106.8	107.8
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	9	112.9	112.5	103.2	93.0	99.3	110.5	99.3
Silk and silk goods.....	9	367.2	366.0	324.4	303.6	230.4	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.4	115.1	115.2	108.5	111.2	117.2	113.5	104.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	85.0	91.8	87.0	94.7	101.6	103.9	99.5
Other textile products.....	1.0	73.5	75.9	78.1	85.4	101.1	107.8	108.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	2.0	121.7	109.6	119.4	123.9	130.3	125.6	112.5
Tobacco.....	1.3	125.4	103.0	113.8	113.4	119.7	117.9	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	7	115.6	118.9	127.3	139.9	147.0	137.1	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	105.2	117.7	102.9	137.3	189.4	159.4	129.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	106.9	108.1	114.1	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.8	53.9	61.1	88.8	111.4	129.1	120.1	105.2
Electric current.....	1.8	110.6	111.6	126.6	131.9	129.7	123.9	111.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	101.5	108.0	132.4	149.7	161.7	128.9	112.9
Iron and steel products.....	10.3	60.1	57.6	75.3	94.5	110.9	116.3	100.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	63.7	61.2	73.3	97.8	118.0	125.8	112.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	67.7	62.4	89.6	109.8	131.3	124.2	112.4
Agricultural implements.....	3	24.2	21.9	27.3	33.4	95.7	111.6	94.2
Land vehicles.....	4.9	62.1	55.3	76.5	94.3	98.4	108.8	93.9
Automobiles and parts.....	9	50.9	47.5	62.8	90.8	94.0	122.7	85.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	3	54.5	64.3	64.5	109.1	124.8	108.7	100.6
Heating appliances.....	4	72.0	82.4	86.9	114.8	133.5	122.9	111.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	4	46.2	52.6	85.2	131.3	174.3	154.5	120.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	62.8	66.5	74.1	96.5	116.0	121.3	91.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	65.3	67.9	83.2	92.4	111.4	117.5	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	79.8	82.9	101.7	120.9	132.7	126.1	114.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	118.2	119.0	120.8	133.9	148.4	131.5	103.6
Miscellaneous.....	5	98.4	101.0	98.2	107.6	110.7	109.1	87.6
Logging.....	2.0	56.2	37.9	73.1	106.5	212.3	178.1	182.7
Mining.....	5.9	99.9	101.2	107.5	117.8	127.2	121.0	113.1
Coal.....	3.3	93.4	93.9	90.3	109.4	112.7	113.4	110.8
Metallic ores.....	2.1	134.0	134.9	134.9	138.8	154.8	130.2	121.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	5	65.3	70.7	92.1	114.1	136.9	134.4	108.7
Communications.....	3.1	89.3	89.6	100.5	115.3	127.5	114.7	104.6
Telegraphs.....	6	84.6	89.5	100.8	116.0	129.7	122.8	106.1
Telephones.....	2.5	90.5	89.6	100.4	115.2	127.0	112.6	104.3
Transportation.....	12.9	83.9	84.5	93.5	102.5	108.4	112.2	107.1
Street railways and cartage.....	3.2	116.6	119.1	117.0	122.0	127.5	118.2	106.0
Steam railways.....	7.6	72.9	74.5	86.7	97.4	102.2	111.0	105.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.1	94.2	87.8	96.9	102.9	114.4	111.0	116.7
Construction and Maintenance.....	10.2	67.6	77.9	128.8	127.3	119.0	113.2	99.5
Building.....	2.0	37.4	42.4	86.8	123.3	150.8	125.0	107.4
Highway.....	5.3	115.4	134.9	244.2	197.9	125.7	111.8	113.9
Railway.....	2.9	56.3	63.6	68.7	91.5	84.3	102.5	85.5
Services.....	2.6	103.7	106.5	116.1	123.9	125.3	117.2	106.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	94.8	98.7	112.0	123.6	123.8	112.9	100.6
Professional.....	3	125.3	126.5	123.6	122.1	117.1	116.1	107.6
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	111.8	113.2	119.5	124.9	130.7	124.2	115.9
Trade.....	11.2	117.8	115.4	125.6	134.8	135.4	127.4	121.2
Retail.....	8.3	124.8	121.2	133.7	143.4	143.2	133.7	127.0
Wholesale.....	2.9	101.3	102.5	107.5	115.8	117.7	113.8	110.0
All Industries.....	100.0	83.2	84.7	99.1	108.5	119.1	116.7	108.1

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 395 firms employing 34,315 persons, as compared with 35,310 on November 1. A large reduction took place in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel; telephones showed heightened activity, while the changes in other industries were comparatively slight. The index was lower than on the same date last year, when the change in employment had been small.

*Vancouver.*—There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 339 employers of 26,413 workers, or 637 fewer than on November 1. Manufacturing and construction were slacker. A larger reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### **Employment by Manufacturing Industries**

A decrease in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,939 of which employed 398,546 operatives, compared with 405,329 on November 1. This decline was rather less than the average recorded in the ten years 1921-1930, so that after correction for seasonal movement, the index showed a slight increase over that for November 1. Tobacco, rubber and iron and steel works recorded heightened activity; the increase in the metal group was largely due to the re-opening of the railway car shops closed down a few weeks previously. General losses were reported in other branches of factory employment, those in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile divisions being most pronounced. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of December of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were further declines in fish canneries, meat packing plants and dairies, these declines being largely seasonal in character. The result was a reduction of 554 in the staffs of the 227 firms making returns, who had 17,254 employees. This decrease involved a somewhat greater number of persons than that recorded on the same date in 1931, when employment was at a rather higher level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, almost entirely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 254 manufacturers, employing 17,545 persons, as compared with 18,033 on November 1. Larger reductions had been noted on December 1, 1931, and the index was about two points lower than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a larger scale than at the be-

ginning of December, 1931, occurred in this group; the losses took place chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, but container and furniture factories also reported reductions in payrolls. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the downward movement. Data were received from 747 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 28,339 workers on November 1 to 26,137 on December 1. The index was considerably lower than on the same date a year ago.

*Musical Instruments.*—A further decrease was noted in musical instrument factories, according to returns from 37 manufacturers with 1,282 employees, or 134 fewer than at the beginning of November. Gains had been recorded on the corresponding date a year ago, and employment was then more active.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Contractions, recorded chiefly in the canning division of the vegetable food group, produced a seasonal reduction of 2,546 employees in the 395 plants from which returns were received, and which reported a combined working force of 29,322 operatives. Curtailment was indicated in four of the five economic areas, there being practically no change in Quebec. The volume of employment on December 1, 1931, was larger; the losses then noted were much less extensive.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Statements were received from 560 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were decreased by 1,107 persons to 51,864 at the beginning of December. Employment was not so brisk as on the same date in 1931, when a small increase had been noted. Improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released employees. Reductions in personnel were shown in all except the Prairie Provinces, where practically no change took place on the whole.

*Rubber Products.*—A considerable gain in activity was reported in the rubber group. This took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The working forces of the 43 co-operating establishments stood at 10,694, compared with 10,207 on November 1. A decrease had been shown on the corresponding date in 1931, but the level of employment was then higher.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries, chiefly in the clothing trades, although cotton and headwear mills were also slacker. Returns were compiled from 858 manufacturers employing 81,657 workers, or 2,463 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a much smaller loss at the beginning of December, 1931, but the index was then over two points lower.



*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories increased, but other divisions of this group showed curtailment. An aggregate payroll of 15,677 persons was indicated by the 150 co-operating firms, compared with 14,105 at the beginning of November. Smaller gains had been shown on the same date in 1931, when the index was several points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal reductions occurred in brick, glass and stone work; 771 persons were released by the 184 co-operating manufacturers, who had 5,890 on their payrolls. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded most of the shrinkage. A downward tendency was also in evidence on December 1, 1931, but the volume of employment was then greater.

*Electric Current.*—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 89 of which reported 13,575 employees, or 132 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss occurred mainly in Quebec. A reduction had also been reported at the beginning of December, 1931, when the index number was higher.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Curtailment was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 93 manufacturers employed 10,748 persons, as compared with 11,500 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1931, was higher than on the date under review; the trend was then upward.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—A considerable advance was noted in iron and steel factories, chiefly in the railway car division as result of the reopening of large shops closed some weeks before; automobile, machinery, rolling mill and agricultural implement works, however, were also busier. On the other hand, structural iron and steel, heating appliances and steel shipbuilding showed curtailment. There was an increase of 3,236 in the staffs of 774 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 78,703 workers. Employment improved in Quebec and Ontario. The general level of activity in this group was lower than on the same date in the preceding year, when a greater gain had been indicated.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—There was a decrease in employment in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 131 employers of 12,372 persons, as compared with 12,794 in the preceding month. Most of the loss took place in smelters and refineries. The index was lower than on December 1, 1931, improvement having then been registered.

#### Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which there were general increases except in British Columbia. Statements were tabulated

from 223 logging camps having 15,416 employees, or 5,098 more than in their last report. This expansion involved a much larger number of persons than that recorded on December 1, 1931, but the index was then many points higher.

#### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mines decreased slightly at the beginning of December, 126 persons being released from the payrolls of the 88 co-operating operators, who had 25,069 employees. The Western Provinces reported the decline, while increases were indicated in the Maritime coal fields. An advance had been reported on the corresponding date in 1931, and the index number then was higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a minor reduction in employment in metallic ore mines; 56 workers were laid off since November 1 by the 67 employers from whom information was received, and who had 15,831 persons on their pay lists. A larger decline had been indicated in December, 1931, when the number engaged by the firms reporting in this division was practically the same.

*Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.*—Further contractions in employment were noted in this industry, in which 76 firms furnished data showing that they had employed 4,290 persons, as compared with 4,645 on November 1. Conditions were not so good as in the same month of 1931; only a slight change had then been noted.

#### Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs, but telephones showed improvement. On the whole, 74 persons were released from the payrolls of the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,466 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1931, although greater curtailment had then been noted.

#### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all provinces. Data were compiled from 174 firms whose staffs declined from 25,228 on November 1 to 24,676 at the beginning of December. This loss was rather less pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1931, but the index then was fractionally higher.

*Steam Railways.*—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 100 employers and branches reporting 57,976 workers, as compared with 59,237 in the preceding month. The greatest decrease was in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The index number

was lower than on December 1, 1931, when larger reductions had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Improvement was registered in shipping; an increase of 1,150 persons was reported by the 88 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 16,388. Smaller increases had been noted on December 1, 1931, but the index then was between two and three points higher.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 653 contractors employing 14,964 persons, as compared with 17,021 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the recession was general except in the Maritime Provinces. Much greater shrinkage was reported on December 1, 1931; nevertheless employment was then more active.

*Highway.*—Important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 339 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 40,271 workers on December 1, as compared with 47,040 in the preceding month. Declines were registered in all provinces except Ontario, where a considerable number of men were placed on unemployment relief work. The number released on December 1, 1931, was very much larger owing to the completion of certain unemployment relief projects, but employment was then in decidedly greater volume than on the date under review, owing to the unemployment relief works then being executed on a larger scale.

*Railway.*—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline which involved fewer workers than that noted on the same date in 1931; the index was then, however, higher than on December 1, 1932. Statistics were received from 35 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 25,401 men on November 1 to 22,484 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in the Prairie Provinces, although there were general losses throughout the country.

### Services

Further seasonal reductions in this division were reported by the 312 co-operating firms, who had 20,205 employees, or 488 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to decrease their labour forces. Employment was less active than on December 1, 1931, when rather smaller declines had been recorded.

### Trade

Large seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 885 trading establishments with 85,859 employees, or 1,616 more than on November 1. The index was lower than on the same date in the preceding year, when rather more extensive gains had been noted.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1932

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was little change in the local trade union situation at the close of November from the previous month, the tendency, however, being unfavourable. This was reflected by the returns received from a total of 1,797 labour

organizations, with 161,058 members, 36,783 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 22·8 contrasted with 22·0 per cent of inactivity in October. Unemployment remained on a higher level than in November, 1931, when 18·6 per cent of idleness was recorded. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions reported gains in activity of 3·6 and 3·1 per cent respectively from October, due in the former province to employment revival in the coal mines, the manufacturing industries, particularly the metal trades, accounting largely for the change in the latter. In Alberta employment showed an increase on a somewhat small scale, a better situation obtaining for coal miners and iron and steel workers, while the trend in Manitoba was also in a favourable direction,

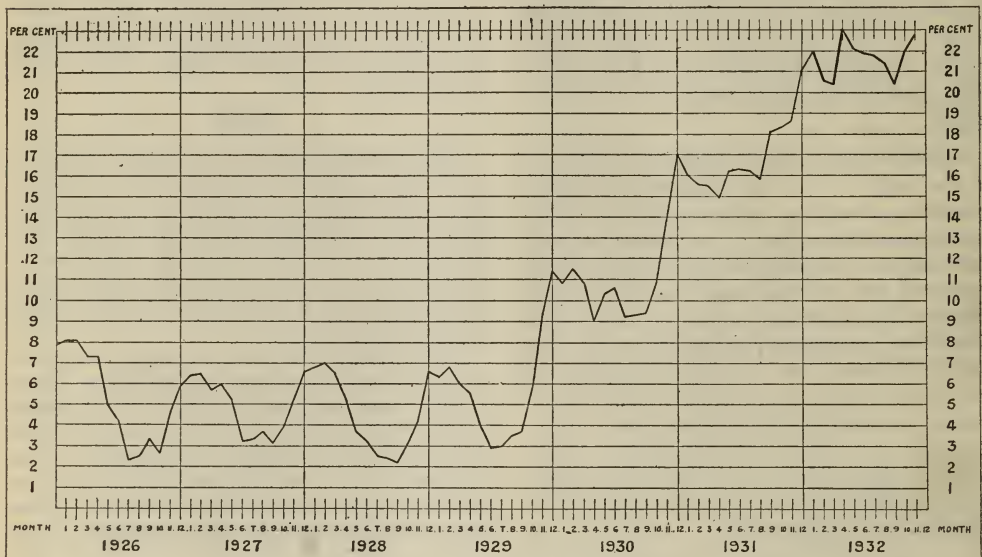


though the change was less than 1 per cent. The Saskatchewan unions, on the other hand, indicated the most pronounced contractions from October, the manufacturing industries and steam railway operation especially showing losses, and in British Columbia the falling off in building activity was responsible largely for the retrogressive employment movement shown in that province. In Ontario also dullness in the building and construction trades and in the manufacturing industries accounted for the adverse situation. Unemployment in Quebec remained at a high level, though no change was apparent in the province as a whole from October, minor increases and de-

upward. Moderate curtailment in the volume of work afforded was apparent among Toronto and Vancouver unions, and the situation for Saint John and Regina unions declined slightly. Compared with the returns for November, 1931, Regina unions alone showed some employment expansion during the month reviewed. On the other hand, large losses in activity were indicated by Saint John unions, fair-sized reductions occurring among Toronto, Halifax, Edmonton, Montreal and Vancouver unions. In Winnipeg the contractions reported were on a smaller scale.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



clines in activity offsetting each other. Nova Scotia unions alone reported a better employment volume than in November, 1931, the coal mines of the province showing substantial improvement. Losses in activity of noteworthy proportions were apparent in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta from November a year ago, the building trades particularly reporting severe employment recessions. Lesser declines, though appreciable, occurred among New Brunswick and British Columbia unions.

Each month the returns on unemployment from the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these Halifax reported a gain in activity of over 3 per cent from October, the employment tendency in Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton also being

from January, 1926, to date. The course followed by the curve during November changed but slightly from October, the tendency, however, being upward, and indicative of a small increase in idleness. Slackness continued more marked than in November, 1931, when the curve rested at a somewhat lower level than in the month surveyed.

The manufacturing industries with 475 unions reporting a membership of 43,347 persons in November, showed an unemployment percentage of 26.0 contrasted with 24.3 per cent of inactivity in October. The most substantial curtailment of activity from October was reported by wood, hat and cap, garment and fur workers, while among cigarmakers and metal polishers the percentage contractions were large, but involved few members. In the

iron and steel trades slight employment recessions only occurred, several provinces reporting improvement, which was just more than offset by declines in others. Brewery workers indicated the same situation as in October, and conditions for printing tradesmen were practically unchanged. On the other hand, noteworthy expansion was recorded by glass workers and general labourers, while leather workers, papermakers, and bakers and confectioners reported gains in activity of less than 1 per cent. In making a comparison with the returns for

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Nov., 1919.....	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	5.5	17.1	3.6
Nov., 1920.....	2.2	5.1	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Nov., 1921.....	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Nov., 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	4.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Nov., 1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Nov., 1924.....	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	9.6	6.7	10.0	4.7
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	3.2	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	16.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.0	19.6	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	11.3	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8

November, 1931, in the manufacturing industries when 19.5 per cent of the members reported were without work, general labourers, leather, jewellery, glass, fur, and brewery workers, and bakers and confectioners all indicated a better employment volume during the month reviewed. On the contrary, a large falling off in activity was reflected in the iron and steel trades from November a year ago, and heavy employment curtailment was apparent among hat and cap workers, metal polishers, textile workers, and cigarmakers. Garment workers also reported noteworthy increases in slackness, and less favourable conditions prevailed for papermakers, printing tradesmen and woodworkers.

In the coal mining industry considerably more employment was afforded during November than in the previous month, the 46 unions making returns with 13,688 members showing 7.0 per cent of inactivity in contrast with 13.3 per cent in October. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all participated in this favourable employment movement shown from October, the most extensive gains being recorded in Nova Scotia. A better employment trend was noted in coal mining, also from November, 1931, when 9.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison the improvement was entirely confined to the coal fields of Nova Scotia, the Alberta and British Columbia mines showing heavy losses in activity.

The slight improvement in conditions manifest in the building and construction trades during October was not maintained in November, unemployment showing a moderate increase. This was indicated by the returns tabulated from 241 unions in the building trades with a membership aggregate of 20,812 persons, 13,218 or a percentage of 63.5 of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 59.6 per cent in October. Conditions for electrical workers were somewhat better than in October, and gains of less than 1 per cent occurred among plumbers and steamfitters. On the other hand, large percentage reductions were shown among granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, which, however, did not affect a great number of workers. Increasing curtailment of activity on a noteworthy scale was recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and painters, decorators and paperhangers, while the situation for bridge and structural iron workers, steam shovel and dredgemen and hod carriers and building labourers was also unfavourable. Building and construction operations were largely restricted from November, 1931, when the percentage of unemployment in the building group as a





whole stood at 51.9. Much slacker conditions prevailed for granite and stonecutters, hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and carpenters and joiners than in November, 1931, and activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers showed a substantial drop. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers also declines of lesser degree occurred. Electrical workers were the only tradesmen to report a better situation during the month reviewed, the improvement being moderate.

From unions in the transportation industries 794 reports were tabulated in November, covering a membership of 60,455 persons, 8,142 of whom, or a percentage of 13.5, were without employment, contrasted with percentages of 12.9 in October and 11.1 in November, 1931. The slight drop in activity noted from October was attributable to employment cessation in the steam railway division, returns of which comprised about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting. A better situation prevailed, however, for navigation workers, and fractional improvement was shown among street and electric railway employees. Teamsters and chauffeurs reported the same unemployment percentage during both months compared. As in the previous comparison unemployment among steam railway workers was a deciding factor in the unfavourable situation shown in the transportation industries from November a year ago, though contractions in activity of much lesser magnitude were reported by teamsters and chauffeurs. Conditions for navigation workers were much better than in November, 1931, and nominal gains only occurred for street and electric railway employees.

There was a falling off in activity among retail clerks during November from the previous month, the 6 unions from which returns were tabulated with a total of 1,169 members showing 5.8 per cent of idleness compared with 2.0 per cent in October. Unemployment among the Quebec locals was responsible for this adverse movement. Conditions were also slacker than in November, 1931, when only 0.5 per cent of the membership involved was idle.

Civic employees reported little change in the situation from October, the percentage of idleness standing at 5.6 in November, con-

trasted with 5.3 per cent in the preceding month. The November percentage was based on the returns furnished to the department by 73 associations with a membership aggregate of 7,749 persons. Less favourable employment conditions prevailed than in November, 1931, when 1.4 per cent of inactivity was registered.

Reports received at the close of November from 112 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, embracing a membership of 3,848 persons, showed that 818 or 21.3 per cent were without employment contrasted with percentages of 20.8 in October and 19.2 in November, 1931. Compared with the October situation unclassified workers reported an increase in available employment of 3 per cent during the month reviewed, lesser gains being recorded by stationary engineers and firemen, and hotel and restaurant employees. Recessions with a slightly more than offsetting influence, however, were indicated by theatre and stage employees and barbers. Activity for hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen was substantially curtailed from November, 1931. Among unclassified workers, on the other hand, the situation showed noteworthy improvement, with nominal gains only recorded by barbers.

The 2 unions of fishermen making returns in November with 705 members showed that 27.0 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 21.3 per cent of unemployment in October and 30.0 per cent in November, 1931.

Quieter conditions prevailed for lumber workers and loggers during November than in the previous month as shown by the reports tabulated, from 5 unions, including 1,362 members. Of these 633 or 46.5 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month compared with 36.3 per cent in October. Greater slackness was in evidence than in November, 1931, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 30.1.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.



### (3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1932

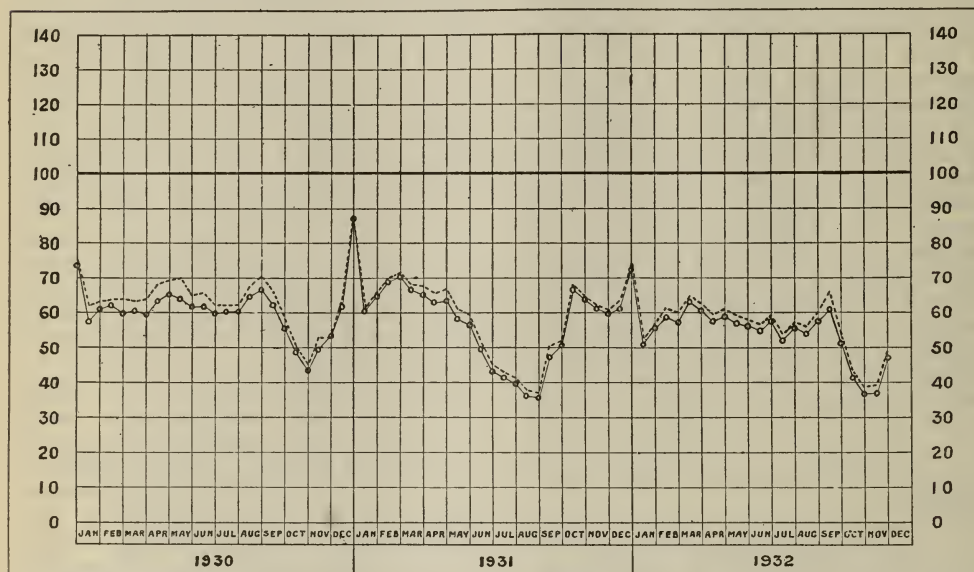
The volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1932, in offices operated by the Employment Service of Canada was 23 per cent more extensive than in October, but nearly 40 per cent below that of November a year ago, the gains in the former instance being largely due to increased placements in construction and maintenance and farming, with smaller gains recorded in all other groups, except services and mining, where losses occurred. In comparison with

ward trend during the second half of the month. At the close of the period, however, the level of each was considerably below that recorded at the end of November, 1931.

The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 39.4 during the first half, and 48.8 during the second half of November, 1932, in contrast with ratios of 62.4 and 61.0 during the corresponding periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 37.2 and 47.0

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



November, 1931, all divisions but farming, transportation and logging recorded declines, the heaviest loss taking place in construction and maintenance, and the highest gain in farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications remained practically stationary during the first half of November, but showed a marked up-

ward trend during the second half of the month. At the close of the period, however, the level of each was considerably below that recorded at the end of November, 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1932, was 1,148, as compared with 929 during the preceding month, and with 1,839 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,607, in comparison with 2,276 in October, and with 2,979 during November, 1931.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1932, was 1,096, of which 568 were

in regular employment and 528 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 889 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,806 daily, consisting of 728 placements in regular and 1,078 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1932, the offices of the Service referred 28,854 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 27,383 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,182, of which 10,813 were of men and 3,369 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,201. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 22,262 for men and 6,421 for women, a total of 28,683, while applications for work numbered 65,165, of which 52,683 were from men and 12,482 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 (11 months).....	139,481	183,541	323,022

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase of over 147 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November, 1932, when compared with the preceding month, and of over 86 per cent in comparison with November, 1931. Placements also were 147 per cent higher than in October and nearly 91 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of the previous year. The substantial gain in placements over November, 1931, was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, as construction and maintenance was the only group to show any increase under this comparison. Services, however, was the only division to show any appreciable loss. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 1,886 and in services 305. Of the latter 215 were of household workers. During the month 309 men and 63 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received and placements effected at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during November, 1932, were 13 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 8 per cent above November, 1931. The gain over the corresponding month of last year was due to increased placements under construction and maintenance, although the gain in this group was partly offset by fewer placements in the services' division. The changes in other groups were small, gains being reported in farming and transportation, while there were losses in manufacturing and trade. There were 791 placements under construction and maintenance and 398 in services. Of the latter, 290 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 10 men and 48 women.

#### QUEBEC

During the month of November, 1932, positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 21 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 45 per cent above the corresponding month of 1931. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 24 per cent when compared with October and of over 27 per cent in comparison with November, 1931. All groups, except logging and mining, participated in the gains in placements over November, although services and construction and maintenance were the only groups to show important gains. The increases in these groups were largely offset by the substantial loss in bush placements. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 97; logging, 86; construction and maintenance, 371; trade, 52; and services, 1,162, of which 1,000 were of household workers. During the month 707 men and 852 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during November, 1932, were nearly 15 per cent higher than in the preceding month but nearly 60 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1931. There was a gain of over 15 per cent in placements, when compared with October, but a loss of over 60 per cent in comparison with November, 1931. The heavy decline in placements from November of the preceding year was due to fewer men being sent to relief work on highway construction, but manufacturing and services also showed substantial losses. The most important gains were in logging and transportation. In-



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	2,241	28	2,333	2,247	372	1,843	1,708	436
Halifax.....	509	16	568	494	352	142	996	54
New Glasgow.....	122	12	157	143	15	96	572	35
Sydney.....	1,610	0	1,608	1,610	5	1,605	140	347
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,233	2	1,310	1,230	58	1,172	981	209
Chatham.....	34	1	75	33	6	27	336	3
Moncton.....	937	1	947	935	31	904	129	172
Saint John.....	262	0	288	262	21	241	516	84
<b>Quebec</b> .....	2,241	185	6,963	2,664	1,559	236	3,747	1,267
Amos.....	46	0	58	46	46	0	36	17
Hull.....	65	0	293	70	58	7	145	169
Montreal.....	1,145	110	4,361	1,201	727	103	2,651	352
Quebec.....	682	58	1,536	874	473	84	583	437
Rouyn.....	51	2	71	51	51	0	9	70
Sherbrooke.....	121	4	371	177	107	10	206	124
Three Rivers.....	131	11	278	245	97	32	117	98
<b>Ontario</b> .....	10,594	272	25,291	10,668	4,350	5,833	42,472	7,180
Bellefleur.....	225	0	288	223	130	93	285	25
Brantford.....	72	0	555	72	46	26	2,973	90
Chatham.....	97	6	180	90	34	56	868	128
Fort Frances.....	215	0	271	215	78	137	249	157
Fort William.....	613	0	629	613	555	58	223	954
Guelph.....	59	35	354	55	34	15	808	118
Hamilton.....	462	5	1,167	491	155	283	4,000	220
Kingston.....	757	24	930	754	53	701	1,397	90
Kitchener.....	65	0	345	68	37	28	1,101	148
London.....	531	14	1,204	559	367	149	3,269	221
Niagara Falls.....	39	12	76	36	19	15	385	149
North Bay.....	79	0	233	126	105	21	303	161
Oshawa.....	1,880	0	1,908	1,872	40	1,832	1,019	207
Ottawa.....	439	42	1,484	509	235	153	2,107	488
Pembroke.....	245	0	467	249	120	129	88	106
Peterborough.....	86	9	97	84	40	40	407	111
Port Arthur.....	777	0	770	770	742	28	1,750	684
St. Catharines.....	352	5	526	337	56	281	2,854	121
St. Thomas.....	158	5	239	158	60	98	766	60
Sarnia.....	194	0	249	194	44	150	683	96
Sault Ste. Marie.....	475	0	687	487	457	15	99	241
Stratford.....	77	0	157	77	58	19	869	141
Sudbury.....	31	0	487	32	2	30	348	295
Timmins.....	261	62	239	161	117	44	412	113
Toronto.....	2,058	42	11,237	2,120	668	1,214	12,392	1,746
Windsor.....	347	11	512	316	98	218	2,817	310
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,067	15	5,718	3,075	2,172	892	11,677	2,451
Brandon.....	680	2	1,051	677	287	390	648	252
Dauphin.....	80	0	118	73	51	22	183	22
Portage la Prairie.....	25	2	23	24	23	1	0	22
Winnipeg.....	2,282	11	4,526	2,301	1,811	479	10,846	2,155
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	4,182	382	5,250	3,850	3,176	677	4,027	1,846
Estevan.....	145	1	133	143	113	30	45	63
Moose Jaw.....	665	89	1,166	592	235	360	978	197
North Battleford.....	174	5	142	163	162	1	40	57
Prince Albert.....	467	124	415	341	286	55	205	207
Regina.....	913	40	1,371	901	822	79	1,332	541
Saskatoon.....	479	31	715	479	424	55	1,232	270
Swift Current.....	227	1	276	227	203	24	144	177
Weyburn.....	57	0	50	46	41	5	16	111
Yorkton.....	330	91	257	233	165	68	35	223
Emergency Sub-offices.....	725	0	725	725	725	0	0	.....
<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,765	25	10,542	1,769	1,140	601	14,455	1,671
Calgary.....	369	1	5,958	368	298	70	7,703	845
Drumheller.....	206	4	475	193	151	42	279	172
Edmonton.....	633	12	3,126	657	551	78	5,091	567
Lethbridge.....	314	8	677	306	77	229	1,003	50
Medicine Hat.....	243	0	306	245	63	182	379	37
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,360	12	7,753	3,351	1,355	1,947	6,068	2,047
Kamloops.....	48	1	218	47	22	23	7	42
Nanaimo.....	688	0	825	686	188	498	295	870
Nelson.....	339	0	375	339	4	335	36	3
New Westminster.....	56	1	265	49	23	26	243	25
Penticton.....	76	0	153	85	11	66	148	39
Prince Rupert.....	102	0	124	102	96	6	174	10
Vancouver.....	1,167	10	4,758	1,159	910	210	4,239	196
Victoria.....	884	0	1,035	884	101	783	926	862
<b>Canada</b> .....	28,683	921	65,165	28,854	14,182	13,201	85,135	17,465
Men.....	22,262	477	52,683	21,866	10,813	10,971	73,829	14,417
Women.....	6,421	444	12,482	6,988	3,369	2,230	11,306	3,048

† 358 placements effected by offices since closed.

dustrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 399; logging, 698; farming, 350; transportation, 254; construction and maintenance, 5,171; trade, 388; and services, 2,902, of which 1,595 were of household workers. There were 3,210 men and 1,140 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba received orders for over 31 per cent more workers during November, 1932, than in the preceding month, but nearly 28 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1931. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The reduction in placements from November, 1931, was mainly due to fewer men being sent to relief work on highway construction. This decrease, however, was partly offset by an increase in farm placements under the unemployment relief scheme. Of the other divisions, manufacturing showed a gain, while there were losses in services, logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 184; farming, 1,173; construction and maintenance, 918; and services, 734, of which 615 were of household workers. There were 1,781 men and 391 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November, 1932, was 100 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 44 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase of nearly 94 per cent in placements, when compared with October, and of nearly 34 per cent in comparison with November, 1931. A large increase in farm placements under the unemployment relief scheme was responsible for the gain over November of the previous year, as all other groups, except services, showed declines. None of these, however, were large, except in construction and maintenance, where fewer placements on highway construction were responsible for the decrease. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 2,528; construction and maintenance, 515; trade, 57; and services, 681, of which 525 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,775 of men and 401 of women.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decrease of 37 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during November, 1932, when compared with the preceding

month and of nearly 55 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1931. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. During November, 1931, relief work on highway construction was provided for large numbers of men, but during the month under review few workers were placed in employment of this kind. This accounted for the large decrease under this comparison for the province as a whole. Declines in mining and manufacturing were offset by gains in farming and logging. Placements in industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 42; logging, 42; farming, 437; mining, 41; construction and maintenance, 650; trade, 47; and services, 450, of which 359 were of household workers. There were 867 men and 273 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of November, 1932, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for nearly 16 per cent more workers than during the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent more than in November, 1932. There was a gain of nearly 14 per cent in placements compared with October and of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with November of the previous year. Increased placements in logging and construction and maintenance accounted for the gain over November, 1931, although services also showed improvement. Of the declines in other groups, a number of which were unimportant, those in manufacturing, trade and farming were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 258; farming, 31; construction and maintenance, 2,373; and services, 582, of which 363 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,154 of men and 201 of women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,182 placements in regular employment, 7,681 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 169 were granted the Employment Service Reduced Transportation Rate, 156 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 13 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire



to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement in Quebec during November comprised the transfer of 38 persons at the reduced rate, these being bush workers despatched by the Quebec City Office to employment within its own zone. Reduced rate certificates granted in Ontario during November were 42 in number and entirely provincial. Of these, 19 were issued at Port Arthur to 16 highway construction cookees and 3 loggers for employment within the Port Arthur zone, which zone was also the destination of one mine mechanic journeying from Sudbury. The Timmins zone received 17 bush workers from North Bay and 4 carpenters from Pembroke, while the one remaining transfer was of a farm hand sent from Hamilton to Belleville. In Manitoba 33 workers secured certificates for transportation during November, 20 of whom went to provincial employment and 13 to other provinces. The Winnipeg Office was instrumental in the despatch of one farm hand and one farm domestic to Brandon and of 11 farm hands, one farm housekeeper and 4 fishermen to centres within the Winnipeg zone. To a point within its own zone Dauphin transferred one bush worker, this zone receiving also one farm hand from St. Boniface. Of the workers going outside the province 10 were conveyed from Winnipeg to centres in the Port Arthur zone, including 5 bush workers, 3 hotel workers, one caulker and one highway construction cook. To the Port Arthur zone also was despatched one logger from St. Boniface. In addition, the Winni-

peg Office sent one farm hand each to the Yorkton and Regina zones. Saskatchewan Offices transferred 5 workers at the reduced rate during November to employment within the province. From Regina one labourer was conveyed to Swift Current and 2 farm hands within the Regina zone, while destined to the Prince Albert zone were one logger journeying from Moose Jaw and one farm housekeeper from Saskatoon. Business transacted by Alberta Offices during November involved the issue of 44 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. Of these 40 were granted at Edmonton to 2 miners bound for Calgary, one farm hand for Drumheller and to 15 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 9 bushmen, 5 miners, 2 engineers, 2 labourers and one hotel waitress proceeding to employment at various centres within the Edmonton zone. In addition, from Calgary 2 farm hands and one farm housekeeper were transported to Edmonton and one farm hand within the Calgary zone. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during November were 7 in number, these destined to provincial employment. The movement was entirely from Vancouver and comprised the transfer of 2 bush workers to Kamloops, one miner to Penticton and 4 mine workers within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 169 persons who secured certificates at the reduced rate during November 116 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 44 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 over the Northern Alberta Railway and 4 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during November, 1932

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was \$2,505,309. This was a seasonal decline of \$570,828 or 18.6 per cent as compared with the October total of \$3,076,137, and a reduction of \$4,776,808, or 65.6 per cent in comparison with the November, 1931, figure of \$7,282,117.

Some 50 out of the 61 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than \$630,000, and about 1,400 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$1,800,000. In addition, authority was granted for engineering projects valued at \$15,122. During October, the erection of about 350 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings was authorized at an estimated cost of approximately \$1,400,000 and \$1,650,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia and Ontario reported increases of 6.2 per cent and 29.7 per cent, respectively,

in the value of the building authorized as compared with October. Reductions were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$679,836, or 52.7 per cent in Quebec being the largest.

As compared with November, 1931, New Brunswick reported an increase, while the greatest decline in this comparison was that of \$2,465,396, or 30.2 per cent in Quebec.

Of the four largest centres, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded decreases in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, and also with November of a year ago, while in Toronto, the aggregate value was higher than in the preceding month, but lower than in November of last year. Of the other centres, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Kitchener, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Thomas and Medicine Hat reported greater values of building authorizations than in either comparison.

*Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1920-1932.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during November and in the first eleven

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1932.....	2,505,309	37,922,575	26.2	77.7
1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72.0	82.7
1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	104.2	91.4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152.0	99.5
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	140.1	98.0
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119.3	96.7
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100.0	100.2
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	81.2	103.8
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	82.9	107.2
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	87.3	111.7
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	95.7	108.6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	76.8	123.9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	77.4	153.4

months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first eleven months of 1932 was lower than in 1931 and other years since 1920, but in this connection it should be noted that the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also much lower than in any other of these twelve years; from the high point of 153.4 in 1920, this index had declined to 77.7 in the same eleven months of 1932, or by 49.3 p.c.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in October and November, 1932, and November, 1931. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

# ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1931	Cities	November, 1932	October, 1932	November, 1931
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Id—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	4,880	3,485	20,565
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>				Sault Ste. Marie....	950	9,256	24,589
*Halifax.....	108,703	102,399	151,860	*Toronto.....	1,197,314	382,757	1,397,392
New Glasgow.....	380	2,200	365	York and East			
*Sydney.....	200	8,204	2,210	York Townships	46,249	110,775	550,193
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>				Welland.....	1,070	10,510	2,470
Fredericton.....	Nil	1,500	625	*Windsor.....	1,660	5,772	83,129
*Moncton.....	5,880	5,220	Nil	East Windsor.....	Nil	225	3,000
*Saint John.....	19,428	29,440	4,390	Riverside.....	Nil	200	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>				Sandwich.....	Nil	1,000	580
*Montreal—Maison-	609,054	1,288,890	3,074,450	Walkerville.....	Nil	1,000	8,000
neuve.....	248,174	1,149,200	2,622,850	Woodstock.....	2,884	11,124	15,642
*Quebec.....	319,895	68,440	386,800	<b>Manitoba.....</b>			
Shawinigan Falls..	4,135	925	925	*Brandon.....	Nil	1,025	4,700
*Sherbrooke.....	4,000	11,600	28,000	St. Boniface.....	300	6,115	8,905
*Three Rivers.....	200	650	33,775	*Winnipeg.....	30,100	72,000	206,100
*Westmount.....	32,650	59,000	2,100	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>			
<b>Ontario.....</b>				Moose Jaw.....	100	475	42,357
Bellefleur.....	1,521,759	1,173,555	3,142,363	*Regina.....	12,450	9,300	24,640
*Brantford.....	1,822	4,955	36,037	*Saskatoon.....	10,695	15,310	39,025
Chatham.....	200	5,515	4,400	<b>Alberta.....</b>			
*Fort William.....	21,500	7,700	70,200	*Calgary.....	50,619	118,079	172,799
Galt.....	2,760	3,398	3,830	*Edmonton.....	15,934	60,819	100,691
*Guelph.....	9,587	15,244	14,430	Lethbridge.....	13,485	48,200	43,525
*Hamilton.....	44,950	347,700	424,900	Medicine Hat.....	50	7,815	11,858
*Kingston.....	7,310	19,315	22,424	<b>British Columbia.....</b>			
*Kitchener.....	37,474	32,826	22,481	Kamloops.....	21,150	1,245	16,725
*London.....	37,985	30,630	107,190	Nanaimo.....	136,221	252,829	409,903
Niagara Falls.....	2,145	2,360	8,455	*New Westminster...	1,940	8,165	3,135
Oshawa.....	6,665	4,090	5,685	Prince Rupert.....	2,504	18,746	3,100
*Ottawa.....	38,440	90,225	193,330	*Vancouver.....	9,305	8,905	19,900
Owen Sound.....	1,100	2,800	Nil	North Vancouver..	275	1,585	7,695
*Peterborough.....	6,383	8,490	32,540	*Victoria.....	111,893	176,498	335,740
*Port Arthur.....	25,226	11,785	11,631		145	3,900	1,131
*Stratford.....	1,635	12,164	3,825		10,159	35,030	39,202
*St. Catharines.....	17,920	8,327	52,575				
*St. Thomas.....	3,525	627	600				
				Total—61 cities....	2,505,309	3,076,137	7,282,117
				*Total—35 cities....	2,405,402	2,829,828	6,568,994

Significant shifts in the number and proportion of gainful workers in the various occupational divisions in the United States are shown in the report on occupation statistics for 1930 recently issued by the Bureau of the Cen-

sus. Although the total number of gainful workers 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1930 was 27.9 per cent higher than in 1910, the gainful workers in agriculture decreased 15.5 per cent during this period.



## ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1932

*Report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

EMPLOYMENT during 1932 was generally dull, continuing the unfavourable movement which since its beginning in 1929, has seriously affected the situation in Canada as well as in practically all the other industrial countries of the world.<sup>1</sup> During part of this period, much work was afforded by the Dominion, Provincial and local governments in an effort to combat the prevailing depression, and this was reflected (although not wholly) in the monthly record of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the year just passed, however, it was decided generally to substitute a policy of direct relief for the unemployed, partly because the field for public works that could be practically and economically carried out was fairly well exhausted. The index of employment, deprived to a considerable extent of the stimulus of large scale public works, declined to a point decidedly lower than in any recent year. The extent to which the changed policy has affected the index number is indicated by the fact that the number of man-days worked on state-aided projects was 11,135,334 in 1931, while in the eleven months to November 30, 1932, it was only 7,669,164.

The employers reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, averaging over 7,900, showed almost continually declining employment from month to month in 1932. The exceptions were the comparatively small increases recorded on June 1 and October 1 over the immediately preceding months.

Owing to the highly seasonal fluctuations characteristic of industry in the Dominion, an index of seasonal variation has been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes have been adjusted by means

of this index. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the generally unsatisfactory situation in 1932 as compared with preceding years of the record (see chart on page 62).

The average number of firms<sup>1</sup> furnishing monthly data on employment was 7,900 during the past year, and they had a monthly average of 801,356 employees. Their staffs ranged from 765,441 on December 1 to 835,960 on January 1, when activity was at its highest point for the year. The index then stood at 91·6; the 1931 peak was 107·1 on September 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record was 127·8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the pay-rolls of the co-operating firms aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index for 1932 was 87·5, compared with 102·5 in 1931, 113·4 in 1930, 119·0 in 1929, 111·6 in 1928, 104·6 in 1927, 99·6<sup>2</sup> in 1926, 93·6 in 1925, 93·4 in 1924, 95·8 in 1923, 89·0 in 1922 and 88·9 in 1921. In connection with these indexes it might be mentioned that the present depression has been characterized by a very general movement to retain as far as possible the usual working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way probably show in many cases a greater decline than the number on the pay-rolls upon which the index numbers are calculated. In the United States, where statistics of earnings as well as of numbers employed are collected from the co-operating firms, the index of earnings in manufacturing averaged 42·0 per cent of the 1926 mean during the first eleven months of 1932, as compared with 60·3, the average index of employment computed on the same basis. In many cases, of course, there have also been reductions in the scale of pay, as well as in the time worked.

Another point may be noted regarding the index numbers of employment. Where em-

<sup>1</sup>Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the available data for certain countries:—

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,799,806 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were unemployed on November 21, 1932; this was approximately 22·2 p.c. of the insured workers.

Germany: Trade unions with 3,432,520 members, reported 43·6 p.c. of their membership as wholly unemployed in September, 1932. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed under the compulsory unemployment insurance acts was provisionally given as 5,109,439 in October, 1932.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in November, 1932, was 59·4, calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

<sup>2</sup>The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,564,879, of whom 2,093,211 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate pay-roll of 940,875 persons, or 44·95 per cent of the census total, which included the professional workers, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural employees, domestic service and other important industries not included in the monthly survey of employment.

<sup>2</sup>As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

ployers are obliged to curtail their production it often happens that the date to which the monthly survey in the Dominion relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment frequently being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of general importance only when the numbers at work fluctuate on a low level, as in recent months.

There were few outstanding features in the 1932 employment situation. All industries and areas were affected to a greater or less degree by the world-wide dullness in business. Employment was maintained at a higher level in the service and trade divisions than in any other group; this comparative activity is to some extent associated with the tourist trade, which, however, proved somewhat disappointing during 1932 as compared with recent years. It is also probable that in these lines of business, in which establishments cannot wholly close down for longer or shorter periods, the situation is met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the pay-roll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

Up to December 1, employment in manufacturing fluctuated between narrower limits than in recent years, there being a spread of rather less than eight points during the twelve months as compared with nearly twelve in 1931 and larger differences in earlier years. Logging was very dull throughout the year, employment in bush work generally being at a lower level than in any other period on record. In mining, transportation and communications the index numbers were consistently low; in the first two indeed their averages were lower than in any preceding year for which data are available, while the communications average was slightly higher than the first four years of the record. Construction was also dull; although the index averaged higher than in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, it was lower than in the intervening years.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The five economic areas reported curtailment in employment during the year just passed. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was maintained at a higher level in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, but even in those areas, the falling-off from 1931 and earlier years of the record was considerable. Firms in Ontario, on the other hand, reported a smaller proportional reduction as compared with the preceding

year than was the case in any other of the economic areas.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces diminished steadily during the first four months of 1932, during which period the index declined by some twenty-four points to 87.8 on May 1. Considerable recovery was indicated on June 1, succeeded by four months of decreasing employment, which brought the index to a new low level at 84.9 on October 1. The trend was again upward at the beginning of November, but the downward movement was shortly resumed, and on December 1, the index stood at 83.8 p.c. of the 1926 average. Employment month by month was consistently lower in 1932 than in the same month in 1931 or immediately preceding years. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment in 1932 than in 1931. In the textile group, activity was generally greater than in the preceding year, although the index in a few months sagged below its level in the same month of 1931. Pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and other factories reported reduced activity as compared with 1931. In the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, the index numbers were higher at the end of the year than they had been at the beginning. Unsatisfactory export conditions during 1932 continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1931, which in turn was quieter than the immediately preceding years. Communications were also slacker. Construction generally was not so brisk; while some unemployment relief works were undertaken, they were not so extensive as in 1931, and the index averaged 129.9 in 1932, as compared with 183.2 in the year before. Services showed reduced activity, and trade also registered a generally lower level of employment than in the preceding year. Employment in mining, on the whole, was duller than in 1931, when the falling-off from the 1930 level was not so pronounced, and activity had varied to a smaller extent. Considerable seasonal activity was indicated in logging at the beginning of 1932, but this was shortly curtailed and the index averaged some 21 points lower than in 1931. The aggregate payrolls of the 583 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 63,567 persons, as compared with the mean of 73,817 employed by the 571 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

*Quebec.*—In Quebec, there were five months of generally expanding employment, as compared with four such advances in 1931. These gains were, however, on a smaller scale than those recorded in the preceding year, and were offset by declines that with one exception also



involved a greater number of workers, so that the reported staffs averaged considerably less than in 1931; employment on the whole fluctuated between narrower limits during 1932 than in the last few years. The index for each month in 1932 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. From the 1932 peak of 87.8 on June 1, the index declined to 82.9 at the beginning of December; this was over three points lower than on Jan. 1. The labour forces of the 1,895 co-operating employers varied between 223,987 and 236,284 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 230,356 for the twelve months. The mean index was 85.5, as compared with 100.9 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1931. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a much smaller volume of employment; as in the preceding year, the losses in iron and steel were accentuated by the closing of large railway car shops for some weeks in the autumn. With the resumption of work in these plants towards the close of the year, however, the situation improved to some extent, although the index continued at a low level. In textiles, the index was lower during the first six months of 1932 than in the first half of 1931, but from then on until the end of the year, activity was greater; the index, at 98.6, however, averaged 1.1 points less than in the preceding year. Employment in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was in smaller volume throughout the year. In the logging group, activity was greater at the beginning of July and August, but less in all other months. Unemployment relief works, which were an important factor in the 1931 situation, did not afford so large a volume of employment during 1932, and the index in construction was decidedly lower than in the immediately preceding years. Employment in services and trade was fairly well maintained, but at a lower level than in 1931 and earlier years of the record; it is very probable that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

*Ontario.*—An average staff of 331,725 employees was registered by the 3,538 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 88.7 in 1932, or 12.5 points lower than in the preceding year. Manufacturers reported decidedly less activity than in 1931. During the greater part of the year, the index was lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion as a whole, and it also averaged less than in the second great manufacturing prov-

ince—Quebec; this was largely due to curtailment in the iron and steel industries which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario. Employment in food, pulp and paper, building material, lumber and other factories shared in the general prevailing quietness. In the textile group, activity, with the exception of two months in the autumn, was lower month by month than in the same period of 1931, but the index in 1932 averaged only fractionally less than in 1931. Operations in logging camps were greatly curtailed, as a result of unfavourable markets abroad as well as at home. The index reached a very low level during the autumn, standing at only 9.3 per cent of the 1926 average on October 1; the seasonal expansion recorded in the following months brought this only to 28.7 on December 1, or some 24 points lower than on the same date in 1931, a previous low level. It is as yet too early for the benefits of the Imperial Conference treaties to be felt in this group. Mining, though slacker than in the preceding year, maintained a better volume of employment throughout 1932 than was reported in most industries, the index averaging 121.5, as compared with 134.1 in 1931. The production of metallic ores continued high in the year just passed; this group accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1931, but employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other. The index in construction, owing to unemployment relief projects, was higher in the first two months of 1932 than in the preceding year, but with the curtailment in these undertakings, was decidedly lower from March 1; the index averaged 101.1 in the twelve months of 1932, compared with 128.5 in 1931. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller than in the preceding year, was greater than in the first seven years of the record. The relatively high level of employment in services and trade may to a certain extent be associated with the activity of the tourist season, although this proved disappointing in many respects.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed less fluctuation than in the preceding year, the index ranging only from 86.1 on April 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of October, and averaging 90.0 in the twelve months, or 21.5 points less than in 1931. The index in this area showed a greater falling-off from the preceding year than occurred in any other; nevertheless, the situation in the Prairie Provinces, largely owing to improved crop conditions, is generally held to be more hopeful than in 1931, and it is anticipated that on the

whole less relief will be required during the winter months, particularly for agriculturists. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have resulted in much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief had to be found in recent years. The 1,150 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 110,211 persons during the year, while in 1931, the 1,100 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 134,938 workers. Activity in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was less, on the whole, during 1932 than in 1931. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries; the iron and steel group, however, showed improvement towards the close of the year, and textiles generally afforded more employment. Construction work was at a lower level during the whole of 1932, largely due to curtailment of unemployment relief works. Logging continued at a low level, although it was slightly more active during eight months of the year than in the same period of 1931.

*British Columbia.*—The 777 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 65,428 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 77,238; the index averaged 80.5, as compared with 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, the lumber trade being especially affected by the trade depression at home and abroad. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1932 than in 1931. The falling-off in construction was particularly marked, partly owing to the curtailment of the public unemployment relief projects in conformity with the general policy instituted in 1932 by which direct relief was substituted for relief works.

### Employment by Cities

Employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver—recorded on the whole a lower level of activity than in 1931. The reports showed that employment was brisker in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were reported in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—The staffs of the 1,072 Montreal firms making returns averaged 129,094 persons, while the mean index, at 88.1, was over 14 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was not so active during 1932, the index averaging 85.6, as compared with 98.8 in 1931. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during the autumn of last year than in the year preceding, but employment on the whole was slacker. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other groups reported curtailment as compared with 1931; tobacco and beverage factories, however, were decidedly busier. Communications and trade consistently afforded less employment, and with the exception of only one month, transportation was also quieter than in the same month of 1931. Construction likewise reported curtailment as compared with the preceding year.

*Quebec City.*—Employment in Quebec fluctuated between narrow limits, there being less than 10 points difference between the maximum and minimum index numbers of employment, as compared with a 1931 range of over 18 points. Last year's average, at 101.8, compared unfavourably with that of 122.2 in the preceding year. There was, however, a decline of only about five points in the index from the beginning of the year to December 1. The staffs of the 143 employers furnishing data averaged 12,404, as compared with 13,158 in 1931. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was decidedly less, the mean index standing at 102.6, as against 116.8 in the preceding year. Leather plants reported a fair volume of employment, but these and other factories were not so busy as in 1931. The indexes in transportation and construction were considerably lower throughout the year.

*Toronto.*—Employment on April 1 and October 1, 1932, showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in all other months, and at the close of the year the index was over eight points lower than at the beginning; the mean of 95.2 compared unfavourably with that of 107.7 for 1931. The number of employees of the 1,182 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 112,778, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,100 reporting employers was 120,105. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported a further marked falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1931. In trade, employment was generally quite well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although at a lower level than in the preceding year;



in Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity. Construction and trading establishments, on the whole, reported smaller staffs. A mean payroll of 12,531 workers was employed by the 160 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1931 average of 13,970. The index averaged 99.3, as compared with an average index of 119.5 in the preceding year.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1932; the improvement which was indicated at the beginning of only three months in the twelve, was on a very small scale, and the index was between fourteen and fifteen points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. This decline was on a larger scale than that reported in 1931 as compared with 1930. All industries showed curtailment, the greatest losses occurring in the iron and steel industries, which, with textiles, are the greatest employers of labour in Hamilton. Construction was not so active as in the preceding year, there being a smaller volume of relief work afforded in addition to the curtailment in private undertakings. Trading establishments also indicated reduced employment. The 236 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,374 persons; the index averaged 83.7, compared with 101.3 in 1931, 113.9 in 1930, 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 78.4 and the recorded payrolls averaged 10,023 workers in 1932, compared with 88.3 and 10,931, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the mean index was 153.2, but in 1927, this was 86.2. Largely owing to the depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities continued very quiet during 1932. Construction also showed less activity than in 1931. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that employment on the date of this enquiry is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month. This tends to make the average index number show a rather more unfavourable situation than is quite typical of conditions for the month.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg throughout the year just closed, being still affected by the unsatisfactory crop marketing situation that has been an important factor since the autumn of 1929. With only two exceptions, the tendency from month to month during 1932 was steadily downward, so that the index on Dec. 1, standing at 82.2, was over ten points lower than on Jan. 1. The mean index for the year was 86.6, compared with 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was slacker, in spite of improvement in the animal and vegetable food and textile industries. Transportation, construction and trade afforded a smaller volume of employment. An average staff of 35,277 was recorded by the 383 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review. This absolute number is greater than the 1931 figure, owing to the inclusion of certain branches of the railways hitherto included only in the totals for the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion; the base upon which the indexes are calculated was increased correspondingly, and the index, as shown above, was lower than in recent years.

*Vancouver.*—The falling-off in employment in Vancouver during 1932, as compared with the preceding year, was greater than in 1931 as compared with 1930, although there was a decline of only 5.3 points between the January 1 and the December 1 index, the latter standing at 85.8. It is likely, however, that the unemployment existing in Vancouver is greater than would be indicated by these figures owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. Calculated from data furnished by some 335 firms with a mean payroll of 27,312 persons, the index averaged 88.5, as compared with 104.5 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1931, the lumber and other leading groups reporting lowered activity. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1931; construction, deprived of the stimulus of large scale works for the relief of unemployment as carried on in the preceding year, reported a low level of employment.

#### Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing was quieter during 1932 than in other years of the record. Statistics were received from some 4,870 manufacturers employing, on the average, 417,989 operatives, as compared with the

average of 467,711 reported by the 4,670 establishments making returns in 1931. The index averaged 84.4 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 95.3 in the preceding year, and 109.0 in 1930. The decline in the index between 1931 and 1932, therefore, averaged 10.9 points, while that in 1931 as compared with the preceding year had amounted to 13.7 points. This may possibly be an indication that the force of the retrogressive movement is expending itself. With few exceptions, all branches of manufacturing recorded smaller payrolls than in 1931; only the tobacco, leather, hosiery and knitting, woollen and silk groups showed improvement in this comparison. Activity in all other groups was curtailed; the declines in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and mineral product industries were on a smaller scale than those reported in 1931, as compared with 1930. The loss in the textile division as a whole was indeed only fractional. On the other hand, vegetable food, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current and electrical apparatus plants showed greater decreases in that comparison. The level of employment in silk, beverage and tobacco, electric current and electrical apparatus, woollen, hosiery and knitting and printing and publishing plants was relatively higher as compared with preceding years than was the case in other industries. The reopening during November of large railway car shops closed a few weeks previously, resulted in a considerable increase in employment being shown in iron and steel towards the end of 1932, but nevertheless, this important group reported greatly curtailed operations throughout the year.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—During 1932 employment in this group showed seasonal advances during four months, during which nearly 4,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the 228 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, but the number then taken on for this seasonal work was smaller by approximately 1,000 workers. Nevertheless, the mean index for 1932, at 101.5, was slightly over one point lower than in 1931. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded smaller staffs, but during most of the year employment in dairies was rather more active. The payrolls of the 228 reporting employers averaged 18,206 persons, varying between 16,226 on March 1 and 20,515 at the beginning of July. Owing to an increase in the co-operating firms, the aggregate staffs were larger than those reported by the 211

manufacturers reporting in 1931, but as already stated, the index for 1932 was lower.

*Leather and Products.*—Leather factories, on the whole, afforded very slightly more employment than in 1931, the index being higher during the last eight months of the year. An average working force of 17,903 employees was recorded by the 245 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88.4, as compared with 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories in particular showed improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products statistics Branch of the Bureau show that a monthly average of 1,536,469 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1932, compared with a monthly mean of 1,504,008 pairs in the same period of the preceding year.

*Lumber Products.*—The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1932 were not so pronounced as usual; although the period of expansion, extending over six months, lasted a month longer than in 1931, employment was generally slacker than in 1931. Steady gains between February 1 and July 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 33,768 persons at the beginning of July, and 26,137 on December 1, averaging 30,428 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1931 mean of 38,770. The average index, standing at 58.5, was many points lower than the mean of 74.1 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing to continued curtailment of foreign demand, as well as to unfavourable domestic markets, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1931, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

*Musical Instruments.*—Activity in musical instrument factories declined considerably during 1932, according to statements from some 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,260. The mean index stood at 43.9 in 1932, compared with 57.4 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was quieter in 1932 than in the preceding year; canneries, biscuit and confectionery and some other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1931, while improvement in that comparison was noted in sugar and syrup



factories during most of the year. An average working force of 28,700 persons was registered by the 390 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 25,937 on January 1, and 34,506 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 94·6 in 1932 compared unfavourably with the 1931 average of 105·4, and also with that of 113·0 in 1930.

*Pulp and Paper.*—The pulp and paper industries continued to show the effect of the general weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1932 being at a lower level than in any other year since 1925. The fluctuations in the group as a whole, however, were not especially marked, being rather less so than in 1931; the index, standing at 86·1 on December 1, was only 3·8 points lower than at the beginning of the year. The reported staffs average 52,914 employees, and the index 87·9, as compared with a mean index of 96·5 in 1931. The decline was less than that which occurred in 1931 as compared with 1930. Employment in 1932 was lower than in the preceding year in all three divisions of the group—pulp and paper, paper goods and printing and publishing, but the paper goods division showed a smaller decline than the other two.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in rubber factories decreased during six months of 1932 and increased in the remaining months, showing a steadily upward movement during the last quarter of the year; the gains in personnel resulted in a higher level of employment at the end of the year than had been recorded at the beginning, the index standing at 86·1 on December 1, or nearly four points higher than on January 1. This was one of the very few groups in which this favourable movement occurred. Nevertheless, the mean index stood at 85·2, compared with 98·7 in 1931. The rubber groups continued to be seriously affected by the general depression, as well as by the special dullness in the motor industry; the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 per cent of the workers in the rubber group. The pay-rolls of the 43 plants supplying information during 1931 averaged 10,828, ranging between 10,263 workers on September 1, and 11,602 at the beginning of October.

*Textile Products.*—Employment in the textile industries in 1932 showed fluctuations similar to those of 1931, but the period of improvement in the autumn lasted one month longer. Following the curtailment indicated at the beginning of the year, there was a period of considerable expansion during the next three months, during which the increases

were unusually large. Four months of seasonal inactivity then reduced employment by about nine points. This was succeeded by advances at the beginning of September, October and November, but the trend was again unfavourable in December. At the end of the year, the index at 96·3, was six points higher than on January 1, and was also higher than on the same date in the preceding year; the twelve-month mean, however, was 97·0, as compared with 97·6 in 1931. An average staff of 81,617 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 823. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1931, chiefly owing to improvement in the woollen and silk trades, and hosiery and knitting mills were also busier; the garment and other divisions of the textile industry, however, recorded reductions in personnel.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Statements were compiled from over 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,944 persons. The mean index of 115·9 in 1932 showed little change from the 1931 mean of 116·1; (the 1930 figure stood at 124·9, which was practically the same as in 1929), but both the 1931 and 1932 averages were above the 1928 mean of 109·3. Tobacco factories were more active during the year under review than in 1931, but employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was quieter.

*Chemical and Allied Products.*—The level of employment in this group was decidedly lower than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 96·7, as compared with 115·5 in 1931. An average pay-roll of 8,090 workers was registered by the 141 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Employment in these industries was greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 72·5, while in 1931 it was 101·7; 182 factories reported an average working force of 7,796 persons, ranging from 9,016 on June 1 to 5,890 at the beginning of December.

*Electric Current.*—The average number engaged in the production of electric current was less than in the preceding year. The index averaged 115·4, as compared with 126·1 in 1931, while the aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 14,192 during 1932, as compared with 15,378 in the preceding year.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during

1932 than in 1931 and preceding years since 1927, but with these exceptions, was more active than in other years for which data are available. The reported pay-rolls included, on the average, 12,425 workers, and the mean index was 112·6, as compared with 15,030 and 135·7, respectively, in 1931.

**Iron and Steel Products.**—As in 1931, the trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between February 1 and April 1, while the reopening of large railway car shops closed for some weeks resulted in a betterment towards the close of the year. The automobile industries continued very dull, and substantial contractions as compared with previous years were also indicated in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the group. The aggregate working force of the 762 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1932 averaged 87,809 persons; in 1931 the mean was 111,395 and at the 1929 maximum it was 161,126. The average index, at 67·3, compared unfavourably with that of 85·9 in 1931. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 115, or 37 less than in the preceding year; in 1931 the average had declined by 49.

**Non-Ferrous Metal Products.**—Employment in this division was also considerably curtailed during the year under review, the index averaging less than in 1931 and preceding years since 1925. The mean index was 84·9 and the reported employees 13,130, compared with 111·4 and 17,180, respectively, in 1931.

**Non-metallic Mineral Products.**—In spite of gains in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged lower than in 1931, the index standing at 119·4, as compared with 124·9 in 1931, 142·6 in 1930, 138·2 in 1929 and 120·5 in 1928. It was, however, higher than in any preceding year since the record was instituted in 1920. Statements were received each month from over 100 firms whose staffs averaged 11,724 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification, though not so active as in the preceding year, nevertheless maintained a fair volume of employment; activity in this industry was higher than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

**Other Manufacturing Industries.**—Fur factories on the whole reported a lower level of employment than in 1931, the index averaging 81·4, as against 91·3 in the preceding year.

The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products showed a decrease.

### Logging

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in any other year on record; the index was consistently low throughout 1932, owing to a weak demand for lumber in both home and export markets. While it is as yet too early for the benefits from the Imperial Economic Conference agreements to be apparent, it is expected that these will shortly result in improved conditions in both logging and lumber industries. The working force of the 223 firms supplying information averaged 11,646, and the index number, 42·5 in 1932; in 1931, the previous low level, the mean index was 60·1 while the number employed by the employers co-operating during 1931 was 16,262. Many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, drifted to the cities, where they helped to swell the already large labour reserves. It has already been pointed out that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, as in 1931, employment in logging was maintained in better volume in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

### Mining

There were losses in mining during the first eight months of 1932, succeeded by three months of increasing activity, after which the trend again turned downward. The level of employment was lower than in the preceding year, although the falling-off in this comparison was not so pronounced in mining as in some other groups. The index averaged 99·2, compared with 107·7 in 1931; this was a falling-off of 8·5 points, as compared with the reduction of over 10 points in 1931 as compared with 1930. In *coal-mining*, conditions were not so good as in 1931, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 91·0, compared with 96·6 in 1931, so that the decline in this branch was less than the general loss in the mining group. The labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 24,337 workers in 1932, as against 25,613 in the preceding year. Employment in mining *metallic ores*, though generally lower than in 1931, was continued in fair volume, the index varying only between 131·1 on May 1, and 135·1 on April 1. The mean index, at 133·1, was between five and six



points below the average of the preceding year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 15,687 during the year under review, compared with 16,217 in 1931. *Non-metallic minerals* (other than coal) registered very decidedly reduced employment, in sympathy with the dullness prevailing in the building trades; the index averaged 71·8, as against 97·7 in the preceding year. A mean payroll of 4,756 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1931 had an average of 6,457. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded lowered activity; this was as a result of unfavourable markets abroad, as well as at home.

### Transportation

There were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1932, involving a rather larger number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency, except in one month, was favourable until the beginning of November, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1932, when the index averaged 84·7, as compared with 95·8 in 1931. The 357 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on an average, 99,478 workers, as compared with the mean of 111,024 reported by the 345 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the *steam railway division*, the index averaged 77·4, or nearly 14 points lower than in 1931. An average working force of 61,554 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 71,550 in 1931. *Street railways* and *cartage* companies, with an average payroll of 23,600 persons, reported a rather lower level of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 114·4, as compared with 119·7 in 1931 and with 123·6 in both 1930 and 1929, but with 111·7 in 1928. Employment in *shipping* and *stevedoring* was lower than in 1931; the mean index was 82·3, while the reported staffs averaged 14,325, varying between 11,751 persons on April 1, and 16,388 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the mean index was 89·4 and in 1930 it was 99·8.

### Communications

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1932 than in 1931, in sympathy with the general depression in business. The index averaged 93·5, compared with 104·7 in 1931. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 24,341 employees, of whom some 80 per cent were engaged on telephones. The per-

centage reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1932 were quite similar.

### Construction and Maintenance

The period of expansion indicated in the construction industries last summer consisted of only three months, during which the increases were on a comparatively small scale. Activity in the construction industries, in spite of certain governmental unemployment relief measures, was poorly maintained, being less than in any other year since 1925. The forces of the 1,038 co-operating employers averaged 98,103 during the twelve months, varying between 118,911 on January 1 (when extensive relief works were under way), and 77,719 at the beginning of December. The general index for this group averaged 86·0, compared with 131·4 in 1931, the previous maximum. The substitution of direct relief for unemployment relief works as a general policy throughout the Dominion during 1932, resulted in a decided reduction in activity in construction as compared with 1931, when works of this nature were carried on very extensively.

*Building construction* gained in only two months in 1932, improvement being indicated on June 1 and July 1, and was not nearly so active as in preceding years. The mean index was 54·1 in 1932, compared with 104·3 in 1931. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 21,389. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

*Road construction* reported a much lower level of employment than in 1931, when unemployment relief measures had been undertaken on a greater scale. The number employed was smaller than in any other year since 1928. The payrolls reported averaged 50,237 workers, and ranged between 68,539 on January 1 and 40,271 at the beginning of December. The average index of 143·9 compares unfavourably with that of 216·4 indicated in 1931, when employment in this division, as a result of unemployment relief measures, reached its maximum for this record. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily

followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms; especially in the Western Provinces, and in the first part of the year, a considerable portion of the work authorized under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief legislation enacted in 1931, was allocated in the distressed agricultural districts.

Employment in *railway construction* (in which the working forces covered averaged 26,477 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 66·8, while the mean in 1931 was 85·8.

### Services

Statements were received monthly from some 290 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,464; with two exceptions, gains were noted from March 1 to September 1, succeeded by seasonal declines in the last quarter of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a level above the general average during 1932, although activity was considerably less than in 1931. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year, although it is better than in other branches of this division. The general index in services was 113·6, as against 124·7 in 1931.

### Trade

Trade was quieter during 1932 than in 1931 and preceding years since 1928. Partly as a reflection of the rather unsatisfactory tourist season employment was at a comparatively low level during the summer, there being declines in four months, as compared with two in 1931. Steady improvement was indicated in the last three months of the year, but this was not sufficient to counteract the previous losses. The payrolls of the 854 co-operating firms averaged 83,488 persons, and the index 116·1, compared with 123·6 in 1931. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep their usual staffs, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, over 73 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1932, summarized the employment situation as follows:

The seasonal decline continued in the building industry, public works contracting, the distributive trades, and the transport, hotel, boarding house, etc., services. There was also some decline in the clothing, lace, jute, and electrical apparatus industries.

On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton industry, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing, in most of the metal industries, and in the motor vehicle and glass industries.

There was an increase in unemployment in all divisions of the country. Employment was again moderate in London and Southeast England, slack in the Southwest and Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry

except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at November 21, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 22·2, as compared with 21·9 at October 24, 1932, and with 21·4 at November 23, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 21, 1932, was 18·2, as compared with 17·9 at October 24, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped remained unchanged at 4·0. For males alone, the percentage at November 21, 1932, was 25·7, and for females, 15·0; at October 24, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·5 and 12·5.

At November 21, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,189,258 wholly unemployed, 512,998 temporarily stopped, and 97,550 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,799,806. This was 52,800 more than a month before, and 184,691 more than a year before. The total included 2,275,780 men, 72,096 boys, 401,178 women, and 50,752 girls. Comparison



of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The persons on the registers included 1,281,794 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,131,978 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 247,843 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments and 138,191 uninsured persons.

In Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at November 28, 1932, was 71,936.

### United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and payrolls in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932, based on payroll reports ending nearest the 15th of the month, received from 67,884 identical establishments in 17 major industrial groups, having in November 4,487,587 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$86,981,315. The combined totals of these 17 industrial groups show a decrease of 1.0 per cent in employment and a decrease of 3.1 per cent in payrolls over the month interval. This more pronounced decrease in payrolls than in employment from October to November is due to some extent to election day and the observance of Armistice day in certain localities during the November pay period.

Two of the 17 industrial groups reported increases in both employment and payrolls; the metalliferous mining group reporting increases of 4.7 per cent in number of workers and 4.3 per cent in payroll totals, and the bituminous mining group reporting gains of 3.5 per cent and 0.7 per cent in employment and payrolls, respectively. The retail trade group reported a gain in employment of 0.5 per cent coupled with a decrease of 0.3 per cent in earnings, and the electric railroad operation group reported a decrease of 0.7 per cent in number of workers coupled with

an increase of 0.3 per cent in payrolls. In the remaining 13 groups decreases in both employment and payrolls were reported. In 5 instances, the decrease in employment were less than 1 per cent. Wholesale trade reported a drop of 0.3 per cent in employment and 0.9 per cent in payrolls, crude petroleum producing reporting 0.6 per cent fewer employees with decreased payrolls of 0.2 per cent, and the bank-brokerage-insurance-real estate group reported a decline of 0.6 per cent in number of workers and a decrease of 0.7 per cent in payrolls. The group of manufacturing industries reported decreases of 0.8 per cent in employment and 3.3 per cent in payrolls, and the telephone and telegraph group reported decreases of 0.9 per cent in number of employees and 1.9 per cent in payrolls. The power and light group reported decreases in employment and payrolls of 1.1 and 1.6 per cent, respectively, and the hotel group reported a decline of 1.5 per cent in number of workers and a decline of 1.9 per cent in payrolls. Laundries reported 1.7 per cent fewer employees combined with a payroll decrease of 3.3 per cent, and the anthracite mining group reported a decrease of 1.9 per cent in employment and a falling-off in earnings of 23.6 per cent over the month interval. The dyeing and cleaning group reported losses of 5.2 per cent and 11.1 per cent in employment and earnings, respectively, and the quarrying and non-metallic mining group reported a decrease of 5.8 per cent in number of employees and 10 per cent in payrolls. The building construction group reported 7.8 per cent fewer employees in November as compared with October combined with a payroll decrease of 9.7 per cent, and the canning and preserving industry reported a seasonal decline from October to November of 37.7 per cent in employment and 33.7 per cent in payrolls.

According to the monthly statement on the unemployment situation issued by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, which appeared in the Federation's *Weekly News Service* of December 17, approximately 11,000,000 workers were unemployed during November, 1932. "Trade union unemployment reports for November," Mr. Green continued, "show a reversal from the employment gains of the last few months. Records covering 650,000 union members show unemployment on the increase again. Our weighted figures, showing the per cent of union members out of work each month, are as follows: July, 25.4; August, 25.1; September, 24.8; October, 23.9; November, 24.1."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages, rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in

Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness,



saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages, rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages, rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any

time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violation to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a highway swing bridge over the Rideau Canal at Merrickville, Ontario, including the wooden floor and the concrete counterweight. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., of Port Robinson, Ontario. Date of contract, December 10, 1932.

Amount of contract, \$5,690. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Structural steel workers.....	\$0 80	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1932, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 687 91

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Dater, etc.</i>	
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	34 44
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	260 36
<i>Making &amp; Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms</i>	
Miner Rubber Co. Ltd., Granby, P. Q. . . . .	180 62
S. Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. . . . .	10,075 59
Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	1,008 00
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	518 32
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	390 60
J. H. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	477 84
Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	289 89
W. R. Johnston & Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	847 32
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i>	
Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	280 00
<i>Scales</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	42 05
<i>Ink</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	196 10
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	100 43

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION JOINT BOARD OF TORONTO (LOCALS NOS. 35, 40 AND 60).

The agreement which came into effect after the conclusion of the strike noted in the

LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1055, to be in effect from September 2, 1932, to June 20, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed, and no discrimination to be shown on account of union activity. The business agent of the union to be able to visit shops.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half, and except in case of emergency, overtime to be worked only during the months of August to November inclusive. Employees to be paid for the legal holidays.

Wages per week: cutters—first class \$40, second class \$30; operators (male)—first class \$30, second class \$25; operators (female) second class \$20; finishers (male)—first class \$30, second class \$25; finishers (female)—first class \$25, second class \$20; assistants and tapers \$18; blockers or nailers \$23 (\$28 after five years).

Wages for apprentices: after one year (improver) \$18 per week; after two years to be paid the minimum union scale.

No contracting or home work allowed. No individual agreements to be made with any employees which would obstruct this agreement, and no form of security to be required from any employee.

The principle of equal division of work to be observed as far as possible.

Disputes to be taken up by the union representative and the firm, or, if they cannot be



settled in this way, to be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be binding. No strike or lockout to occur pending such arbitration.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 100.**

This local covers collar and cuff workers.

The agreement, which came into effect after the conclusion of the strike noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, page 1055, is to be in effect from August 12, 1932, to April 15, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one with Locals 35, 40 and 60, summarized above, with the following exception:

Overtime to be permitted until 8 p.m. and after that only with the consent of the union. Payment for overtime work to be at time and one-quarter rate.

The wage rates are the same except that the class "operators (female) first class, \$25" is added.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN EMPLOYER AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 37.**

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1932, to September 30, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Foremen must also be union members. The employer agrees to use the union label.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; double time thereafter. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen photo engravers: \$50 per week (the previous rate was \$55).

Apprentices to serve five years. One apprentice allowed to every five journeymen in the shop.

Wages for apprentices: from \$10 per week in first year to \$36 per week in fifth year.

All disputes are to be referred to an arbitration committee; if they fail to agree, they will choose a disinterested party whose decision will be binding. No strike or lockout to occur pending such decision.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 255.**

The agreement which came into effect November 1, 1929, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 238, was amended March 4, 1932, to continue in effect to May 15, 1933, providing for a wage reduction of approximately 10 per cent which makes the wage rates 96 cents per hour or \$42.24 per week for day work and \$1.06 per hour or \$44.52 per week for night work. The hours are unchanged at 44 per week for day work and 42 per week for night work.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 134.**

Agreement to be in effect from November 15, 1932, to December 31, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and union members not to work for any contractors who do not comply with the terms of this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week; a 40-hour week.

Wages per hour for journeymen sheet metal workers: 87½ cents.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen and they are to be governed according to the union constitution.

For work out of the city, extra fare, part of travelling time and board if necessary, to be paid by contractors.

### Service: Hotel and Restaurant

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN RESTAURANTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 28.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, with a 6-day week.

Overtime: time and one-half for male cooks; 45 cents per hour for women cooks and waitresses and 50 cents per hour for waiters.

Wages per week: Male cooks—chefs \$36, second cooks, night cooks and bakers \$30, fry cooks \$24, pantrymen \$18, cleaners \$15. Women cooks—chefs \$36, second cooks and bakers \$18, fry cooks \$15, pantrywomen \$13.50, cleaners \$12. Waitresses: from \$13 to \$15.50; six hour shifts \$12.75, five hour shifts \$11.50, four hour shifts \$9.50; shifts of two to three hours 42½ cents per hour. Waiters: from \$15 to \$20.50 per week; five hour shifts \$12.75; shifts of two to three hours 60 cents per hour.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND BEER PARLOURS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 676.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 5, 1932, to May 1, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week.

Wages per week: tap men \$30, combination men \$28.50, floor men \$27. For short shifts \$2.25 for 4 hours and 75 cents per hour for all time over 4 hours; for Saturdays and holidays \$5 per 8 hours; \$2.50 for 4 hours and 75 cents per hour over 4 and under 8 hours.

Proprietors to pay for cleaning and laundering of all uniforms.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1932

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was slightly lower at the beginning of December at \$7.04 as compared with \$7.09 for November. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$7.85 for December, 1931; \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for meats, although the prices of butter, bread, flour, rolled oats and evaporated apples were also lower. A substantial seasonal advance occurred in the price of eggs, while potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.01 at the beginning of December as compared with \$16.10 for November; \$17.76 for December, 1931; \$20.46 for December, 1930; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. Rent declined in several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 64.0 for December as compared with 64.8 for November; 70.4 for December, 1931; 77.7 for December, 1930; 96.0 for December, 1929; 98.0 for December, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 66.4 for December, 1914. One hundred and eleven prices quotations were lower, forty-nine were higher and three hundred and forty-two were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, two advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to decreases in the prices of barley, oats, wheat, corn, flour, bran and shorts which more than offset higher prices for flax and canned vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for fish, hides, leather, steers, hogs, cured meats and eggs which more than offset advances in the prices of calves, lambs, fresh meats, milk and butter; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper

group, mainly because of reduced quotations for lumber, lath and shingles; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, copper wire bars, silver and tin which more than offset slightly higher prices for lead and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of shellac and potassium iodide. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group advanced, the former mainly because of higher prices for steel tank plates and hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, and the latter due to advances in the prices of imported bituminous coal and sulphur. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, coffee and cured meats which more than offset advances in the prices of potatoes, fresh meats, butter, and milk, and the latter due to decreased quotations for barley, wheat, oats, steers, hogs, hides, leather, lumber and silver which more than offset higher prices for flax, calves, lambs, hot rolled and annealed steel sheets and sulphur.

In the grouping according to origin lower quotations for wheat, rye, corn, coffee, raw cotton, steers, hogs, copper and tin caused a decline in raw and partly manufactured goods. In this group higher quotations were recorded for flax, potatoes, calves, lambs, milk, lead and zinc. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, declines in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, cured meats, leather, copper wire bars and crushed stone more than offsetting advances in canned vegetables, butter, and hot rolled and annealed steel sheets. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin declined. Articles of mineral origin were slightly higher.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city ex-



cept milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers, and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in

Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5;

1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3;  
1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index

number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report,

(Continued on page 104)

### COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1925	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Nov. 1932	Dec. 1932
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	47.4	73.4	71.2	53.4	52.8	53.8	54.8	61.2	69.2	70.2	63.2	50.0	45.4	41.2
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	50.8	46.0	29.4	28.6	28.8	29.4	34.8	42.6	44.4	37.2	26.6	23.8	21.8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	27.5	28.0	19.0	18.0	17.9	18.2	21.0	23.4	24.9	21.8	16.0	12.9	12.2
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.7	34.2	33.4	24.3	26.5	27.0	28.6	28.6	30.0	30.2	26.7	21.9	18.0	16.9
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	19.3	36.7	38.8	26.5	26.4	24.6	28.0	26.3	27.1	28.9	26.8	16.6	14.1	12.9
Pork salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	69.6	70.6	51.8	52.2	48.6	53.4	52.0	53.2	54.6	53.2	36.0	29.6	28.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.5	51.3	57.0	40.3	41.0	37.5	41.3	37.6	39.0	39.7	39.0	22.3	19.6	18.6
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.2	73.8	70.4	43.8	46.0	46.0	49.4	44.4	45.2	42.8	41.6	26.0	26.6	26.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.1	71.3	88.8	67.7	60.3	60.1	64.7	64.1	64.1	65.2	58.5	49.5	38.6	45.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	34.5	59.7	73.9	56.2	46.1	47.0	51.3	52.0	50.8	50.5	45.9	36.7	29.4	32.1
Milk.....	6qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	82.2	93.6	80.4	71.4	73.2	72.0	73.8	74.4	76.7	72.6	63.6	56.4	57.0
Butter, dairy.....	2lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	60.0	104.4	118.6	84.8	76.4	83.4	92.2	85.8	87.4	87.6	69.8	47.4	45.4	45.0
Butter creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.9	58.1	65.3	48.0	44.4	46.1	50.6	46.7	47.8	47.5	38.2	27.2	26.4	25.9
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.1	34.8	40.0	32.7	30.6	33.4	33.5	33.2	33.6	33.1	32.9	22.5	19.9	19.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	32.8	37.9	29.1	30.6	33.4	33.5	33.2	33.6	33.1	32.9	22.5	19.9	19.8
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	118.5	133.5	106.5	100.5	100.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	118.5	99.0	90.0	85.5	84.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	69.0	70.0	49.0	44.0	43.0	55.0	52.0	50.0	53.0	38.0	31.0	28.0	27.0
Rolled Oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	40.5	38.5	28.5	27.5	27.5	29.0	31.0	31.0	32.5	27.0	23.5	23.5	23.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	25.2	30.8	19.0	20.8	22.0	22.6	20.6	20.6	21.6	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.4
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.4	32.0	21.8	17.2	16.8	17.4	16.2	16.0	20.6	21.6	16.2	9.8	8.2	8.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.2	22.8	28.2	22.3	22.5	18.7	19.8	19.2	21.0	21.5	19.7	17.4	15.7	15.2
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.8	19.4	26.1	18.2	19.1	16.9	15.7	13.9	13.5	15.8	12.9	11.8	10.7	10.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	49.6	53.6	38.0	37.2	48.0	31.6	32.8	30.4	29.2	25.6	24.8	23.2	23.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.4	22.6	25.2	18.0	17.6	23.2	15.0	15.6	14.4	13.8	12.4	11.8	11.2	11.2
Tea, black.....	1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.7	15.6	15.1	13.6	14.8	17.2	17.8	18.0	17.6	17.6	14.4	13.2	11.0	11.0
Tea, green.....	1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	15.1	16.1	15.0	14.8	17.2	17.8	18.0	17.6	17.6	14.4	13.2	11.0	11.0
Coffee.....	1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	11.6	15.2	13.5	13.5	13.4	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.5	11.3	10.4	10.3
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	32.7	62.0	75.3	52.8	37.9	47.1	87.4	54.7	41.4	75.5	42.2	23.3	26.9	29.2
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.84	\$ 11.00	\$ 10.39	\$ 10.73	\$ 11.56	\$ 11.17	\$ 11.31	\$ 11.83	\$ 10.10	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.09	\$ 7.04
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	81.8	125.9	110.1	114.3	112.6	112.6	102.3	101.9	101.4	101.0	101.2	95.5	95.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.2	63.6	92.3	72.6	75.3	71.5	65.1	63.5	62.9	63.1	62.8	60.8	58.9	58.8
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.2	79.8	87.8	81.1	78.8	79.3	76.0	75.5	74.9	76.2	75.6	69.8	64.0	64.1
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.1	57.7	69.1	60.0	58.9	59.1	56.4	56.2	55.3	54.3	54.1	51.3	47.6	48.0
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	27.8	31.6	31.1	30.2	31.2	30.3	31.2	31.0	31.0	30.7	27.2	27.1	27.3
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.88	\$ 3.11	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.94
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.83	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.98	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.99
Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.26	\$ 21.64	\$ 25.67	\$ 21.49	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.21	\$ 21.87	\$ 21.37	\$ 21.56	\$ 22.11	\$ 20.46	\$ 17.76	\$ 16.10	\$ 16.01

### AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.76	13.92	14.63	11.27	10.51	10.96	11.74	11.07	11.29	11.76	10.42	8.44	7.44	7.37	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.90	12.00	12.79	10.08	9.48	9.58	10.59	10.16	10.26	10.85	9.85	7.88	7.11	7.22	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.76	13.58	14.76	11.05	10.51	11.09	11.83	11.28	11.28	11.60	10.37	8.29	7.55	7.44	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.37	13.07	14.05	10.58	10.00	10.10	11.06	10.34	10.54	11.02	9.45	7.29	6.46	6.51	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.74	13.62	14.91	10.83	10.31	10.66	11.57	11.24	11.33	11.75	10.05	7.74	7.08	7.00	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.25	13.29	14.38	10.63	9.87	10.19	10.73	10.57	10.57	11.64	9.59	7.40	6.98	6.83	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.80	13.86	14.52	11.04	10.25	10.57	11.18	11.17	11.36	12.03	9.83	7.54	6.72	6.69	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.47	13.80	14.56	10.63	10.09	10.50	11.35	11.20	11.37	12.13	9.90	7.59	6.97	6.87	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.94	14.54	15.93	12.02	11.45	11.77	12.44	12.15	12.34	12.99	11.14	8.61	7.73	7.76	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	20-6	16-5	15-6	10-9	8-9	12-2	16-9	12-9	14-2	18-6	21-7	34-2
Nova Scotia (average).....	22-5	17-3	15-3	11-5	9-3	9-6	15-9	14-7	16-5	18-9	21-4	34-0
1—Sydney.....	21-7	16-4	16-7	13-4	11-3	11	17	15-8	15-3	19-5	21	33-7
2—New Glasgow.....	23-3	20	13	9-7	8-3	7	15	14-5	18-8	19	20	33-5
3—Amherst.....	19	15	12-8	9	6	8	15	16-5	15	19-7	22	33-7
4—Halifax.....	25	18-6	18-8	13-1	11-4	9-8	15-2	14-8	15-3	18-1	21-5	31-8
5—Windsor.....	25	18	17	12	8-7	10	12	12	16	18	20-7	32-5
6—Truro.....	20-7	16	14	12	10	10	17-5	15	18-4	19-2	23	38-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.	20	16-5	15	12	11-5	14	15	15	15	18	21-5	35
New Brunswick (average).....	24-0	19-4	20-1	13-1	11-1	11-5	15-5	17-4	17-7	18-8	21-9	35-8
8—Moncton.....	22-5	17-5	15-9	13	10-5	11	16	15-2	17	18-8	22	33-1
9—St. John.....	24-5	17-5	18	13-5	10-7	12-5	13-6	17-4	17-3	17-3	21-7	35-9
10—Fredericton.....	22-5	22-5	25	15	13	10-5	15-5	20	22-8	20	22-8	40
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	14-5	11	10	11	20	15-5	19	21	21	34
Quebec (average).....	17-9	14-1	14-4	9-4	6-2	9-2	17-1	11-4	13-7	17-8	20-4	33-9
12—Quebec.....	13-3	15-4	13-6	10-7	6-5	10-2	16-5	12-2	13-3	18-4	21-7	29-9
13—Three Rivers.....	18	14-3	13-6	8-8	6-3	9-3	13-3	12-1	14-1	20-5	24	35-8
14—Sherbrooke.....	21-5	15-2	19-2	11-7	6-5	9-2	18	12-2	16-5	17	18-9	37-1
15—Sorel.....	15	12-5	13-3	7-7	5	15	12	9-3	12	18	19-3	30
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	14-1	12-1	12	8	5	11	13-7	9-4	12-3	15-5	19-7	33-3
17—St. John's.....	20	14-7	14-3	9	5-7	10	21	12-3	11-5	15	18-8	36
18—Theford Mines.....	15	12-5	10-5	9-5	5	11	20	11	17-5	20	22	35
19—Montreal.....	21-6	16-3	19-6	9-9	7-5	7-8	18	11-4	12-6	18-1	19-5	34-9
20—Hull.....	17-7	14-1	14-4	9-4	6-4	9-4	18	12-3	13-3	18	19-8	33-4
Ontario (average).....	20-9	16-7	15-8	11-4	9-2	13-8	17-2	12-6	13-6	17-8	20-7	33-1
21—Ottawa.....	20-8	15-9	16-1	11-1	8-5	11-9	16-7	11-2	12-9	17-8	21	34-7
22—Brockville.....	22-5	16-2	16-2	10-6	8-5	12-3	17	10-7	10-5	18-6	21-1	34-2
23—Kingston.....	21-5	17-5	16	10-9	8-6	15-2	16-7	12-4	12-1	16-7	19	31-8
24—Belleville.....	16-7	13-5	13-7	9-2	7	11-7	16-5	11	10	18	19-8	30-9
25—Peterborough.....	19-6	15	15	10-5	7-3	12-3	14-3	11-8	15	16-7	19-2	29-6
26—Oshawa.....	18-5	15-5	12-5	9-5	10	15	18	13	15	17-6	22-8	35-2
27—Orillia.....	20	15	16-2	9-5	9-5	15	17-5	12-5	13-5	16-7	20-2	30
28—Toronto.....	23-9	18-6	19-3	12-2	11-3	13-2	16-7	12-7	12-6	19-3	23-6	34-9
29—Niagara Falls.....	23-5	18-2	19-7	13-5	8	16-9	19-7	13-6	14-8	18-1	21-1	33-1
30—St. Catharines.....	21-4	16-5	15-7	11-1	8-6	12-8	16-3	11-9	12-2	16-7	19-1	30-6
31—Hamilton.....	23-7	19-1	19	14-5	11-7	15-2	16	12-5	18	17-8	20-9	35
32—Brantford.....	22-2	17-4	15-7	11-9	8-2	13-4	20-5	12-4	13-5	18-3	20-8	30-7
33—Galt.....	25	20	17-5	14	13-2	16-7	22-5	15-7	10	17-7	21-4	32-5
34—Guelph.....	19-6	16-4	16-8	12-4	11	14-7	16	11-6	13-3	16-4	19-4	31-6
35—Kitchener.....	19	16-2	14-4	12	9-8	13-9	14-5	11-7	10-7	16-2	19-4	29-5
36—Woodstock.....	20	16-5	15-7	11	8-1	14	11-7	12-2	17	17	18-8	30-3
37—Stratford.....	18-5	15	15-4	10-7	10-1	13-6	12	12	16-7	16-7	19-4	31-2
38—London.....	22-3	17-9	16-5	11-8	8-9	13-8	17-8	12-2	14-2	17-4	20-8	34-1
39—St. Thomas.....	22-9	18	16-4	12-3	9-8	13-5	22	13	12-5	18-2	20-2	33-2
40—Chatham.....	21-3	17-2	16-2	12-2	9-3	14-8	17-6	12-7	13-7	17-1	19-1	33-6
41—Windsor.....	19-7	16-1	15	10-7	9-8	13-3	18-7	11-7	12-4	16-9	20	34-6
42—Sarnia.....	20	16-7	15-3	13-3	11-7	14	15	11-7	13	16-8	21-4	31-8
43—Owen Sound.....	20-7	15-7	14-4	11-4	8-5	13-6	11-5	12-5	17-2	17-2	20	35-7
44—North Bay.....	19-3	14-8	12-8	8-7	7-5	12-3	15-5	13	14-2	18	20-3	32
45—Sudbury.....	18-6	16	13-6	10-8	8-6	13	17	13-7	14-1	17-3	18-7	33-3
46—Cobalt.....	18-5	15-5	14	10	7	12	14-5	14-5	14-7	18-7	20-7	35
47—Timmins.....	24-3	21-5	15-6	12	8-5	16-8	16-8	16-8	19-1	20-5	23-6	37-7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19-7	15-1	16-7	11	8-4	12-6	16-3	13	15-1	18-9	22-1	32-8
49—Port Arthur.....	20-6	16-8	16-6	11	9	12-6	17	12-6	16-6	19-9	24-3	37
50—Fort William.....	22-6	17-2	16-8	12-2	10-3	12-9	17-5	14-2	16-7	19-3	22-2	35
Manitoba (average).....	19-4	14-8	15-6	9-8	8-3	10-4	15-8	11-8	12-2	19-3	22-6	30-7
51—Winnipeg.....	20-5	15-7	15-6	9-6	9-1	10-2	15-7	11-2	14-3	19	22-9	29-9
52—Brandon.....	18-2	13-9	15-6	10	7-5	10-5	15-8	12-4	10	19-5	22-3	31-5
Saskatchewan (average).....	19-5	15-4	13-8	9-1	7-3	9-8	14-9	11-4	10-9	19-7	24-3	34-0
53—Regina.....	20-5	15-5	14-4	8-7	7-6	9-3	15-5	11-8	11	18-8	23-2	35-1
54—Prince Albert.....	21	17	14-7	10	8-7	10-3	16-7	13	11-7	22	27-5	34-8
55—Saskatoon.....	15-1	12-5	12	8-3	6-3	9-5	13-8	10-1	10	17-9	21-2	31-2
56—Moose Jaw.....	21-5	16-5	14	9-5	6-5	10	13-7	10-7	10	21-1	25-1	34-9
Alberta (average).....	17-8	14-2	13-6	9-2	7-0	10-2	13-9	10-9	12-1	18-8	22-4	32-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	17-5	13-1	14-1	9-6	7	10-5	14-7	12-5	13-6	20-4	24	33-7
58—Drumheller.....	16-5	13-7	12-2	10	5	10	13-7	12	12	17-8	21-7	35
59—Edmonton.....	17-9	14-5	14-8	8-8	7-5	10-6	15-1	10-9	12-5	18-5	21-7	30-6
60—Calgary.....	19-4	14-8	14-1	9-1	8-6	10-8	14	10-9	12-5	20-5	24-2	30-3
61—Lethbridge.....	17-8	14-9	12-6	8-6	6-8	9	12-2	8-4	10	17	20-6	32-7
British Columbia (average).....	22-7	18-6	16-8	11-5	11-2	14-2	19-8	14-4	16-4	21-3	25-4	39-8
62—Fernie.....	22	18	16	11	12-5	12	16	15-2	22	22	28	36
63—Nelson.....	22	18	15	11	8	13	22	15	20	20-3	25	41-2
64—Trail.....	20	18	18	11	13	13	19	14	21-5	25	40	40
65—New Westminster.....	23-3	19	15-6	10-7	10-5	12-2	18-7	13-3	16-1	19-8	24-2	38-5
66—Vancouver.....	24-7	19-7	17	12-6	12-2	15-5	21-2	12-9	18-3	20-1	24-3	40-2
67—Victoria.....	23-1	18-5	17	11-6	11-2	15-1	20-4	14-6	14-4	21-3	23-9	39-8
68—Nanaimo.....	22-7	17-7	16-7	11-3	12-5	17-3	21	13-3	12-5	22-9	25-8	40-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	24	20	18-7	12-7	10	15-1	20-3	17-8	18-3	22-8	26-8	41-7

Prince per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1932

Fish								Eggs			Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb., prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16-8	21-2	12-7	14-6	51-4	18-3	17-2	23-4	13-0	45-4	32-1	9-5	22-6	25-9
9-8	25-0			43-9	12-5	15-0	17-5	14-1	48-5	34-4	9-6	24-6	27-1
7-2	20			41-6	13-4	14-4	15-9	13-4	51-5	33-4	10-11	25	26-1
					12-5		20-6	14-7		32-7	9-11	25	23-8
8	20			45	13-4	15	15-5	14-2	42-5	35	8c	25-8	28-8
14	30			45	11	15	14-8	13-8	61-2	33-9	11-5a	21-3	26-7
					13-5		19-3	14	40	35		25	28-7
10	30				10-9	15-7	18-6	14-5	47-5	36-5	8	25-2	28-7
					13-4		30	14-2	43	36	7-9	21-5	25-2
13-5	25-8			57-8	14-3	15-5	21-0	14-3	50-2	35-6	9-5	23-0	26-6
13-5	27-3			53-3	14-5	15-5	18-6	14-6	47-3	35-5	9-10	26-3	27-7
	25			60	13-1	13-8	20-9	13-7	58-2	33-8	10-12	23-7	26-1
	25			60	15-3	17-2	23-5	14-6	45	38-2	8	24	27-6
										35		18	25
12-5	28-3				20-3	16-6	16-7	13-4	44-7	30-6	7-8	20-6	24-3
						15	23-4	12-9	47-8	30-1	10	20-7	24-7
						15-6	16-1	15-1	50-7	33-8	8b	18	24-6
						16-7	17-1	13-3	43-3	33-3	6-7a	21	23
							14-9	12-5	36-5	23-5	6c		24
						17-3	15-6	13-5	42-7	30-6	5-6	19	24-8
						18	15	12-8	49-6	33-2	7		24
						20	11-7	15-5	36-2	29-2	6	21	24-5
12-5	28-3				17-8	17-1	22-5	12-3	50-5	31-5	11	23-7	25-4
					25	13	13-9	12-8	45-2	29-8	10	20-7	23-6
19-0	20-4	15-6	11-8	53-3	17-4	16-7	26-7	12-6	45-3	32-8	9-7	23-1	25-4
18	22	20-7	10		23-4	16-5	28-2	12-2	49-3	32-6	10		24-3
	25	15			16-7	16-5	22-8	12-9	43-7	32-4	8		24-6
	18	17			18	18	21-7	11-7	43-7	32-5	8	21-1	24-3
							24-9	11-3	41	34	7-8a	23-1	24-7
							22-3	14-4	43-7	33-1	9	22-3	24-9
							20	13-8	47-8	36	10b		25-6
		13					15	13-2	45-2	32-2	10	23-7	26
							17-3	12-3	54-3	34-5	10	23-7	26-8
							18-7	12-7	44	34-8	10		26-1
							17-5	11-9	43-7	33-7	10	23	25-3
							15-7	11-9	49-7	37-4	10	24	26-4
							15-7	12-2	44-5	32-5	9	23	25-1
							17	12-9	42-8	34-2	10	21-5	25-9
							15-5	12	48-2	34-3	10	22-7	25-2
				55			18	11-5	39-8	29-5	9	23	25-4
							15	11-4	40	31-7	8		24-4
							18-6	12-3	45	32-3	8	22-5	25-1
							15-4	12-2	44-4	32-8	7	22-6	25-6
	18						16-2	12-5	46-6	36-3	10	26-2	26-6
							15	11-6	42	33-4	9	23-2	24-7
							16	12-3	40-7	30-7	10		24-7
							16-7	12-1	41	33-7	9	24-3	25-4
							14	11-4	41-6	32-7	10	23	24-8
	18						17	14	50-2	32	11		24-7
				55	18	16-4	19-1	12-2	55-8	29	11	19	25-1
20				50	17-7		21-2	14-2	53-6	33-4	a-b12-5		25-5
	22-5			21	20-7		18-5	15-2		28-8	13-3a	28	27-4
19	12-4				14-3		28-2	12-5	48-1	31-5	10	22-5	25-4
				12-5	18-7		29-4	13-4	41-4	32-8	11-1		25-8
				13	20	16-7	24-2	13-7	40-9	29-9	11-1	23	26-4
20-3	19-3	12-3		50-0	21-1	16-3	22-1	11-6	49-3	29-4	8-9	19-5	23-9
20-3	19	12-3			20	16-6	24-4	10-9	53-1	27	10	20	25
20-0	20-9	9-6		50	22-2	16	19-8	12-2	45-5	31-8	7-1-8-3	19	22-8
21-9	20-8	11			23-8	18-3	20-5	11-8	40-5	25-8	9-8	18-5	23-8
20	21-2	8			25	19	22-2	10-8		23-9	10	17	22-2
18-2	19-5	9-5			20	16-5	14-5	11-9	35	25-7	9	19-9	25-6
20	22-1	10			25	16	18-4	11-3	42-1	26-3	10	18	23-3
20-1	19-2	11-3			25	21-6	22-4	13-2	45	27-1	10	19-2	24-1
20	20	10			21-2	19-1	15-6	12-4	42-8	28-2	9-6	21-9	26-4
20	17-5	12-2				16-5	18	11-9	41-6	30-9	10	21-9	27
20	19-5	11-1				17-2	21-6	13-5	39-3	24-7	10	23-2	25-5
21-6	20-6	13				20	30-1	12-3	45-5	27-5	9	22	27
19	18-5	10-4				22	18-6	12	43-3	30-5	9	21-3	26-4
16-4	18-1	15-0				21-8	19-5	13-6	45-5	33-3	11-0	25-5	29-6
25	25	15				21-7	22-5	14		32	10	22-5	29-2
18	20					25	23-5	14-7	46	36-9	14-3a	27-5	30-8
21	20					20	23	13	45-5	36	12-5a		29-4
11-2						17-5	17-8	12-2	42-7	32-7	8-3a	25-8	28-3
12-5	13	15				20-3	17-6	12-3	43-4	31-1	8-3a	24-7	27-8
10-5						21	18-2	12-6	46-6	35-6	11-12-5a	27-5	30-5
						25	18-5	14-2	44-4	33-2	10a	25	30
	12-5					17-5	22-5	15-7	50	28-6	12-5a		30-8



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	19-8	5-6a	14-9	2-7	4-6	8-2	10-9	11-6	11-5	11-6
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	18-9	6-4	14-4	3-3	4-9	8-2	12-5	11-6	11-0	11-2
1—Sydney.....	18-3	6-7	15-5	3-1	4-6	6-9	12-8	11-3	10-8	11
2—New Glasgow.....	18-4	6	14-4	3-2	4-8	8-5	11-7	10	10	10
3—Amherst.....	18-4	6	14-3	3-3	5	8-7	10	11-8	11	11
4—Halifax.....	18-9	6-7	14-5	3-4	5	8-4	12-5	11-5	11	11-1
5—Windsor.....	19		14	3-4	5	8	15	12-3	12-3	12-3
6—Truro.....	20-3	6-6-7	13-7	3-4	4-7	8-7	12-8	12-4	10-8	11-9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18-4	6-7	17	3-1	5	9-2	15	13-2	11-7	13-8
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	18-9	7-0	14-3	3-2	4-4	7-9	13-0	10-6	10-3	10-5
8—Moncton.....	20-2	6-7	14-8	3-4	4-4	8-2	12-4	10-9	10-4	10-7
9—Saint John.....	18-2	7-3	15	3	4-8	7-4	13-8	10-4	10	10-3
10—Fredericton.....	18-3	7-3	14-2	3-2	4-7	7-9	13-8	11	10-6	10-8
11—Bathurst.....	19	6-7	13	3-1	3-5	8	12	10	10	10
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	17-6	4-6	13-4	2-9	4-7	7-2	11-0	10-0	10-5	10-7
12—Quebec.....	18-5	6-5-7	14-3	3-3	5-1	8-1	11-2	10-1	9-9	10-5
13—Three Rivers.....	18-7	4-4-7	13-6	3-1	4-7	6-7	12-1	10	10-8	10-2
14—Sherbrooke.....	17-1	4	13	2-9	5	6-9	11-7	10	10-2	11-8
15—Sorel.....	15		14-7	2-5	4	6-7	10	10	9-7	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17-7	3-3	13-9	2-3	5-3	8-4	11-6	9-8	9-6	10-7
17—St. John's.....	14-9	4	12-5	2-6	4-7	7-3	11-3	10	13	12-3
18—Theftford Mines.....	19-8		11-4	3-1	5	6	10-8	10	10-7	10-6
19—Montreal.....	19-5	4-7-5-3	14-3	3-2	4-5	8-2	10-5	10	10-6	10-3
20—Hull.....	16-7	4-7	12-7	3-1	4-2	6-2	10-1	10-2	9-7	9-7
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	19-2	5-2	14-5	2-5	4-6	9-0	11-3	11-0	11-0	10-9
21—Ottawa.....	20-1	5-3-7-3	14-7	3-4	4-3	9-3	9-8	10-2	10-3	10-3
22—Brockville.....	14-9	4-5-3	12-8	2-8	4-3	8-1	10	10-6	10-4	10-4
23—Kingston.....	16-1	4-7	13-4	2-9	4-6	9	11-7	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	15-9	5	14	2-2	4-6	9-1	10-5	10-1	10	10
25—Peterborough.....	17-6	4-7	13-2	2-3	4-2	9	10-4	10-2	9-9	9-8
26—Oshawa.....	23-4	4-7-6-7	15	2-2	4-8	9-8	11-2	10-6	10-8	10-8
27—Orillia.....	16-8	4	14	2-2	3-6	9-2	11	10-8	11-2	10-8
28—Toronto.....	22-8	5-3-6-7	14-6	2-4	4-6	9	10-7	10-8	10-9	10-8
29—Niagara Falls.....	21-4	4-7-6-7	15	2-6	4-3	9	11-9	11-6	13	12-2
30—St. Catharines.....	16-9	4-7-6-7	15	2-5	4-2	9	11-4	9-9	10-5	10-6
31—Hamilton.....	25-2	4-6-7	14-7	2-2	4-5	9-3	10-7	11-2	10-9	11
32—Brantford.....	19-7	4-6-7	16	2	4-5	9-6	10-4	11	10-8	10-8
33—Galt.....	22-7	4-6	15-3	2-1	5	9-6	10-9	10-9	11	10-9
34—Guelph.....	19-2	5-3	14-2	2-1	4-6	10-3	10-5	11-4	10-9	10-3
35—Kitchener.....	21-9	4-7	13-9	2-1	4-9	10-1	11-3	10-4	10-4	10-7
36—Woodstock.....	15-5	4-7	13-7	1-9	4-3	8-7	11-5	12	11-8	11
37—Stratford.....	17-3	4-7-6	15	1-9	4-6	9-8	11-4	11-4	10-5	10-5
38—London.....	19-9	4-7-5-3	15-7	2-1	4-3	9-1	11	11-4	11	10-9
39—St. Thomas.....	19	4-7-5-3	16-3	2	4-1	8-9	11-8	12-2	11-4	11-5
40—Chatham.....	22-4	4-7	15	2-2	4-7	10	13-3	11-1	12-9	13-4
41—Windsor.....	16-2	5-3-7-3	14-2	2-2	3-7	8-6	11-4	10-8	10-4	11-4
42—Sarnia.....	19-2	4	16	1-8	4-9	8-7	11-7	11-2	11-1	10-7
43—Owen Sound.....	19-2	4-5-3	15	2-1	4	8-4	12-2	11	10-7	10-8
44—North Bay.....	19-3	5-3	15	3-3	5-2	9-8	12-7	10-7	10-7	10-7
45—Sudbury.....	19	5-3	13-7	3	4-6	7-2	15	10-4	11-3	11-1
46—Cobalt.....	17-8	6	14	3-4	5-9	8-8	11-6	12-2	12-3	11-9
47—Timmins.....	19-8	5-6	12-8	3-4	5-3	8-5	11-1	12-4	13	12-7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16-7	4-5-3	14-3	3-1	4-7	9	12-1	10-9	10-7	10-5
49—Port Arthur.....	21-2	5-3	16	2-6	5	8-5	9-8	10-7	10-9	10-7
50—Fort William.....	19	5-3	13-2	2-6	4-5	7-5	10-7	11-9	10-5	10-6
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	20-7	5-7	14-2	4-4	4-6	9-8	10-6	13-0	12-4	12-3
51—Winnipeg.....	21	5-6-6	14-8	2-4	4-5	9	10-1	12-5	11-9	11-8
52—Brandon.....	20-4	5-3-5-6	13-5	2-4	4-6	10-6	11-1	13-5	12-9	12-7
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	20-9	5-8	16-0	2-4	4-5	8-4	10-6	14-1	13-5	13-8
53—Regina.....	21-4	4-6-7		2-3	5	7-7	11-2	14-1	13-2	14
54—Prince Albert.....	21-7	5-6		2-3	4-3	8-4	11-4	14-1	13-7	14-1
55—Saskatoon.....	18-8	6-7	14	2-3	4-2	8-8	9-9	13-5	12-4	12-4
56—Moose Jaw.....	21-8	5-6	18	2-3	4-2	8-7	9-7	14-7	14-8	14-7
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	22-2	6-0	15-0	2-6	4-6	7-1	9-6	13-5	14-0	14-4
57—Medicine Hat.....	23-1		15-5	2-4	5-9	7-1	9-5	13-2	14	14-9
58—Drumheller.....	21	5-4	15	2-7	4	7-6	8-3	15	15	15
59—Edmonton.....	20-4	6-7b	14-6	2-5	4-1	6-7	9-1	12-8	13-7	13-8
60—Calgary.....	23-3	5-6-7	14-8	2-5	4-5	8-1	10-5	12-9	13-3	14-2
61—Lethbridge.....	23-3	5-7		2-7	4-7	7-3	10-8	13-8	14-2	14-2
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	23-3	6-9	18-0	3-0	4-9	6-1	7-3	13-1	12-7	12-8
62—Fernie.....	23-2		15-5	2-9	4-7	7	8	13-7	14-5	14-5
63—Nelson.....	23-5	6-3	16	2-9	5-1	6-8	7-9	13	13-5	13-5
64—Trail.....	21	7	14	3-1	4	5-2	7-2	13-2	13-2	13-5
65—New Westminster.....	22-6	6-3	20-3	3	4-7	5-6	5-9	12-3	11-7	11-9
66—Vancouver.....	23-3	6-3	19	2-9	4-8	6-5	6-7	12-4	11-2	11-7
67—Victoria.....	22-9	7-5	19-3	2-8	5-4	5-7	6-5	12-3	12-2	11-9
68—Nanaimo.....	25		20	2-9	5-3	6-9	9-1	13-2	12	12-5
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6-3-8-3	20	3-1	5	5	7	15	13-6	13-2

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1932

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.0	3.4	.876	18.1	18.4	15.2	10.6	17.3	16.2	56.7	20.7	51.5	39.4
3.8	3.6	.942	18.7	17.9	11.1	10.7	16.4	15.6	61.3	19.9	49.3	38.7
3.5	3.2	.999	19.6		12.5	12.4	17.4	16.6		21.2		
3.4	3	.846	15	15	10	11.7	16	15.4	65	18.7		36.3
4	4	.75	15	17.5		10	16	15	55	19.3	50	40
3.4	3.5	1.161	25	25.5	10.2	12	16.6	16.7	65	21.2	45	37.4
4.3	4	1.00	19.3	15		9	16.5	15		20		40
4.3	3.9	.897	18.2	16.4	11.7	9.3	15.8	14.7	65	18.8	53	40.4
4.4	4.1	.90	14.7	13.7		13.2	16.2	15.2		23.1		41.3
3.4	3.3	.841	18.3	16.5	13.9	11.5	15.3	15.3	55.0	18.0	50.9	37.8
3.9	3.7	.883	19.2	20		12.2	15.7	15	50	20.1	56	37
3.4	3.7	.903	19.5	15	14.7	12.4	14.7	14.8	60	18.4	41.7	35.9
3.7	3.3	.829	17.2	14.6	15	11.3	15.8	16.2		17.3	55	44
2.5	2.5	.75	17.5		12	10	15	15		16		35
3.9	4.5	.873	17.0	21.3	13.7	10.8	17.1	15.7	65.4	20.6	51.5	38.1
3.9	4.4	.916	18.6	25	15	12.2	18.5	16	72.5	22.3	59	39.6
3.9	5.4	.747	16.5	19.2	14	11.4	17.7	16.5	55	18		37.5
2.8	4	1.049	19.1	24.1	15.9	11.5	18.6	15.8		20.7	56.7	39
3.7	4.5	.725	16		12	10	18	13.3		20.7		36.7
4.2	4.4	.843	15.2		15	12.1	15.2	14.6		19.2		37.2
4	5.2	1.01	17	25	13.7	9.1	16	17.7		20		38
4	4.4	.776	15.8		12.5	9.5	17	15.2	60	23.3		41.2
4.6	4	1.118	20.2	20.2	13.4	10.7	16.9	15.4	74.2	20.6	50.7	36.5
4	4.2	.677	14.6	14.1	12.2	10.9	16.4	16.5		21	39.5	37
3.5	3.1	.854	17.5	18.2	15.5	10.8	17.2	16.4	54.6	19.9	53.2	36.0
3.7	4.3	.75	16.7	16.7	13.7	11	16.4	17.3	65	20.7	52.7	36.4
3.4	3.7	.858	16.5	17.6		10.1	16.7	15.1		18.8	58.8	38
3.9	3.8	.861	17.1	21.1		11.5	17.1	16.2		18.4	55	37.5
3.6	3.6	.757	16.1	20		11.6	16.6	16.2		18.3		35.3
3.2	2.9	.717	14.4	13.7		9.8	16.6	15.4	63	20.2	53.4	35
3.7	3.3	.864	18.6	18.5		11.2	16.4	17.2	55	21.3	62	36.7
3.5	3	.825	18.2	16.2		10.8	17.8	18.2		22	56	35
3.8	3.2	.87	17.4	16.9		10.4	16.8	16.5	63	19.4	54.8	33.5
3.2	3	.965	19.3	19.3		10.5	19.7	16.3	60	19	57.5	36.6
4.1	2.9	.85	17.8	14.7		12	17.5	16.3	50	18.2	47	36.4
3.7	3.3	.893	18	16.7		9.5	17.1	15.6	57.5	18.7		35.2
3.5	2.7	.816	15.7	15.7		10.2	16.8	15		16.8		35.5
3.6	2.8	.844	17	19.8		10.7	16.5	17		18.7	52.5	34.3
3.9	3.6	.84	18.2	18		10.5	17.1	17.1		19.9	57	35.7
4.1	2.9	.809	17	17.3		11.8	16.4	16.1	50	20.8	59	35.1
3	2.7	.90	16.5	12.5		10.8	15.7	14.7		18.5		35
3.4	3	.80	16.2	14.6		11.3	18	15.4	61	21.5	55	37.3
3.6	2.7	.743	15.1	17.2		10.3	16.6	15.1		20.3		34.9
3	2.8	.769	16.1	18.4		10.6	17.5	17.2	50	21.4		36.6
2	2	.776	16	18		11	16.2	15		18		34.4
2.6	2.2	.819	14.9	17		8.9	16.6	15.5	38.3	19.1		33.8
3.9	2.6	.70	14.3	15.2		10.5	17.5	16.1		20.7		34.6
4.1	3.2	.783	15	13.3		9.3	15.6	15.5		22.5		35.4
3.9	3.4	.841	21.2	26.7	20	10.2	17.2	17.3	38.5	20.8	54	38.3
3.7	3.4	.77	16.4		16.2	13.6	18.3	19.5	59.4	20.8	54	35.8
3.9	3.7	1.098	22.7	25	17	10.7	19.2	16.4	60	19	43.3	39.7
3.9	4	1.34	25	20	15.9	12.5	20	18.3	57.8	21.8	51.4	37.8
2.8	3.2	.765	15.4	21	12.2	11.2	17.2	16.9	53.7	18	49	37.4
3.7	3.6	.995	20.9	25	16.2	10.5	17.8	18.6	50	22.3	46.7	37.8
3.2	2.9	.996	19.8	21.7	13	10.7	17.4	17.3	49.9	19.8	44.2	36.2
4.4	3.1	.857	18.2		14.7	10.5	18.0	16.7	52.7	22.5	48.0	40.7
4.8	3.4	1.06	21.7		14.7	10.5	18.1	16.6	50.1	22.3	45.8	41.1
3.9	2.8	.653	14.6			10.5	17.8	17.1	55.2	22.7	50.2	40.3
4.5	3.5	.811	17.1		16.9	10.1	19.6	17.7	57.4	23.2	52.1	44.7
5.2	3.1	1.07	23.3		20	10.8	20.7	18.7	62.5	22.7	55	44.3
4.6	4.1	.55	10.7		15	10.2	21	17	56.7	24.5	50.7	46.2
4.1	3.1	.623	13.7		15.7	8.8	17.7	17.3	56	22.8	48.6	43.1
4.3	3.5	1.00	20.8			10.4	18.9	17.9	54.5	22.6	53.9	45
4.5	2.9	.830	18.7		16.6	10.2	18.6	17.3	57.5	22.8	51.0	47.1
4.8	2.4	.907	19.3		20	10.1	18.7	17.4	61.2	22.8	54.4	47.8
4.6	3.4	.89	20		16	10	18.3	17.2	56.7	22	50.7	48.7
4.9	3.1	.849	17.5		13.8	10.1	17.9	17.4	55.8	23.3	49.6	45.4
4.6	2.7	.892	20.7			9.8	18.5	16.5	57.2	22	49.4	45.3
3.7	2.9	.613	16.2			10.8	19.5	17.8	56.7	24	51	48.3
5.4	3.0	.991	22.1		18.4	9.6	17.5	15.5	55.3	22.9	49.5	46.4
6	3	.974	22.5		16.7	11.4	19.2	17.5	55	25	56.2	48.7
5.8	2.9	1.28	27.5		20	10.1	18.4	16.5	61	23.5	49	49
5	2.7	1.25	27.5		20	9	18	15	62.5	23.5	47.5	48
5	2.5	.691	15		14.7	8.6	16.6	14.4	48.4	21.9	46	42.3
5	2.7	.66	15.4		18	9	16.8	14.9	51.4	22.5	49.1	43.1
5	2.8	.897	20.4		20	9.1	16.8	13.3	51.6	21	46.5	44.8
6.4	3.6	.902	21.7			10.4	17.4	16	57.5	23.8	53	48.3
5	4	1.27	26.7		19.5	9.4	16.9	16.5	55	21.7	48.3	46.7



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	5-8	5-6	41-3	43-8	24-8	14-5	2-9	45-0	51-1	11-6	5-2	15-349
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	5-7	5-4	42-1	36-5	24-3	11-8	2-9	41-3	36-5	12-3	5-1	15-000
1—Sydney.....	5-7	5-4	43-8	36-5	25-6	14-4	2-9	40	40	12-9	5-2	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	5-7	5-5	43-4	33-2	23	12	2-8	40	34-2	12-4	5	.....
3—Amherst.....	5-6	5	50	40	22-5	10	2-7	45	37-5	12-2	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	5-2	5-1	36-2	33-3	21-5	12-8	2-9	.....	.....	12-3	5-3	15-00
5—Windsor.....	6	6	35	37-5	26-5	10	3-1	.....	.....	12	5	.....
6—Truro.....	6-2	5-5	44	38-2	26-5	11-3	3	40	34-3	11-8	5-2	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown	5-8	5-1	54	38	25	15	2-8	50	40	13-5	5-2	14-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	5-5	5-4	43-6	39-1	23-5	10-9	3-0	42-4	36-1	11-9	5-0	15-125
8—Moncton.....	5-6	5-3	45-5	39-2	25-3	11-2	3	45	36-2	12-7	5-1	15-50g
9—Saint John.....	5-6	5-6	38-3	35-9	23	11	2-9	40-5	38-2	11-2	5	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	5-8	5-5	47-1	42-2	22-8	11-2	2-9	41-8	37	11-6	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	.....	23	10	10	3-3	.....	33	12	5	.....
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	5-3	5-1	43-4	46-6	24-5	13-8	3-0	46-0	52-0	10-3	4-9	14-518
12—Quebec.....	5-2	5-1	46-2	49-9	25-7	15-5	2-9	42-5	56-7	10	4-7	14-25
13—Three Rivers.....	5-7	5-4	46-7	48-2	25	13-5	2-8	52	55	11-5	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-1	5	39-4	44-6	23-4	13-3	3	49	52-4	10-9	4-7	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	6	5-3	46-7	46-7	26	11-7	2-5	40	50	10	5	14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-2	5-1	47	50-6	26	13-1	3-7	47-1	50	11	5	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	37-7	46	22-7	15	3-4	45	60	10	5	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	5-4	4-9	40	46-7	22-7	13-8	3	40	43-3	10	4-8	.....
19—Montreal.....	5	5	43-7	45-2	24-4	14-5	2-7	48-1	52	10-3	4-8	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	5	4-9	43-6	41-2	24-6	13-4	2-6	50	49	9-3	4-7	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	5-8	5-7	43-4	47-0	24-6	12-3	2-7	44-2	52-5	10-7	5-1	15-238
21—Ottawa.....	5-4	5-2	42-5	44-2	25-2	13-9	2-5	59	60-7	10-6	5-6	15-25-17-75
22—Brockville.....	5-5	5-1	42-3	41-1	25	12-8	2-8	35	48-3	10-3	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-2	4-9	44-1	45-3	24-7	11-7	2-6	42-5	52-5	10-7	5-1	15-00
24—Belleville.....	5-7	5-4	49	47-1	24-3	11	2-5	46-4	60	10-7	5-3	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	5-7	5-3	46-7	45-4	24-1	12-2	2-7	43-1	47-5	10-6	5-2	14-50-14-75
26—Oshawa.....	6	5-9	47-6	56-3	25-8	11-4	2-9	50	54	11-1	5-7	13-50
27—Orillia.....	5-8	5-8	46-2	46-8	24	12-6	2-7	53	41-7	10-7	5	15-50
28—Toronto.....	5-6	5-3	47	48-5	24-6	11-3	2-6	42-7	49-4	10	5	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5-7	5-6	43	51-5	23-6	13	2-1	48-3	55	10-9	5	13-25-13-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	5-9	5-6	46-7	45-3	24	11-5	2-8	40-8	50	10-6	5-4	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	5-6	5-5	44-3	56-2	24-3	10-5	2-5	40-9	50-6	9-8	4-7	14-50
32—Brantford.....	6-1	6-1	46-3	43-3	24-7	11-4	2-5	42-7	45	10-4	6-3	14-50
33—Galt.....	5-8	5-7	41-3	43-1	24-1	12-7	2-7	46-9	59-4	10-3	5-3	14-75-15-00
34—Guelph.....	5-9	5-8	43-5	43	23-4	10-2	3	43-3	50	10-3	5-1	14-75-15-00
35—Kitchener.....	5-9	5-7	36-9	46-8	24-2	10-6	2-5	42-3	47-5	10-3	4-5	15-00
36—Woodstock.....	6	5-5	40	43	23-7	10	2-9	41	49	11	4-7	14-25-14-50
37—Stratford.....	6	5-9	46-7	47-1	25	10-6	2-8	45	56	11-1	5-6	15-00
38—London.....	5-7	5-5	47-3	46-5	24	11-9	2-8	40	48-3	10	4-8	15-50-15-75
39—St. Thomas.....	5-9	5-6	48-2	48-8	25-1	12-4	2-8	43-7	48-7	11-2	5-2	15-00
40—Chatham.....	5-7	5-7	46-2	44-7	24-4	12-7	2-5	45	60	9-7	4-7	15-50
41—Windsor.....	5-7	5-6	35	43	24-3	12-5	2-8	41-4	60	9-7	5-2	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	5-9	5-7	39-5	48-2	25	11-2	2-9	39	45	10	5-2	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	5-9	5-8	51-2	48-8	24-5	10-6	2-4	46-7	60	9-7	4-9	15-00
44—North Bay.....	6-1	5-9	55-2	54-2	24-2	15-2	2-8	50	60	13-5	5	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	6	6	37-2	42-6	26-2	14-6	2-7	45-8	60	12-5	4-5	16-50-16-75
46—Cobalt.....	6-2	5-8	39-7	45-7	26-3	13-7	2-8	37-2	45	10	5	17-75
47—Timmins.....	6-2	6-2	34-3	46-7	25-3	16-1	2-6	43-4	56	12	4-7	17-75-18-25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	5-6	5-4	37-9	48-8	25	12-6	2-6	41-8	50	.....	4-8	15-00
49—Port Arthur.....	5-9	6	38-3	48-3	23-8	16	2-5	47-5	55	11	5-3	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	6-3	6-1	37-4	48-7	25-2	13-5	2-7	42-5	50	11-5	4-4	16-25-16-50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	6-3	6-1	37-6	41-3	25-4	14-7	3-0	42-8	54-1	12-6	5-8	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	6-4	6-2	38-5	44-3	25-7	14-3	2-9	43-9	57	11-7	.....	19-50
52—Brandon.....	6-2	6	36-7	38-3	25	15	3-1	41-7	51-2	13-5	5-8	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	6-4	6-4	33-5	42-5	25-5	20-2	3-2	45-8	57-5	14-9	6-3	.....
53—Regina.....	6-3	7	30-7	38	25	20a	3-3	48-3	60	15	6-7	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	6-5	6-1	33-5	43-7	27-7	20a	3-3	45	.....	15	6-7	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	6-3	6-2	32-1	43-8	24-6	20a	2-8	40-7	55	14-7	5-4	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-3	6-1	37-5	44-3	24-6	20-8a	3-5	49	.....	15	6-5	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	6-4	6-4	36-3	41-4	26-2	17-6	3-3	43-4	57-2	13-7	5-6	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	6-6	6-2	34	41-7	26-7	20-5a	3-1	41-9	60	12-7	5-3	g
58—Drumheller.....	6-5	6-7	35	42	25-7	18-7a	3-8	45	60	15	5-5	.....
59—Edmonton.....	6-4	6-3	43-5	44-3	25-5	15-5a	3-1	45-3	49-2	13	6	.....
60—Calgary.....	6-3	6-5	34	34-9	26	16-7a	3-3	43-3	60	13	6-9	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6-4	6-1	35	44-2	27-3	16-7a	3-4	41-7	56-7	14-7	4-5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	5-8	5-4	36-1	39-5	25-4	22-2	3-3	50-8	55-5	12-3	5-6	.....
62—Fernie.....	6-5	6-2	37-5	42	26	17-5a	3-5	45	60	13-7	5-2	.....
63—Nelson.....	6-1	5-4	39	45	26	27-5a	3-9	60	60	14-3	6-2	.....
64—Trail.....	6-3	6-2	31-5	40	24	22-5a	3-6	.....	50	11	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	5-1	5	33-6	35-6	25-1	20a	3	47-2	57	11-7	5	.....
66—Vancouver.....	5	5	35-4	35-5	25-9	25a	2-9	49-6	57-5	11-5	5-6	.....
67—Victoria.....	6	5-3	37-2	36-1	25-8	21-6a	2-9	45-3	54-3	11	5-3	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	5-8	5-6	38	42	23-7	22a	3-8	58-3	50	12-5	5-2	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	5-8	5-3	36-7	40	26-7	21-7a	3	50	.....	12-8	5-5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1932

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$		
9.404	11.866	10.254	12.413	7.680	9.348	7.627	27.3	10.0	23.950	15.850		
8.325	9.833	7.333	9.000	4.750	5.500	6.500	30.4	10.0	23.167	15.417		
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				29.7	10.2	16.00-26.00	12.00-16.00	1	
6.50-6.75	9.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	4.00		30	10	20.00	10.00-12.00	2	
8.75-9.00							29	10	15.00-18.00	10.00	3	
9.00-10.25	11.00	12.00	14.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	33.4	10.1	25.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	4	
							30	10	25.00	20.00	5	
9.25-10.00							30	9.8	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	6	
8.30-9.75	10.80	8.50	10.00	6.75	8.00	7.50c	29.2	10	21.00-26.00	10.00-17.00	7	
9.844	11.167	8.000	9.500	6.000	7.375	7.500	27.9	9.8	24.375	18.625		
9.75-11.75g	11.00g	7.00g	8.00g	5.00g	6.00g		30	9.7	22.00-32.00	18.00-22.00	8	
8.50-11.25	11.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.00-8.00c	29.6	9.6	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	9	
9.00-10.00	11.00						27	9.8	25.00	18.00	10	
9.25							25	10	18.00	15.00	11	
8.854	12.179	11.197	12.030	8.797	10.059	8.467	24.2	9.6	22.056	13.875		
10.00	11.00	12.67c	12.67c	11.33c	11.33c	7.50c	22.1	9.7	25.00-35.00		12	
8.00	11.00	15.00	16.00c	12.00	14.00c	7.00	29.5	10	18.00-25.00	10.00-18.00	13	
9.00	13.00	6.00	7.00	5.50	6.50	7.00	25.8	9.6	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	14	
12.00-12.50	7.50-9.00	8.50-10.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-7.00			21.5	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	15	
7.25-7.50	12.50	12.00-14.67c	13.33-16.00c	9.33-10.67c	13.33c	7.00-10.67c	20.4	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	16	
							20	9.4	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00	17	
							26	9.4	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00	18	
9.50	12.00	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00c	27.1	9.5	18.00-33.00	15.00-18.00	19	
9.25	13.50	7.50-8.75	7.50-9.75	5.50-6.50	6.50		25.6	8.8	22.00-30.00	14.00-22.00	20	
10.097	11.296	10.781	13.375	8.563	10.720	9.223	25.5	9.6	24.259	17.250		
9.25	12.50-13.50	8.00	9.50	6.00	7.50	5.00	25.5	9.7	22.00-32.00	18.00-23.00	21	
8.00-9.00							23.5	9.3	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	22	
11.00	12.50-13.00	12.00	16.00	10.00	14.00	12.00	25	9.7	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00	23	
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	25.5	9.5	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	24	
10.00	9.50	12.00	14.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	27.5	10	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	25	
9.75	12.50	8.50	10.00	7.00-8.00	8.00-9.50		25	9.8	20.00-24.00	12.00-18.00	26	
10.50	10.00	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	25.8	9.4	22.00-32.00	17.00-22.00	27	
7.00-7.50g	10.00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	9.3	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00	28	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	21.5g	9.8	22.00-32.00	15.00-22.00	29	
9.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	25.4	9.4	20.00-35.00	12.00-20.00	30	
11.00	11.50		17.00		13.00	8.348c	24.7	10	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00	31	
10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	23.2	9.6	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00	32	
9.00-11.50	11.50	12.00-12.50	13.00	9.00-10.50	10.50-11.00		24.1	9.8	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	33	
10.00-11.00	11.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	12.00	14.00		23.8	9.8	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	34	
11.00-11.50	11.00-11.50						23	9.3	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	35	
10.00-11.00	12.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-18.00	12.00	14.00		23.6	9.8	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	36	
9.00-11.00	10.00-11.00		16.00		11.25c	9.00c	23.9	9.7	25.00-35.00	17.00-25.00	37	
11.50	10.25-12.00		16.00-18.00c			12.00c	22.3	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38	
9.00	10.00						23.3	10	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	39	
8.50	10.50		18.00c		14.00c	10.00c	22.7	9.5	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	40	
9.25	11.25-11.50						23.8	9.7	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	41	
	10.00						22.7	9.7	20.00-24.00	14.00-20.00	42	
12.75	13.50	7.50-8.00	9.00-10.50				30	9.9			43	
8.50-13.00	13.00		15.00c				30.6	10	n	18.00	44	
			10.50				32	10	22.00	14.00	45	
14.00-14.50	15.00-15.50			5.00-5.50	7.50-10.50c		35	9.7	p	p	46	
7.75-10.50	9.00	5.00	7.50	4.50	6.00	6.00c	26	9.1	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	47	
9.50-12.00	10.50-11.50	6.50	8.00c	6.00	7.50c		28.3	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	48	
8.00-12.00	10.00-11.50	6.50	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.50-7.00	27	9.4	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	49	
9.813	13.683		6.375	7.250	6.500	6.500	25.5	9.9	26.250	17.500		
9.50-11.50	11.75-14.50		4.50-7.00	5.50-8.50	6.00c		29	9.8	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	50	
8.25-10.00	12.50-16.00		6.00-8.00	6.50-8.50	7.00	25.5	25.5	10	18.00-27.00	12.00-18.00	51	
8.625	17.313		5.250	9.000	9.750		29.7	10.5	25.875	17.625		
8.50-12.25h	14.50f			6.50-10.00			28	10	23.00-35.00	18.00-23.00	52	
8.00-9.50h	19.00		3.25-5.25	4.75-6.75			31.2	11.7	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	53	
7.50-9.00h	17.50		6.25	7.00-10.00i		7.50	29.7	10.3	20.00-30.00	12.00-20.00	54	
5.25-9.00h	18.25			13.00-14.00c	12.00c		30	10	22.00-32.00	13.00-20.00	55	
5.969	10.000		6.000	7.000	4.458		31.1	10.2	24.750	18.000		
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32.5g	9.7	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00	56	
6.00h							31.7	10	r	r	57	
4.50-6.00h			6.00	8.00	5.33c		30.3	10.3	25.00-30.00	16.00-25.00	58	
7.50-8.00h	10.00 f & g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g		30	9.8	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	59	
4.00-5.75h					4.00		30	11	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00	60	
10.064	11.640		7.438	7.846	4.949		33.1	11.5	23.531	17.906		
							39	11.2	20.00	18.00	61	
9.00-11.00	12.70		6.50-7.00	8.50-10.00	5.625c		.....	11.7	22.00-26.00	16.00-20.00	62	
8.50-10.50	13.50		6.50	8.50	6.50c		.....	10	22.50-28.00	17.50-22.50	63	
9.50-10.50	11.50			6.00	3.75	30.4	11.7	16.00-20.00	10.00-16.00	64		
9.50-10.50	11.50			6.75	4.25	28.2	10.6	23.50	20.00	65		
9.75-10.75	9.00		6.50	8.42c	4.77c		31.9	11.2	20.00-25.00	15.00-17.00	66	
7.70-8.20s				5.00			34	12.5	20.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	67	
12.00-13.50			8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i	4.80c		35	13	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.50	68	

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1925	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Nov. 1932	Dec. 1932
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.6	97.9	97.2	94.6	96.0	77.7	70.4	64.8	64.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	95.0	95.1	86.3	93.9	59.3	56.4	52.2	50.2
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.3	100.0	103.4	109.4	109.8	90.5	66.4	57.5	57.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	112.5	96.2	95.2	93.2	89.6	76.9	71.8	68.6	68.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	99.0	98.6	98.3	93.2	85.2	76.7	64.5	64.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	104.5	99.3	94.1	93.0	93.4	89.0	87.3	86.0	86.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.9	95.7	91.9	95.1	96.5	71.6	66.3	58.2	57.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.3	103.1	94.7	93.4	93.4	89.4	87.5	85.7	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.6	99.3	97.4	94.2	95.1	90.3	86.6	83.9	83.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.2	97.3	95.8	94.5	95.3	83.2	73.6	71.0	70.6
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.7	99.0	100.1	97.4	103.3	81.0	65.4	60.1	59.3
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.5	96.1	93.0	92.5	90.0	84.6	79.0	78.3	78.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	104.9	97.8	98.0	93.4	95.9	71.3	67.4	59.9	58.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	99.2	110.4	99.3	94.5	96.2	91.5	91.1	86.0	87.7
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	105.5	96.4	97.7	93.3	95.9	69.0	64.8	57.0	55.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.9	97.8	95.7	98.1	97.9	85.0	79.3	77.1	76.2
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	106.2	96.1	98.2	92.3	95.5	65.5	61.6	52.5	50.8
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.3	95.2	96.0	86.0	91.5	60.5	57.1	53.0	51.1
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.6	99.8	105.5	103.5	106.7	88.0	67.0	58.7	58.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.4	97.7	103.3	95.5	104.5	61.8	53.8	44.2	42.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	103.7	98.1	107.7	107.0	87.0	71.6	60.2	59.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	101.6	99.0	98.5	98.3	93.1	85.1	76.7	66.3	65.8
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.6	100.2	93.0	92.3	92.3	85.3	83.4	80.9	81.2
All raw (or partly manufactured). All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	232 276	63.8 64.8	120.7 127.6	155.7 156.8	107.5 116.7	94.8 100.5	100.8 103.8	98.2 97.5	100.8 96.0	94.0 93.8	98.9 93.2	67.3 81.5	60.2 72.6	52.3 68.7	51.1 68.1

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 97)

Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1931. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3; 1931, 89.6.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1930 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 126.6; 1931, 125.1; Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 159.3; 1929, 159.5; 1930, 158.8; 1931, 157.6. For the

years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

## Retail Prices

Beef prices were lower in practically all localities, sirloin steak being down in the average from 22.7 cents per pound in November to 20.6 cents in December, round steak from 18 cents per pound to 16.5 cents and shoulder roast from 11.9 cents per pound to 10.9 cents. Prices in Quebec and the prairie provinces were lower than in other parts of Canada. Veal and mutton also declined, the former being down in the average from 12.9 cents per pound in November to 12.2 cents in December, and the latter from 18 cents per pound in November to 16.9 cents in December. Fresh roast pork was generally lower, declining in the average from 14.5 cents per pound in

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1932\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125

November to 12.9 cents in December. Breakfast bacon averaged 18.6 cents per pound as compared with 19.6 cents the previous month.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh averaging 45.4 cents per dozen as compared with 38.6 cents in November and 30.3 cents in October, and cooking averaging 32.1 cents per dozen as compared with 29.4 cents in November and 24 cents in October. Prices advanced in all localities. Milk was slightly higher at an average price of 9.5 cents per quart. Increases were reported from St. John's, P.Q., Montreal, Hull, Ottawa and Nelson. A decrease was reported from London. The price of butter showed little change, dairy averaging 22.6 cents per pound in December as compared with 22.7 cents in November and creamery averaging 25.9 cents per pound in December and 26.4 cents in November.

Bread was fractionally lower at 5.6 cents per pound. The price of potatoes advanced considerably in Ontario and other eastern provinces, but showed little change in the west. The Dominion average was up from 80.8 cents per ninety pounds in November to 87.6 cents in December. Evaporated apples were slightly lower in the average at 15.2 cents per pound as compared with 15.7 cents in November. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 5.8 cents per pound, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Anthracite coal averaged \$15.35 per ton in December as compared with \$15.29 in November. Reduced rentals were recorded for Halifax, Belleville, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Regina.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 42.4 cents per bushel in December as compared with 46.7 cents in November. The low price for the month was 39.4 cents per bushel reached on December 16th and the high 45.5 cents per bushel at the beginning of the month. The decline during the first half of the month was said to be due to the large quantities of Canadian wheat which were being offered and to the increasing competition from the Argentine. The recovery in prices toward the end of the month was due to the unfavourable weather conditions for winter wheat crops in the United States and to decreased estimates of the Argentine crop. In coarse grains western barley was down from 30.3 cents per bushel to 27.8 cents, western oats from 24 cents per bushel to 21 cents, rye from 29.5 cents per bushel to 28.7 cents and American

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.



corn from 71.4 cents per bushel to 67.8 cents. Flax was slightly higher averaging 70.2 cents per bushel as compared with 69.6 cents in November. The price of flour at Toronto was 10 cents per barrel lower at \$4.40. Bran and shorts also declined, the former being 38 cents per ton lower at \$16.87 and the latter 58 cents per ton lower at \$17.87. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.25 per cwt. to 94 cents (Canadian funds) and granulated at Montreal declined from \$4.37 per cwt. to \$4.18. Santos coffee at Toronto was 1 cent per pound lower at 19 cents. Raw rubber at New York was down from 4 cents per pound to 3.8 cents. The decrease was said to be due in part to fluctuations in sterling exchange and to the fact that supplies in the United States showed an increase. In livestock, cattle and hog prices declined due to the unusually large numbers available to the market. Choice steers at Toronto were down from \$4.22 per hundred pounds to \$4.10 and at Winnipeg from \$3.51 per hundred pounds to \$3.22. Bacon hogs at Montreal declined from \$4.08 per hundred pounds to \$4.02 and at Winnipeg from \$3.16 per hundred pounds to \$3.08. The price of creamery butter

at Montreal was higher at 23.8 cents per pound. At Winnipeg the price was up from 22 cents per pound to 23 cents. The price of fresh eggs at Montreal and Toronto were substantially lower, in the former city being down from 49 cents per dozen to 40.6 cents and in the latter from 46.4 cents per dozen to 37.8 cents. The price at Winnipeg advanced from 32 cents per dozen to 36.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from 7.1 cents per pound to 6.9 cents (Canadian funds). The decrease was said to be due to the fact that visible supplies in the United States were considerably increased and to the higher crop estimate. Hot rolled and annealed steel sheets advanced from \$3.70 per hundred pounds to \$3.88 and galvanized steel sheets from \$3.35 per hundred pounds to \$3.40. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper was down from \$7.31 per hundred pounds to \$7.02, imported copper wire bars from \$5.99 per hundred pounds to \$5.75, tin from 31.5 cents per pound to 30.5 cents and silver at New York from 30.7 cents per ounce to 28.9 cents (Canadian funds). Imported bituminous coal at Montreal was up from \$5.50 per ton to \$5.74.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases. Tables showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appear in the bulletin "Prices in Canada and Other Countries 1932" which is a supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 60.8 for November, showing no change from the October level. There was a slight advance in food due to higher prices for meat and fish. Non-foods as a whole were lower, due to declines in coal, textiles and miscellaneous commodities. In all groups the changes were very small.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 77.9 at the end of November, which is 0.1 per cent higher than for the previous month. Vegetable food, sugar, coffee and tea and textiles were all lower, while animal foods, minerals and sundries were higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July 1914=100, was 143 at December 1, showing no change for the last two months. The various groups were also unchanged for the month.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis) was 79 for November, showing no change from October. Advances in animal foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa were offset by declines in vegetable foods, minerals and metals, textiles and sundries.

### Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 118.8 for November, a decline of 0.2 per cent for the month. With the exception of an increase in heat and light, small decreases were shown in all groups.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Census and Statistics Office index number, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1295 for October, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. Of the seven main groups, five were lower and two were the same as the previous month.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 63.9 for November, a fall of 0.8 per cent for the month. There were declines in farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities; there were slight increases in foods and fuel and lighting materials, while building materials and house-furnishing goods were unchanged.

*Bradstreet's* index number which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common use was \$6.7906 at January 1, a fall of 1.4 per cent from the level at December

1. Of the 13 groups, four advanced, seven declined and two were unchanged.

*Dun's* index number based on the estimated *per capita* consumption of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$130.166 at January 1, a decline of 2.8 per cent for the month. Declines were recorded in all of the seven groups, the greatest occurring in meat, dairy and garden produce and clothing.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 122.7 for November, a decline of 1.6 per cent for the month. All groups were lower than for the previous month except shelter, which was unchanged.

### Sharing of Work in Agreement in Upholstery Industry at Philadelphia

A plan recently established in the upholstery industry at Philadelphia for securing the sharing of work during dull periods and for setting up a 5-day week and an unemployment insurance fund, is described in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), December, 1932. An agreement, it is stated, was entered into last April by the Upholstery Weavers and Workers' Union No. 25 and the Philadelphia Upholstery Manufacturers' Association, after more than three months' continuous negotiations. The agreement contained provision for a sliding scale of wages, though this was later eliminated as it did not prove practical. It provided for the establishment of collective bargaining machinery, with an impartial chairman whose decisions were to be binding. (This provision is in suspense until conditions improve.)

Another provision establishes an unemployment insurance fund, to which each employer will contribute 2 per cent of his weekly pay roll and each weaver 1 per cent of his weekly wage. The 2-loom system of operation is permitted by the terms of this agreement, under certain conditions and under a wage scale whereby the weaver may earn about 10 per cent more on two looms than he could earn on one loom. No weaver is to be taken off the pay roll because of the introduction of the 2-loom system.

The number of work hours per week has been reduced during a portion of the year. From September 1 to May 31, inclusive, 48 hours constitute a week's work divided into five and one-half days. From June 1 to August 31, inclusive, 40 hours constitute a week's work, divided into five 8-hour days. A system for sharing work is also provided, as follows:

"Whenever it becomes necessary for an employer to lay off weavers because of lack of work, whatever work is available shall be shared among the weavers according to the list system. Under this system the weavers on the pay roll shall be listed; and beginning with the top of the list, the number of weavers for whom work is available shall be employed for the number of days the mill is operating during the week in question. Such employment shall constitute a turn. During the following week the weavers next on the list shall be similarly employed in their turn, each group taking its place at the bottom of the list when it has had its turn at employment. When it is found that 25 per cent of the weavers in a mill have had no employment for one week, such mill shall operate on what is known as the rotary system and shall continue so to operate until such time as this condition is remedied, the number of days of employment to constitute a turn, as above."



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Accident Insurance Policy Provides only for Continuous Disablement

A young man, employed as signaller in a logging camp in British Columbia, held a policy of accident insurance from an insurance company. The policy contained the provision that if accidental injury "shall at once and continuously after the occurrence of the accidental event wholly disable the insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to his occupation, the insurer will pay said accident indemnity for such period, not exceeding five years, as the insured shall be so disabled after the first three days."

The employee sustained injuries by an accident, for which he was treated in hospital. On leaving hospital he returned to work, but after three weeks he developed synovitis as the result of the accident. When he applied for compensation the company paid him in full for the time lost up to his discharge from hospital, but they refused a further claim for the injury which developed after he had returned to work, on the ground that the continuity of his disability was broken for three weeks.

Mr. Justice Fisher, who tried the case, found in favour of the plaintiff, but on appeal by the company the British Columbia Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the lower court, finding that, as the plaintiff had worked at his former occupation for a period of three weeks before the original injury again disabled him, he could not recover further compensation, such employment having broken the continuity of disablement which was stipulated in the policy of insurance.

Chief Justice Macdonald, in the course of his judgment said: "It is perhaps a commendable trait of human character to attempt to assist the unfortunate in a case of this kind, but the Court must and does remember that a contract between an individual and an insurance company is to be interpreted on the same principle as other contracts, and that it is not permissible to strain a point in favour of a claim as against the company. Now it is difficult to imagine a clearer and more specific contract than the one here. It is fair and explicit in its terms and in no way ambiguous. The defendant company even warned the plaintiff against the possibility of future trouble in the knee so that had he not been satisfied that he was entirely cured he should have remained in hospital until the cure was beyond question. The company naturally wished to avoid too early a return

to work which might cause a relapse, and therefore the policy was worded so as to exclude responsibility in a case of that sort. The agreement, however, between the parties should be construed in accordance with its terms and with fairest canons of construction without favour to either party."

Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice Macdonald concurred in the foregoing judgment allowing the appeal.

Mr. Justice McPhillips, in a dissenting judgment, said: "It was thought that he (the claimant) had completely recovered from the effects thereof (i.e., of the accident), and it would appear it was thought that he had completely recovered from the effects thereof—but as the learned trial judge has found that was not the case, and a mistake of fact occurred. The appellant insists that, because the young man mistakenly thought he was recovered and went to work, although it is now established he was not full recovered, nevertheless all benefits under the policy are gone. I cannot but observe when reading the evidence in this case that it is a matter for comment that the appellant resists payment. The young man, to his credit, went to work in good faith, but immediately it was shown he was not able to work effectively—he struggled along for three weeks—receiving first aid every day for some three weeks—when he was able to go to Vancouver by steamer. The medical evidence is complete upon this point, and an operation had to be performed attributive solely to the accident. With regard to the claimed release given by the young man to the appellant, that, in my opinion, is valueless in law; further it was given in the belief that he was full recovered when it turned out not to be the fact. The learned trial judge, upon the evidence, in my opinion was full justified in holding as he did that the young man was continuously after the occurrence of the accidental event wholly disabled, and for a long time thereafter disabled from performing each and every duty pertaining to his occupation.

*Matthews versus Continental Casualty Company* (British Columbia), 1932, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 667.

### Industrial control features in dairy industry legislation of British Columbia are *ultra vires*

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a decision handed down on November 10, 1932, declared that certain levies imposed

on dairy farmers in the province under the provisions of the Dairy Products Sales Adjustment Act of 1929 (amended 1930 and 1931), were *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature. The Lower Mainland Dairy Products Sales Adjustment Committee, a body established under the Act, had ordered the defendants, an incorporated company of milk distributors, to make returns of all milk or manufactured products purchased or received by them from dairy farmers. The defendants resisted the order, claiming that the Act was beyond the competence of the Legislature. The Committee then brought an action, which was dismissed by Mr. Justice Murphy, his judgment being sustained by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia. Lord Thankerton, who delivered the judgment of the Privy Council, explained the provisions of the Act as follows:—

"Sec. 3 of the Act of 1929 authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon a petition supported by 66 per cent of the dairy farmers present at a meeting held in terms of sec. 4, to appoint an Adjustment Committee, in such portion of the province as may be set forth in the order, to ascertain and apportion between the dairy farmers the returns received from the sale of milk on the fluid market and the sale of manufactured products, which are defined as any product manufactured wholly from, or derived by any form of treatment from, milk. The appellant committee were so appointed in 1929 for the Lower Mainland District of the province. The chief market for disposal of fluid milk in that district is in the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster.

"It is common ground," the judgment continued, "that disposal of milk in its fluid form affords a better return to the dairy farmer than its disposal in manufactured form and, as the Act makes clear, the purpose of the Legislature was to relieve congestion in the fluid milk market, caused by a shortage of demand. Broadly stated, this object is attained by the committee fixing monthly the standard prices for fluid milk and manufactured products respectively and the weight and quantity of each sold or disposed of by all the farmers in the district, based on returns compulsorily obtained from them, and thereafter apportioning the difference between the total value of the sales of each, calculated at the respective standard prices, over the whole body of farmers, in proportion to the weight of fluid milk sold or disposed of by each farmer. Each farmer is then bound to contribute his share of the apportionment to the Committee, who apportion and pay the total amount so received to the farmers who have sold or disposed of the manufactured products. This

contribution by the farmers is hereinafter called the 'adjustment levy'. The expenses of the Committee are met by a compulsory levy collected from the farmers, hereinafter called the 'expenses levy'. The adjustment levy and the expenses levy are both recoverable by the Committee as a debt (sec. 11), and the committee may also require from the farmer an order for their amount on the purchaser of the farmer's milk or manufactured products (sec. 9g).

"The main question at issue between the parties is whether the imposition of these levies, or either of them, involves taxation within the meaning of secs. 91 and 92 of *The British North America Act, 1867*, ch. 3, and, if so, whether they constitute direct taxation within the meaning of sec. 92 (2) of the Act. Both the courts below have held that both these levies are taxes and do not constitute direct taxation, and that the legislation is *ultra vires* of the province. Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald felt bound by the decisions to hold, contrary to his personal view, that the adjustment levy was taxation and indirect; while holding that the expenses levy was an indirect tax, he doubted whether on that ground alone the whole Act would have to be regarded as *ultra vires*.

"In the first place, it is clear, in the opinion of their Lordships, that the substantive provision of the Act of 1929 is to transfer compulsorily a portion of the returns obtained by the traders in the fluid milk market to the traders in the manufactured products market; the other statutory provisions afford the machinery by which this is enabled to be done. The decision of this appeal turns mainly, if not entirely, on whether such a compulsory transfer is within the legislative competence of the province."

Having analysed the contentions of both parties, Lord Thankerton proceeded: "In the opinion of their Lordships, the adjustment levies are taxes. They are compulsorily imposed by a statutory Committee consisting of three members, one of whom is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the other two being appointed by the dairy farmers within the district under sec. 6 of the Act. They are enforceable by law, and a certificate in writing under the hand of the chairman of the Committee is to be *prima facie* evidence in all courts that such amount is due by the dairy farmer (sec. 11). A dairy farmer who fails to comply with every determination, order or regulation made by a Committee under the Act is to be guilty of an offence against the Act (sec. 13), and to be liable to a fine under sec. 19. Compulsion is an essential feature of taxation (*Halifax City v. N.S. Car*



Works, 1914, A.C. 992, at 998, 84 L.J.P.C. 17). Their Lordships are of opinion that the committee is a public authority, and that the imposition of these levies is for public purposes. Under sec. 22 the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has power to suspend the functions of a Committee, if its operations are adversely affecting the interests of consumers of milk or manufactured products, and the Committee is to report annually to the Minister and to send him every three months the auditor's report on their accounts (secs. 12 (2) and 8a). The fact that the moneys so recovered are distributed as a bonus among the traders in the manufactured products market does not, in their Lordships' opinion, affect the taxing character of the levies made. The district here affected is a considerable part of the whole province, but the Act might have still wider application within the province. While not saying that these elements are exhaustive of the elements which might be found in other cases to point to the same conclusion, their Lordships are of opinion that they are sufficient to characterize the adjustment levies in the present case as taxes. . . . It seems to follow that the expenses levies in the present case, which are ancillary to the adjustment levies, must also be characterized as taxes. . .

"Their Lordships are therefore of opinion that the Act of 1929, as amended, was not within the legislative competence of the province, and that the decision of the courts below was correct. They will humbly advise His Majesty that the judgment appealed from should be affirmed and that the appeal should be dismissed. In accordance with an arrangement between the parties there will be no order as to costs."

*Lower Mainland Dairy Products Sales Adjustment Committee versus Crystal Dairy Limited* (British Columbia) Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 639.

#### Classification of Risks Under Accident Insurance Policy

A young man held an accident insurance policy with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, his occupation being given in the policy as that of a book-keeper. Having been laid off from that occupation and being the sole support of his mother and sister, he ob-

tained odd jobs, and in April, 1932, he was working as a rough carpenter in connection with work on a dam which was being carried on as a relief measure. On this work the men were hired from hour to hour. If a man worked for a day there was no assurance that he would get work on the following day. A man applied for work in the morning and was then informed whether or not, under the system followed, he would get work. The plaintiff worked in this way on April 12 and April 13. On the morning of April 14, he, with some others, was on his way out to the dam again to apply for work. A truck came along and when opposite the parties slowed down apparently inviting the workmen to have a ride. In seeking to board the truck while moving, the plaintiff's foot was crushed. He was taken to the hospital where he remained some months and then his foot was amputated.

The company agreed to pay accident benefits, but claimed that the amount should be reduced pursuant to the following provision in the policy:—

"If a bodily injury or any sickness insured against happens to the insured while engaged temporarily or permanently in an occupation classified as more hazardous than that stated herein to be the occupation of the insured, the liability under this policy shall be limited to such amount as the premium paid would have purchased for the more hazardous occupation according to the limits, classification or risks and premium rates of the insurer last filed with the Superintendent of Insurance; provided that the performance of ordinary duties about his residence or while engaged in recreation shall not be regarded as a change of occupation by the insured."

Mr. Justice Ewing, in giving judgment in the Alberta Supreme Court, pointed out that no "classification of risks" such as was mentioned in the foregoing provision, had been filed by the Company at the date when the policy was issued, and that therefore there was no effective classification on which the company could base a claim for reduction of its liability. Such a classification was filed subsequently, but his Lordship held that the present claim was not affected thereby. He therefore gave judgment for the full amount due under the policy without reference to the provision as to reduction quoted above.

*Hyman versus Metropolitan Life Insurance Company* (Alberta), 1932, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 703.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

A SEASONAL contraction in industrial employment was shown at the beginning of January, 1933, the resulting losses involving a rather smaller number of workers than those indicated on January 1, 1932, and being also considerably less than the average decline indicated at the opening of the preceding eleven years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,947 firms, each with at least 15 employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The payrolls of these concerns declined from 763,561 persons on December 1 to 721,308 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 42,253 persons, or 5½ per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the employment index number (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 78·5 on January 1, 1933, compared with 83·2 in the preceding month, and 91·6 on January 1, 1932. On the same date in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows: 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7; 1927, 95·9; 1926, 90·7; 1925, 84·9; 1924, 89·8; 1923, 87·3; 1922, 78·8, and 1921, 88·8.

At the beginning of January, 1933, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 25·5, as compared with 22·8 per cent at the beginning of December, 1932, and 21·1 per cent at the beginning of January, 1932. The percentage for December was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,764 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 155,298 persons.

Reports received from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada for December, 1932, indicated an increase in the volume of business over November, but a decline from the corresponding month a year ago, this comparison being based on the average number of placements effected daily throughout the Service. Services, and construction and maintenance recorded the heaviest gains over November, the latter group also showing the outstanding loss from December, 1931. Vacancies in December, 1932, numbered 30,885, applications 49,736, and there were 29,192 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at \$6.94 for January, as compared with \$7.04 for December, 1932; \$7.68 for January, 1932; \$9.86 for January, 1931; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was also slightly lower at 63.9 for January, as compared with 64.0 for December, 1932; 69.4 for January, 1932; 75.9 for January, 1931; 95.3 for January, 1930; 94.0 for January, 1929; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada was less than that recorded for December, 1932, and was also less than the corresponding loss in January, 1932. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 622 workers, and resulting in the loss of 5,936 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1932, were: eleven disputes, 2,854 workers, and 9,146 working days; and for January, 1932, twelve disputes, 1,117 workers, and 8,280 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed during January in connection with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors and busmen. In the case of another application, noted in the last issue, it was found that the circumstances did not warrant the appointment of a Board. Prosecutions under Section 60 had been commenced at the close of December, certain employees being charged with having gone on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act, but these charges were withdrawn early in January, an agreement having been reached between the parties to the dispute. An account of the proceedings during the month appears on page 125.



### **Employment insurance proposed in Quebec**

On another page of this issue will be found an outline of the final reports of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission, dealing with the subjects of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and sickness and disability insurance. The earlier reports covered child protection and mothers' allowances, family allowances and industrial hygiene.

The sixth report, on the subject of unemployment insurance, recommends, as a preliminary measure, the establishment of a system of Employment Insurance. This is stated to be a combination of the insurance principle with a program of public works drawn up by a committee of specialists. Workers who contributed to the "Employment Insurance Fund" would, when unemployed, be offered employment in connection with the public works program. The wages of these workers would be paid entirely from the employment fund, this fund being maintained jointly by the employers' and workers' contributions. The rate of wages for such work would be a definite proportion of the established "fair wages", and work would not be guaranteed for more than 26 weeks. Workers who could not adapt themselves to such work would receive a minimum grant paid partly by the fund, and partly by the government.

The commission suggests that this plan would afford a remedy for "one of the most serious results of unemployment—forced inactivity". Moreover, "the undertaking of numerous works of public necessity and utility would certainly have a beneficial result on a large number of industries and develop a buying power which in time would stimulate commerce and national production."

### **Increased compensation assessments in New Brunswick**

The New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board recently announced the rates of assessments to be levied for the current year on employers in the various classes of industry in the province. These assessments show a general increase of 10 per cent in the assessment rates, the increase being for the purpose of building up a fund that could be used either in cases of disaster or to stabilize the rate on an industry on which the rate has become oppressive. It will be recalled that the Act was extensively amended at the last session of the provincial legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1179), one of the amendments being in

order to enable the Board to increase the assessments for such purposes.

After the publication of the Board's new rates the Maritime Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, meeting at Saint John, adopted a resolution in which they asked for the cancellation of the increase in all industrial classes where surpluses exist, and recommended that sums collected from any increased assessments not so cancelled be added to group or class current funds, and not set aside for any reserve fund for any special purpose. The resolution claimed that "present economic conditions constitute a disaster which is more of a burden on industry than any probable future disaster involving injuries to workmen;" and that "the stabilization of rates in industries where accident experience is poor removes most of the incentive for those industries to endeavour to better their accident experience."

### **Cost of medical aid in Quebec and Ontario**

The effects of the provision in the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec which permits an injured workman to choose his own medical doctor, were discussed by the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, the provincial premier, before a delegation from the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada on February 3. The provisions of the Act of 1931 were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931 (page 525). The premier invited the delegation to consider whether it might not be in the workers' own interest to change the existing system in regard to medical aid. Industry, he said, was called upon to pay more for compensation in Quebec than in Ontario, largely because the Quebec workman had the right to choose his own physician, the doctors being exposed to the temptation "to keep cases running". . . "I think that the first to suffer will be the workmen because of the higher medical costs. If new industries go to Ontario instead of coming here, we will have to consider the matter; otherwise it will be to the advantage of Ontario and its industries if our costs are maintained higher. So far as we are concerned, we have an interest in the industrial development of the province, and so have you, and if we find that errors have crept in, it will be for us to show the courage to provide the remedy."

The Ontario Act provides that medical aid "shall be furnished or arranged for by the Board or as it may direct or approve, and shall be paid for by the Board out of the Accident Fund."

### Child labour problems during the present emergency

The character and extent of the employment of children in the United States at the present time were investigated at a conference on present day child labour problems, which was held at Washington in December, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labour. The delegates included representatives of State Departments of Labour, and of labour educational, welfare and other organizations. It was found that while child labour shared in the general decline in the volume of employment, there had arisen a "relentless pressure on labour standards as a consequence of the existing labour situation," resulting in "a new variation of the old sweat shop, with unbelievably low wages and long hours for children as well as for adults." The delegates agreed unanimously that in the interest of both adults and children, legislation should be enacted this winter to provide that during the economic crisis every available job should be given to an adult. It was further recommended that sixteen years should be the basic minimum age for employment, while the age between 16 and 17 should be a regulated period, the working hours being less than those of adults, with "minimum wage" protection for those under 18 years and extra compensation for for injured minors illegally employed. The conference further recommended that Bureaus of Women and Children in State Labour Departments should be established or strengthened as an aid in the enforcement of law and in the education of public opinion; and pledged its members to assisting schools to maintain their budgets during the present emergency.

### Need for regulation of children in street trades

A study of street trades and their effect on young children was made under the direction of the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton, Ontario, during the summer of 1932, and a report of the investigation recently appeared. The Society felt that some control over the employment of children on the streets was necessary, and in their pamphlet they propose remedies that would, they claim, give reasonable consideration to the economic needs of the children's families, and not interfere with the circulation of newspapers. The investigation, which was carried out by Mr. F. C. Jackson, of the University of Toronto, showed that when children work on the streets during the daylight hours after

school they cannot obtain wholesome recreation, regular meal hours or home training. Newsboys are found to have a comparatively high delinquency rate—"the moral influences surrounding the work are bound to leave their mark upon such impressionable material." It is stated that "the intensive competition, with young boys responsible for their 'left-overs,' is a strong incentive to late nights and shady practices. . . . In view of the facts stated, we find ourselves able to arrive at but one conclusion. We have legislation promoting child welfare, and it is equally important that these provisions be administered in street work, as well as in other forms of child labour in industrial occupations. The chief reason for the fact that the clauses in the Children's Protection Act of Ontario and the By-laws of the City of Hamilton have not been enforced, is the lack of recognition of their importance on the part of the public, and this study has been made with the express intention of bringing some of the facts forward for attention and necessary action."

The Society recommend that consideration be given to the passing of a new city by-law "along the line of limitation of children selling, as outlined in provincial legislation," and the inauguration of some system of identification by means for instance of badges.

The Ontario Children's Protection Act, section 141, dealing with street trades, provides as follows: "(1) no girl under 16 years of age and no boy under twelve years of age shall engage or be licensed or permitted to engage in any street trade or occupation; (2) no boy under sixteen years of age shall engage in any street trade or occupation between the hours of ten o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon of the following day."

### 6-hour day debated in the Senate

The Hon. Pascal Poirier moved in the Senate on February 6 "that in the opinion of this House, six hours should constitute one full day's work for labourers, in the manufacture and in the mine, and also for artisans, handicraftsmen and hired common day labourers; furthermore, that more effective encouragement should be given to the return to the land".

During a short debate it was pointed out by the Hon. James Murdock and other senators that the subject of the motion was beyond the competence of the Senate or of the Parliament of Canada. The Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson recalled that the first International Labour Conference, held at Washington in 1919, went



on record as in favour of an eight-hour day. "As Canada," he continued, "has failed to adopt legislation for an eight-hour day in industry, as recommended some thirteen years ago, in my humble opinion it would be out of the question now to expect that a proposal for the six-hour day would be acted upon. For a good many years I have had something to do with improvement of working conditions, both as to hours and compensation, particularly as affecting railway employees, and in a lesser degree labour generally; and while I appreciate and sympathize with the ideal that is behind the resolution, I could not support the motion with any hope of its becoming law at this session of Parliament." The motion was **negatived**.

### Work of the South African Wage Board.

A recent report of the South African Wage Board describes the results of the Wage Act during the past six years. The Board was set up under the Wages Act of 1925, to which far-reaching amendments were made by an Act of 1930. Its principal object is to fix wages in those industries which are not sufficiently organized to be covered by the system of statutory collective agreements established by the Industrial Conciliation Act. On request by the Minister of Labour, the Board makes an investigation into wages, hours of labour or conditions of employment in any trade or section of a trade. If it is able to recommend that such rates of wages be paid as will enable the workers in that trade to support themselves in accordance with civilized habits of life, it transmits to the minister a detailed recommendation fixing such rates. The recommendation is then published as a proposed determination to allow objections to be lodged, and is finally promulgated by the minister, with any necessary amendments, as a determination which has the force of law. Such a recommendation and the resultant determination may apply to the whole country or to a particular region.

The report claims that the effect of wage determinations has been to increase efficiency. In support of this claim details are given of the results in several trades, particularly the clothing, sweet-making, and dyeing and cleaning industries. As regards costs of production, the Board declares not only that low wages do not imply low costs of production, but that the evidence it has collected on wage costs goes to show that the contrary is the case. The report observes that one employer in Durban admitted that in a trade where wages were low, there was a tendency to employ more workers than were actually required.

In answer to numerous allegations that wage determinations have caused unemployment, the report states that no proof has been advanced that they have reduced the number of workers in any industry. It recognizes that they have caused considerable displacement of employees, but it points out that this does not necessarily mean a reduction in the total number employed. Statistics of the number of workers employed by several industries, before and after the issue of wage determinations, are given in support of this contention.

### Cost of unemployment insurance.

Some account of the recent report of the Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1309. The following table from the report of the Commission shows the amount of unemployment insurance that can be bought for various premiums ranging from 2½ per cent of the annual wages paid to the insured employee up to 5 per cent. As already noted, the Commission reached the conclusion that a reasonable amount of protection could be purchased for approximately 3 per cent of payroll, a price which, when shared by employers and workmen, would not represent an unreasonable charge upon industry. This percentage would buy the following amount of insurance: a benefit of 50 per cent of the normal weekly wage of the insured, beginning after a waiting period of three weeks, and payable for a period of 16 weeks, the maximum benefit in no case exceeding \$15 a week. The results of the calculations made by the Commission are shown in the following table:—

Per Cent of payroll	Will buy benefit of 50% of wages		
	For a Period of	With a Maximum Weekly Benefit of	After a Waiting Period of
	weeks	\$	weeks
2.55.....	13	15 00	4
2.75.....	13	15 00	3
2.94.....	13	15 00	2
2.94.....	13	17 50	3
3.13.....	13	17 50	2
3.26.....	16	15 00	3
3.45.....	16	15 00	2
3.49.....	16	17 50	3
3.87.....	20	15 00	3
4.10.....	20	15 00	2
4.36.....	26	15 00	3
4.40.....	20	17 50	2
4.67.....	26	17 50	3
5.03.....	26	17 50	2

# **Movement towards compulsory unemployment reserves in U.S.A.**

In December, 1930, the American Association for Labour Legislation published a tentative plan for unemployment reserve funds (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 120). The rapid progress since made in this direction in the United States was described in the *American Labour Legislation Review* (published by the Association) for December, 1932. The Wisconsin Act relating to Unemployment Reserves and Compensation (the first measure of its kind to be enacted in the United States) was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 323; April, 1932, page 379. References have been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE also to the reports of the Interstate Commission on Unemployment Insurance (April, 1932, page 380); the report of the U.S. Senate Committee on Unemployment Insurance (August, 1932, page 844); and the report of the Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance (December, 1932, page 1309). Other State commissions have recently reported in favour of the principle of unemployment reserves, namely, the New York Joint Legislative Commission on Unemployment, the California State Unemployment Commission, the Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment; and the Baltimore Municipal Commission on Employment Stabilization. Moreover, the American Federation of Labour, at its 52nd annual convention last November, reversed its earlier position and went on record as in favour of unemployment insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1270). A year ago the New York State Committee on the causes of unemployment reported in favour of "the establishment at the earliest possible date of a compulsory state-wide system of unemployment Reserves," and laid stress on "the absolute necessity of a system of universal unemployment benefit plans." The Massachusetts Commission, in their report made public in December, recommended a "system of state-compelled unemployment reserves," pointing out that "there are to-day only a small fraction of employees under any form of unemployment insurance or reserves," and that "at the same rate of growth, it would be decades before a much larger fraction would be covered." The commission therefore expressed the conviction that "unless the state makes a start, there will be no appreciable progress." Enactment of legislation providing for compulsory unemployment reserves was also advocated by the California State Unemployment Commission.

The Baltimore Municipal Commission on Employment Stabilization, by unanimous vote, recently decided to secure the introduction of a compulsory unemployment insurance bill in the Maryland Legislature which was to meet in January.

# **Federal Commissioner for employment in Germany**

Under an order of the German President, dated December 15, provision was made for the appointment by the President, on the nomination of the Chancellor, of a federal Commissioner for Employment. The function of the commissioner is to promote and accelerate the institution of co-ordinated measures for the expansion of employment. In the exercise of this function, he is to work in conjunction with the competent ministries, but is answerable only to the Chancellor. At the headquarters of the commissioner, which are to be situated in Berlin, the Chancellor is to appoint a committee of members of the federal government, and may himself assume its presidency. The committee is to be competent to decide respecting the principles to govern the institution of measures for the expansion of employment and the extent to which approval may be given to schemes of work which do not conform to these principles or which are of particular importance. To assist him in the discharge of his duties the commissioner may appoint and convene an advisory committee. He may also delegate his powers to other federal authorities and to officers of the federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, as well as to the state and local authorities. All public authorities are bound to give the commissioner every assistance in the discharge of his duties, free of charge.

The new federal Commissioner is Dr. Gereke, the author of a widely discussed scheme of productive relief works and President of the Congress of Rural Communes.

The Order of December 15 also provides that, for the purpose of securing unified and co-ordinated action in the sphere of agricultural settlement, a committee of members of the federal government is to be set up to assist the federal Minister of Food and Agriculture in the discharge of his duties in this connection, in particular, in the work of laying down and applying principles to govern agricultural settlement. The Chancellor may himself assume the presidency of the committee; the Commissioner for Employment is to act as his deputy. The federal government is empowered to issue such orders and regulations as may be necessary for the carrying out of measures for the creation of employment and agricultural settlement.



### Dismissal Compensation Plans in United States.

A preliminary report describing the plans of eighty companies in the United States for compensating their employees in the event of their dismissal was published recently by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. The material for the study was collected last summer among companies normally employing 1,400,000 workers in 27 cities, and representing the principal industries as well as department stores. The new report supplements a bulletin on the same subject published in 1931, where this new development in the field of industrial relations was described as arising out of "the growing recognition that the worker of long service has a certain right or claim to his job." Dismissal compensation takes many forms. The custom of giving one or two weeks' pay to dismissed office workers is nearly universal, but there has been a tendency to extend protection to hourly workers. Many of the plans now in effect in regard to wage earners make one of the following provisions: One week's pay for each four years of service; half a month's pay for each year of service; three to five month's pay for 15 to 30 years of service, etc. Lump sum payments were favoured at first, but periodic payments are now preferred owing to the increasing emphasis on relief. "As with many new departures in industrial relations technique, dismissal compensation plans have frequently been initiated as distinct and separate elements in the whole company program. More recently, however, these plans have become integrated with other policies. Several companies have found that they must include earned vacation rights with the regular dismissal payments. Many dismissed employees have received considerable sums of money through settlements under plans for contributory pensions, profit sharing, and stock purchase. Insurance companies and brokers have pointed out that retirement plans may be written with definite provisions for unemployment. Some of the plans suggested come closer to those for dismissal compensation than for unemployment benefits."

### Improvement in standard of living in London in 40 years.

The London School of Economics recently published *The New Survey of London Life and Labour* (London: P. S. King and Son, Limited), giving the results of an investigation of social conditions on lines somewhat similar to those of the investigation carried out by Charles Booth in 1890. Reviewing the fourth

volume of the *New Survey*, relating to East London, the *Statist* notes an "astounding fall" in the proportion of families in poverty as compared with forty years ago. The poverty line was drawn in 1890 at workers with bare income of 18 to 20 shillings per week, for a moderate family. By a study of price changes the *New Survey* found that a weekly income of 38 to 40 shillings in 1929 was equivalent to about 21 shillings of the earlier survey. On this basis it is shown that in a "full-time" week 6.3 per cent of the families in the Eastern Survey Area were below the poverty line, the proportion varying from 14.5 per cent in Poplar to 1.0 per cent in Leyton. In the week of investigation the general percentage is raised to 11 per cent, varying from 19.5 per cent in Poplar to 2.5 per cent in Leyton. Commenting on these figures the *Statist* says: "The general proportions of 6.3 per cent in a 'full-time' week and 11 per cent in the week of investigation show a satisfactory and even an astounding fall in the proportion of families in poverty, for 40 years ago Charles Booth's investigations showed a comparable proportion of 38 per cent. At the same time the satisfaction caused by the decline in the proportion to one-third of its original amount must be modified by the conclusion which the *New Survey* reaches that the large number of 284,600 persons in private families in the Eastern Survey Area were living below Charles Booth's poverty line."

"One striking fact is that unemployment has risen to the position of a major influence in poverty from a minor position in Charles Booth's day. Though unemployment insurance and other social services have kept a large proportion of families suffering unemployment above the poverty line, the relative rôles of deficient wages (a major factor forty years ago) and unemployment in causing poverty have been interchanged. The *New Survey* finds 'that such part of East London poverty as is not caused by deficient working capacity (e.g. the death, age or infirmity of the head of the household) is attributable in a preponderant degree to unemployment or casual work, and only a very minor degree to low rates of wages'. It does not follow, of course, that the whole of the London unemployed are living below the poverty line. A special inquiry carried out by the *New Survey* showed 'that out of every 100 families in the Eastern Survey Area, whose principal wage earners were unemployed at the time of the inquiry, 55 were classed as living below the poverty line as the basis of the weekly income.' From this result, supported by the results of a similar inquiry, it appears probable that about half

the total adult persons registered as unemployed would be living below the poverty line."

### **Changing outlook of British Labour.**

The improvement noted above in working conditions in Great Britain in recent years is also the subject of comment in a new report published by the International Labour Office (Geneva) on "Industrial Relations in Great Britain" (Studies and Reports, Series A, Industrial Relations, No. 36). The following conclusions are among those reached in this report:—

"The diminution of poverty which has resulted from improvement of the real wages of unskilled workers and the establishment of comprehensive schemes of social insurance may be expected to reduce discontent and unrest. . . . Signs are not wanting that changes of outlook are slowly taking place. The old spirit of bitterness and violence of the nineteenth century resulting from low standards of working conditions, unwillingness of employers to recognize organizations of workers, and often their determination to destroy the unions, is giving place to better mutual understanding. More reliable data are being brought under review during negotiations, there is a greater willingness to face the facts, and, in consequence, the margin of difference between the two sides is being narrowed. Experience of the heavy losses to employers and workers caused by national conflicts is teaching the lesson that the technique of negotiation of pre-war days, when break-downs usually involved only local stoppages, is not appropriate under present conditions. Above all, there is growing recognition of the common interests of employers and workers in the prosperity of British industry, especially in view of the intensity of post-war international competition. It is upon these common interests both within the undertakings and in the wider field of collective relations that the foundations of industrial peace must be built."

The present report, which was prepared by Professor J. H. Richardson, of Leeds University, begins with a general outline of the economic and social background. Reviews are then given of the development, structure and policy of the trade union movement and of employers' organizations. The joint machinery established voluntarily for negotiation and conciliation of disputes is examined, and an account is also given of the State systems of conciliation and arbitration and of minimum wage regulation. In addition to this

survey of collective relations, the methods applied in progressive undertakings with a view to the establishment of good relations between the management and workers are described. Among the methods discussed are joint consultation in works councils, and various measures of industrial welfare and labour management which have been increasingly adopted during recent years.

### **Vocational guidance in Great Britain.**

The annual report on the work of local committees for juvenile employment in Great Britain brings the information on this work down to the end of 1931. These committees assist in the work of advising boys and girls between the ages of leaving school and 18 years in their choice of a career, placing them in employment and supervising them during their early working life. They are composed of representatives of the local education authority, of teachers, representatives of employers and workers in the area, and of individuals having special knowledge or interest in the welfare of young people. Apart from their primary object of advising boys and girls in regard to their establishment in employment the committees seek to ensure that an adequate supply of juvenile labour may be available for the employers in the area. Advisory Committees for Juvenile employment were first established in 1910, and some of these, at the time the present report was issued, had been continuously at work for twenty-one years. Some of the Juvenile Employment Committees, though not formerly recognized on a statutory basis, have still older origins.

The reports of committees, it is stated, "reveal that frequently neither parent nor child has any fixed ideas, at the time the child leaves school, on the subject of an appropriate occupation. On the one hand, there is the common phenomenon of the boy or girl who has no real knowledge of local opportunities of work, and is prepared to change his views on suitable employment ten times in as many minutes. At the other end of the scale there is the type of boy or girl who determines with fixity of purpose, not always conceived in relation to the nature of local industry, on some particular form of livelihood. Within these limits, there is the large number of children who appreciate and benefit from the friendly advice which the Committee can afford. 'The sympathetic interest of committee members has often enabled juveniles to envisage the possibilities of forms of employment which had not



occurred to either parent or juvenile. These friendly talks have frequently resulted, for example, in boys 'taking a chance' by agreeing to accept employment in other—more prosperous—areas; and girls who previously would not consider employment in domestic service have been successfully placed in this class of work subsequent to the interview'."

The 1933 Safety Convention will be held on April 27-28 at Toronto, under the auspices of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario.

New regulations have been published under the Theatres Act of Alberta. They relate to the construction and equipment of theatres and entertainment halls and include rules for the licensing of projectionists and apprentices, and for the care and operation of motion picture equipment.

The Manitoba Minimum Wage Board on January 20, 1933, ruled that there shall be a ten per cent reduction in the scale of minimum wages for female employees in the Province of Manitoba, for one year, the reduction to take effect one month from January 28, the date of the publication of the notice in the *Manitoba Gazette*.

Only two railroad strikes were brought to the attention of the United States Board of Mediation from August 1, 1926, to June 30, 1932, and these two were of little significance and were attended by no substantial interruption of interstate commerce, according to the annual report of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. During this period many strike ballots were taken, involving a number of carriers and labour organizations, but the disputes which led to the submission and receipt of such ballots were ultimately settled in an orderly way.

Notice of the incorporation of the "Merritt Co-operative Coal Mining Association" as an association under the Co-operative Associations Act appeared in the *British Columbia Gazette*, January 5, 1933. The denomination of shares is \$10 each. The objects of the Association are: to carry on the business of coal mining and coal dealing, and to acquire coal mining properties in or near Merritt, B.C.; to arrange for the acquisition of rights and privileges in regard to supply of goods, and for medical and surgical attention and hospital treatment; and to make arrangements with the Workmen's Compensation Board for employees of the Association to be brought within the provisions of the "Workmen's Compensation Act."

The Australian Council of Trade Unions recently declared itself to be in favour of a policy of a 30-hour working week of five 6-hour days, and a 25 per cent increase in wages. The organization also advocates the nationalization of banking and insurance.

During the month of January there were 2,643 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board as compared with 3,601 for the same month last year. The fatal cases numbered 14, as compared with 19 last January. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$237,056.88, of which \$184,199.02 was for compensation and \$52,857.86 for medical aid.

An average of 111.2 days per building was required to complete the work on all buildings for which permits were issued in 10 representative cities in the United States in 1931, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. In 1929 this average was 132 days per building. One-family frame dwellings erected in 1929 averaged 98.4 days in process of construction, while for the same class of dwellings erected in 1931 the average was only 88.8 days. In addition to showing how long employment was available on different types of buildings, the article shows how many permits were allowed to lapse or remain unused after they were applied for, and how soon after the building permit was issued work was available in the construction of the building.

### A. F. of L. Program of Recovery

A delegation from the American Federation of Labor submitted a memorandum to the federal government at Washington on February 5, recommending that the government should undertake a comprehensive program of recovery, and making the following suggestions: (1) The 30-hour week, establishment of which, it said, would take 6,600,000 out of the army of unemployed; (2) Expansion of the "self-liquidating" project loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which thus far, it was claimed, had afforded employment to a negligible number; (3) Passage of the bankruptcy bill, already approved by the House, which would enable debtors to readjust their obligations by agreements ratified in Federal courts; (4) A large Government public works program financed by issuance of long term bonds.

The Federation's survey of existing conditions declared that Labour Department figures show that 52.5 hours per week is the average now, while in many industries firms are working on a 60-hour week, and for some shifts even a 72 and 84-hour week.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of January was reported by the superintendent of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farming in the Province of Nova Scotia was quiet, although some farmers were busy cutting firewood and pit props, as well as clearing a right of way for the Hydro Transmission line. Very little fishing was being done. Lumbering, which had been discontinued due to lack of snow, showed slight improvement with a snowfall during the last week of the month. Small operators were cutting pit timber. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area, except for one which was idle, operated from two to five days per week, the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity working two days. Manufacturing on the whole was fair only, while some idleness prevailed in the iron and steel industry. Building construction was at a low ebb, but municipal street and sewer work continued, also work on the Citadel at Halifax, sponsored by the Department of National Defence. Railway traffic was light and great delays were experienced in marine traffic, owing to gales and storms. Wholesale trade was quiet, but retail was stimulated by clearance sales. Collections were slow. There was a continued demand for women domestic workers, and placements made accordingly.

Farmers in New Brunswick had received large orders for furnace wood, but were unable to make delivery in some cases on account of lack of snow in the woods. Logging was quiet. Heavy gales seriously interfered with the fishing industry, and resulted in loss of gear. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business as usual. Spool wood manufacturing was busy, but foundry work was quiet at Chatham, with all departments closed. Little building construction was underway, and contracts on hand were nearing completion. Storms interfered with passenger and freight traffic, although specially good hauling conditions prevailed both on river ice and through rural district highways. Trade was fair, also placements, in the Women's Domestic Section.

There was no placement of farm help in the Province of Quebec during January, nor was there any change in the situation regarding bush operations, for logging companies were hiring few men. All manufacturing establishments reported little activity, with the exception of textiles, which were somewhat busy. Few orders were received for the

building trades, but the City of Montreal continued to employ a large number of men on sewer construction and unemployment relief work. As the holiday season was ended there was a decline in commercial activity. Vacancies in the Women's Domestic Section were fewer in number, and placements easily effected, for the number of applicants was large.

The call for farm help in Ontario was very small, with wages in most instances so low that only single men were eligible. There was little activity in logging, although there was a slight demand for hooksmen at North Bay, and tie makers, pulp and cordwood cutters and general bushmen at Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Timmins. As many of the camps had their complement of men, it was expected that the call from now on would consist of men to be sent out as replacements only. Few workers were being taken on at the mines, and it was not expected that there would be much change in that respect until spring, when great activity was anticipated, due to the large number of claims staked, in which the larger mining companies were interested. There was little improvement in evidence in the manufacturing industries. The iron and steel group which had looked brighter at the beginning of the year, had not realized the increased activities indicated, and although a spirit of optimism prevailed at Oshawa, as men were called back in many departments of General Motors, other factories showed little change. Textiles were fairly busy, though in some instances were only operating at 80 per cent of their capacity. Very little building construction was underway, with the exception of small repair or alteration jobs. Relief camps on the Fort Frances-Kenora and Trans-Canada Highways continued filled to capacity. Sewer work, as a relief measure, was also provided by several municipalities. A shortage of experienced household workers was noted in the Women's Domestic Section, but plenty of applicants were at hand to fill all casual vacancies.

Little change was shown in farming in Manitoba, an accumulation of vacancies received under the Farm Relief Plan being noted in some offices. A nominal decline occurred in the number of men sent to bush work, while a few miners were sent out from Winnipeg to Wabowden. Manufacturing was quiet, and there was no improvement noted in building construction, while approximately the same number of men were directed to relief camps.



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933	1932		1932	1931	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		72,069,839	84,390,471	73,177,976	94,507,844	105,340,793
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		28,961,212	37,769,047	34,114,507	40,289,795	46,911,012
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		42,615,796	45,944,520	38,366,699	53,255,476	57,486,950
Customs duty collected..... \$	4,723,482	5,918,902	7,040,648	6,523,207	8,388,930	9,074,824
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,084,605,132	2,466,314,238	2,071,034,426	2,638,122,564	2,841,832,827
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		127,074,824	125,047,564	133,673,369	141,013,382	145,533,231
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,377,520,115	1,378,663,124	1,368,278,419	1,360,042,129	1,395,829,124
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		964,023,809	998,934,028	1,070,718,470	1,082,097,360	1,102,493,179
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	51.6	51.3	53.4	64.8	64.8	71.9
Preferred stocks.....	43.5	43.4	45.1	60.8	63.0	66.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	99.2	102.7	102.3	119.8	108.6	105.4
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	63.8	64.0	64.8	69.4	70.3	70.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.89	16.01	16.10	17.59	17.76	17.81
(*) Business failures, number.....		273	301	290	263	275
(*) Business failures, liabilities. \$		4,751,000	4,150,000	4,144,000	5,732,489	6,299,775
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	78.5	83.2	84.7	91.6	99.1	103.0
(*) (*) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	25.5	22.8	22.0	21.1	18.6	18.3
Immigration.....		938	1,258	1,067	1,288	1,530
Railway—						
(*) Car loadings, revenue freight)..... cars	123,795	131,332	179,022	160,621	168,822	222,639
(*) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	8,455,899		11,742,329	10,948,329		15,290,993
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,686,323		13,469,096	13,110,517
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,701,199	10,730,832	8,993,956	11,751,227	13,560,582
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,390,450	7,406,540	8,344,017	8,160,665	8,785,957
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,181,191,509	1,604,760,660	1,877,568,555	2,805,241,837
Building permits..... \$		1,480,731	2,505,309	2,761,929	7,895,106	7,282,117
(*) Contracts awarded..... \$	3,362,400	4,190,100	10,170,400	12,738,300	22,419,000	24,642,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		27,031	14,149	10,305	13,862	14,292
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		30,755	37,088	25,060	20,969	28,337
Ferro alloys..... tons		1,090	1,544	1,823	1,814	1,911
Coal..... tons		1,160,355	1,263,467	1,152,531	1,194,346	1,226,032
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		32,810,000	51,710,000	72,730,000	61,840,000	93,140,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,109,000	3,568,000	3,911,000	5,493,000	2,761,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		13,819,000	15,376,000	6,528,000	12,224,000	15,451,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,283,000	1,070,000	634,000	429,000	323,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		80,490,623	99,827,808	85,736,623	100,407,578	109,055,115
Flour production..... brls.			1,942,844	851,192	1,175,152	1,812,457
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		61,344,717	122,456,630	27,891,000	61,613,000	124,420,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,361,334	1,112,192	1,133,534	1,254,696
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,231,000	48,261,000	45,839,000	46,199,000	47,167,000
Sales of insurance..... \$			33,739,000	37,082,000	46,951,000	38,615,000
Newsprint..... tons		138,680	161,330	171,320	165,170	175,640
Automobiles, passenger.....		1,561	1,669	3,112	2,024	886
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....			75.8	83.8	83.6	88.6
Industrial production.....		67.7	71.8	80.0	79.5	85.5
Manufacturing.....		70.2	72.3	71.6	76.8	79.2

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 28, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 31, December 3 and January 30, 1932; December 31 and December 3, 1931.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobile; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(\*) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(\*) MacLean's Building Review.

Retail trade was fair. A slight increase was noted in the Women's Section, both in registrations for work and the number of placements effected, fewer day workers being asked for, but more calls recorded for country employment.

Although many placements were made in farming in the Province of Saskatchewan, a large number of orders for farm help registered under the Farm Relief Scheme still remained unfilled, with suitable applicants in the minority. There was also no demand from the logging camps. A decrease likewise took place both in applications and placements in mining, with a reduction in staff expected to take place shortly at some of the bigger mines. There was no building construction in progress and few casual jobs offered. Concentration and National Park relief camps took care of single transients, who otherwise would be drifting from place to place looking for work. The Women's Domestic Section was exceptionally quiet, with a number of unfilled vacancies for farm domestics listed under the Farm Relief Plan, but for these it was difficult to obtain suitable workers.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Alberta was good, many of the farmers having availed themselves of the Government scheme, for which sufficient help was available. A little more activity was noticeable in logging, with a fair call for loggers and tie makers. Conditions were very quiet in mining at Drumheller and Medicine Hat, while at Edmonton the mines were fairly busy, but with little demand for men. Except for milling companies, all manufacturing industries were very quiet. There was no building or railroad construction, and outside of government and city relief placements, no work available. Wholesale trade was slow, with retail slightly improved. A surplus of applicants appeared for all vacancies listed in the Women's Domestic Section, a large number of unplaced applicants receiving direct relief.

The farm labour situation was very quiet in British Columbia, also logging. Sawmills likewise showed no improvement, the larger ones operating with reduced crews. Local coal mines at Nanaimo worked part time only. Elsewhere, hopes ran high for great developments in the coming season in gold mining, but no openings for miners were available at present. Manufacturing and trade were both very slack. No new work was opening up in construction, so that provincial and government relief work on roads was about the only employment which could be obtained, and where this was not available, the municipalities adopted the Government's direct

relief scheme. Waterfront workers were fairly busy at New Westminster and the drydock and shipyards at Prince Rupert but the waterfront at Vancouver re-mained quiet. Conditions remained unchanged in the Women's Domestic Section, with a large surplus of applicants on hand for all classes of employment.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1933, was rather smaller than that reported on January 1, 1932, and was also less than the average loss indicated at the opening of the preceding years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,947 firms whose payrolls declined from 763,561 persons on December 1, to 721,308 at the beginning of January. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 78.5 on January 1, 1933, as compared with 83.2 in the preceding month and 91.6 on January 1, 1932. On the same date in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows: 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, the decrease took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the trend was also unfavourable in mining, while improvement was noted in logging and retail trade. In Ontario, manufacturing, mining, construction and transportation registered the greatest losses, and there were smaller declines in services and communications. Retail trade and logging, on the other hand, recorded a slight advance. In the Prairie Provinces, construction reported the most noteworthy decrease, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important losses; in addition, mining, communications, services and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging indicated seasonally increased activity. In British Columbia, lumber, vegetable food, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories, logging and construction recorded decided curtailment, while there were small gains in transportation and coal mining.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Van-



couver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities as a result of increased employment in manufacturing, especially iron and steel. In Montreal, important declines were noted in transportation, construction and manufacturing, while retail trade was seasonally busier. In Quebec City, manufactures reported losses in employment, and construction and transportation were also slacker. In Toronto, there were contractions in manufacturing and also in construction and transportation, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. In Ottawa, manufactures and construction indicated seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. In Hamilton, manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, manufacturing showed improvement chiefly in the automobile group. In Winnipeg, manufactures registered declines, but construction showed improvement. In Vancouver, employment in manufactures, construction and trade showed a falling-off since the preceding month, while other groups did not report much change.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows contractions in all groups except retail trade, the losses in manufacturing, construction and transportation being most noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1933.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Reflecting to a considerable extent the existing general depression, together with the seasonal curtailment of industry and the customary closing for holiday and inventory purposes at the end of the year in many lines of business, the percentage of idleness among local trade unions at the close of December, 1932, stood at 25.5, representing the peak for the year and also since the establishment of our records. This percentage for December was based on the reports furnished to the Department by 1,764 labour organizations embracing a total of 155,293 members, 39,607 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Employment recessions were apparent from November when 22.8 per cent of the members reported were idle, and also from December, 1931, unemployment for the latter month standing at 21.1. Every province participated in the retrogressive employment movement shown from November, though the changes were not outstanding, Saskatchewan with a decline of 3.5 per cent from November show-

ing the greatest curtailment of activity, with declines of less than 1 per cent in Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Building and construction continued very quiet, conditions being especially dull in Ontario. Compared with the returns for December, 1931, Nova Scotia unions were the only ones to report a more favourable situation during the month reviewed, the coal mines of the province showing a better employment trend, though short time work was still much in evidence. Ontario unions, on the other hand, suffered severe losses in employment from December, 1931, and activity for New Brunswick and Alberta and British Columbia union members declined substantially.

On another page of this issue appears a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of December, 1932.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of December, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,394 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 29,192 placements. The number of placements made in regular employment during the month was 14,290, of which 11,361 were of men and 2,929 of women workers. In casual work, the Offices placed 14,902 people. Employers notified the Service of 30,885 vacancies, of which 23,847 were for men and 7,038 for women. The number of registrations for work was 40,332 of men and 9,404 of women, a total of 49,736 applications. Compared with the preceding month, vacancies and placements showed gains and applications a decline, while in comparison with December a year ago, all three groups recorded losses, the records for November, 1932, showing 28,683 vacancies offered, 65,165 applications made and 27,383 placements effected, while in December, 1931, there were recorded 36,867 vacancies, 53,885 applications for work and 35,747 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the Offices for the month of December, 1932, may be found elsewhere in this issue and on another page will be found a statement of the activities of the Offices for the last quarter of the same year.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during December, 1932, was \$1,480,731, as compared with \$2,505,309 in the preceding month, and with \$7,895,106 in December, 1931.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during January, 1933, is estimated by the *MacLean Building Review* at

\$3,362,400. Of this total, \$1,052,500 was for business buildings; \$1,036,000 was for engineering purposes; \$948,100 was for residential buildings, and \$325,800 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during January by provinces was as follows: Quebec, \$1,522,500; Ontario, \$949,600; British Columbia, \$665,100; Nova Scotia, \$92,400; Alberta, \$50,600; Manitoba, \$39,700; New Brunswick, \$31,500; Saskatchewan, \$11,000.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 120.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that "while business conditions in Canada reflected depression in 1932, constructive developments in the latter part of the year were suggestive of greater resistance to the prevailing trend of the last four years. The decline was practically general in the major economic factors during the first six months of the year, but a reversal in business psychology was manifested at midyear, resulting in a temporary advance. The index of the physical volume of business was 78.3 in July compared with 75.3 in April, the low point of the first half of the year. Despite the impetus of a heavy grain movement resulting from a wheat crop considerably greater than normal, the indicated rebound of business operations was counterbalanced by reaction toward the end of the year.

"The decline of productive operations in Canada during 1932 was not nearly so severe as in either of the two preceding years. The official index of the physical volume of business indicated considerable resistance against depressing influences especially after the first quarter. Despite the decline of the last four years, operations are still greater than in the primary post-war depression of 1921. The present level is similar to that of mid-year 1922. The lowest point in post-war history, reached in March, 1921, was 60.6 which compares with about 72.6 in December last."

**Coal.**—Coal production in Canada during December totalled 1,160,355 tons, a decline of 27.1 per cent from the 1927-1931 average for the month of 1,475,336 tons. The December output consisted of 669,746 tons of bituminous coal 61,590 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 429,019 tons of lignite coal.

Alberta's production amounted to 527,783 tons as compared with 509,432 tons a year ago. Nova Scotia mines produced 330,691 tons, a 12.6 per cent falling-off from the December,

1931, total of 378,435 tons. British Columbia's output in December declined 20.2 per cent to 152,905 tons as against 191,681 tons in the corresponding month of 1931. An increase of 14.5 per cent was recorded in Saskatchewan's production in December when 121,256 tons were produced as compared with 105,915 tons in December last year. New Brunswick mines produced 26,795 tons during December; a year ago the output was 20,028 tons.

Canada imported 893,636 tons of coal in December, a decrease of 30.6 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,286,753 tons. Imports of anthracite coal amounted to 219,278 tons, consisting of 140,506 tons from the United States, 70,792 tons from Great Britain, 7,280 tons from Germany, and 700 tons from the French East Indies. During the period May to December Canada's anthracite supply was obtained from the following sources: Great Britain, 53.44 per cent; the United States, 44.4 per cent; Germany, 2.13 per cent; and the French East Indies, 0.03 per cent. Bituminous coal importations in December were made up of 660,329 tons from the United States and 13,505 tons from Great Britain. Imports of lignite coal during December consisted of 524 tons shipped from the United States into British Columbia.

Canadian coal exported in December totalled 30,510 tons or 61 per cent below the December, 1927-1931, average of 78,326 tons. Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario ports cleared 21,515 tons and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports, 8,995 tons.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during December totalled 2,023,481 tons, a decline of 24.6 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 2,683,763 tons. The December supply was made up of 219,278 tons of anthracite coal, 1,315,312 tons of bituminous coal, 61,590 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 427,301 tons of lignite coal.

**EXTERNAL TRADE** A summary of Canadian trade in December, 1932, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$28,961,212 as compared with \$37,769,047 in the preceding month and with \$40,289,795 in December, 1931. The chief imports in December, 1932, were non-metallic minerals and products, \$5,508,897; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$4,421,176; fibres, textiles and textile products \$4,724,708.

The merchandise exported from Canada during December, 1932, amounted to \$42,615,796 as compared with \$45,944,520 in the preceding month and with \$53,255,476 in December, 1931.



The chief exports in December, 1932, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$18,943,215; wood, wood products and paper, \$9,184,658; animals and animal products, \$4,831,979.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during January showed a substantial decline from that recorded for the previous month. The number of strikes and lockouts recorded and the number of workers involved also showed a decrease, due chiefly to the termination in December of several strikes involving considerable numbers of coal miners in eastern and western Canada. As compared with January, 1932, similar decreases are recorded, strikes involving several hundred lumber workers in Ontario and British Columbia and several hundred fishermen on the Atlantic coast causing higher figures for January last year. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 622 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 5,936 working days, as compared with eleven disputes, involving 2,854 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,146 working days in December, 1932. In January, 1932, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 1,117 workers and resulting in a time loss of 8,280 working days. At the end of the current month there were no disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts in progress. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off by the unions involved.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at the beginning of January at \$6.94 as compared with \$7.04 for December, 1932; \$7.68 for January, 1932; \$9.86 for January, 1931; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was a substantial fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of mutton, pork, bacon, lard and flour were also lower. Prices of potatoes, shoulder roast beef, butter, evaporated apples and prunes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.89 for January, as compared with \$16.01 for December, 1932; \$17.59 for January, 1932; \$20.21 for January, 1931; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.55 for January, 1929; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower,

because of declines in the prices of butiminous coal and wood. A slight decrease in rent was reported from Vancouver.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 63.9 for January, as compared with 64.0 for December, 1932; 69.4 for January, 1932; 75.9 for January, 1931; 95.3 for January, 1930; 94.0 for January, 1929; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one was higher. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of decreased prices for hogs, fresh and cured meats, lard and eggs, which more than offset higher prices for hides, steers, lambs and calves; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for certain manufactured cottons, raw jute, hessian and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly owing to reduced quotations for lumber and wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, cast iron pipe, scrap iron and steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower prices for electrolytic copper, lead, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for hollow building blocks, sulphur and quicklime, which more than offset advances in the prices of window glass, building stone and plaster; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower quotations for zinc oxide and sodium bicarbonate. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, higher prices for flax, oats, rye, wheat and flour influencing the index more than lower prices for corn, oatmeal, rolled oats, bran, shorts and coffee.

A report recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture states that 9.5 of the farms in the United States have been taken over by creditors during the past five years. The seizures included proceedings involving sales for taxes, mortgage foreclosures, and sales to avoid foreclosures. In addition to actual seizures there are stated to be numerous cases in which the farmer is unable to meet his obligations, but is allowed to remain on his farm as nominal owner because the holder of the mortgage is unwilling to take over the management of the farm. Governor Schedeman, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation in January, calling on circuit judges in the State to hold back mortgage foreclosure proceedings until the legislature could enact measures for relief.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY

A BOARD of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour during January to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union. The application was received in the Department during December (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1290). The dispute related to a wage reduction which the Winnipeg Electric Company proposed putting into effect in the case of operators holding runs on certain routes of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, operated by the Winnipeg Electric Company. The Board is composed as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

Reference was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1153) to an application which had been received from Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, claiming that the Mohawk Coach Lines, Limited, which was operating a trial bus service

in the city of Brantford under agreement with the municipality and the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, had reduced wages and made certain changes in working conditions in violation of an agreement in existence between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its employees. As the applicants were not in the employ of the Mohawk Coach Lines, Limited, and no dispute existed between that company and its employees, a Board was not established on this application. It is understood that during January the bus service was discontinued and the street railway service, which had been suspended, resumed operation.

### Prosecutions under Section 60 of Act

Ten employees of the Tulameen Coal Mines, Limited, were charged in the Police Court at Princeton, B.C., on December 29, 1932, with having infringed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by going on strike contrary to its provisions. Information was laid by Mr. John Bennett, General Manager of the company. The hearing was adjourned until January 5, 1933. On January 2 the strike was terminated as a result of negotiations between the president of the company and the employees' representatives and, in accordance with the terms of the settlement, the charges of unlawfully striking placed against the ten coal miners were withdrawn.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of recent Proceedings

FOUR new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1162, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway

Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

### Case No. 405.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

A question arose as to the methods of paying train crews in work-train service. The established practice on this railway is to pay round trips of over 100 miles in each direction as two separate days, the outward trip being considered as completed on arrival at the turning point. This practice applies to work-trains as well as to through-freight or extra passenger-trains. The trip in question was one of 142 miles each way, and the Railway paid for 284 miles, the actual run, but declined to allow the



employees claim for switching and loading, which was taken as equivalent to 28 miles. The employees contended that Rule 9 of the Schedule required the railway to pay for switching time, and cited the interpretation to Article G, which reads as follows:

"In through freight and extra passenger service, turn-around runs, more than 100 miles in each direction shall be paid as separate trips, outbound trip being considered as completed when train is registered at turning point. Switching at turn-around point to be considered as initial switching for return trip. Switching to be paid from time required to commence switching until train is coupled together for return movement. Delay, other than switching, to be considered as initial terminal delay. In all cases, time to be continuous from time required to report at terminal until relieved at terminal, except when rest is booked en route."

On the other hand, the Railway contended that time occupied by a work train in moving to and from a pit track, and loading at a pit (as in the present case) did not constitute terminal switching within the accepted meaning of the term, and that the correct basis of pay was miles run, *plus* overtime if any, calculated from the commencement of the day until tied up at the end of the day.

The Board found that the agreement governing the service of conductors and trainmen did not specifically provide for the working conditions to be effective in work train service, although it provided that the same rates of pay should apply in work train service as in through freight service. It further developed that in practice for many years work train service with a road haul of less than 100 miles in one direction had been paid for on a basis of time or mileage whichever was the greater, from the time of coming on duty until time of going off duty. The question at issue arose from a new situation which had developed, in which the road haul in one direction in work service exceeded 100 miles, or to be exact was 142 miles. The claim submitted was based it was held, on the fact that there was mutual understanding that in turn-around through freight service in which the road haul in direction exceeded 100 miles a new or separate day commenced at the time the train reached the turn-around point. This understanding also applied in work-train service. It was admitted by the employees that switching time at initial point in work train service should be included in the day's work and be paid for as such, but it was claimed that when, as in the case at issue, a new day had commenced at the turn-around point and the road mileage on the return trip to the terminal or pit exceeds 100 miles, the day's work was completed when the train reached the terminal or pit, and that service which might then be required before the crew went off duty should be paid for under

the provisions of Rule 9 as in the case of through freight service.

"Inasmuch," the Board's decision concluded, "as any practice had not been established under the conditions mentioned, and the agreement did not provide for any special conditions applying to work train service under such circumstances, in the opinion of the Board, work train service being paid for at through freight rates, the conditions of this service was also applicable for service performed after reaching the tie-up point upon completion of trip over 100 miles in one direction".

The claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 406.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**

A dispute arose as to the manner of compensating a conductor in work-train service, under the following circumstances. The conductor came on duty at 5 a.m. on July 23, 1932, and at 9.20 p.m., when the rest of the crew was released from duty, he was instructed to pilot the engine to the terminal for a washout. For this work he presented two tickets, one for the time between 5.00 a.m. to 9.20 p.m., being for 225 miles, and a separate ticket for 142 miles, being the actual miles run with the engine as pilot. The Railway paid for the service on the basis of continuous time from 5 a.m. until 2.35 a.m. the next morning (the time of the conductor's release at the terminal), with overtime on the basis of miles run in work-service plus miles run as pilot, the total mileage paid being 278.

The employees contended that the conductor had, by this method of payment, been deprived of the full amount of the overtime he had earned, and that the mileage and overtime made in work-train service should not have been combined with the mileage run as pilot. The Railway stated that the mileage and overtime in the case had been calculated on the total time the conductor had been on duty, and in support of their action, cited the decisions of the Board No. 116 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1922, page 397) and No. 390 (July, 1932, page 760). In the former of these cases the Board decided that "pay to trainmen acting as pilots, or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light, may be combined with other service to the same extent that pay for trainmen paid under through-freight conditions may be combined with other service."

In the present case the Board sustained the claim of the employees, noting that it differed from Cases No. 116 and 390 in the fact that neither of those cases involved a day, or 100 miles, for the actual pilot service.

**Case No. 407.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**

Four trains formerly operated each day between North Bay and Cochrane, six crews being assigned to them, on the "first in first out" principle. On July 12, 1932, two of these trains were run on three days only in each week, the change involving a reduction of approximately 6,600 train miles, and also a reduction in the number of crews from six to four, the railway advertising for four train crews to run the four trains. The employees protested against this arrangement, claiming that three crews should be assigned to the two trains which continued to run daily, and that two crews should be assigned to those running on alternate days. They claimed that while the new arrangement was in effect they were in "pooled service," and that they should therefore be paid for the time they were held at the away-from-home terminal in excess of sixteen hours. The Railway declined to alter the crew arrangements and also declined to pay for the time away from home as suggested by the employees.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, holding, (1) that the new arrangement of assigning crews was not in violation of Article D of the wage agreement as alleged; (2) that it was not improper to assign passenger crews to run out of different stations in the one terminal (namely North Bay, where two of the trains use the Canadian Pacific Station and two the Canadian National station); (3) that the one passenger crew kept out of regular service by the Railway's plan of pooling crews was not entitled to compensation as claimed; and (4) that assigned passenger train crews were not entitled, under Rules 27 and 49 to compensation for the time they were held at the away-from-home terminal. However, the Board found that under the new arrangements crews on some trips were required to be at the away-from-home terminal for longer periods than usual and suggested that the Railway and the employees should endeavour to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

**Case No. 408.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**

During the summer of 1931 a baggageman was assigned to supervise the express matter that arrived at Cape Tormentine in the baggage car until such express reached Borden and was there handed over to the connecting baggageman. He was also required to accom-

pany the express and to maintain supervision on the return trip. For this additional service he was paid under the provision of Rule No. 12, relating to extra service.

A question arose as to the point where the extra services should begin and end under this rule. The Board ruled that it commenced at the time when the express car at Cape Tormentine leaves the station for the ferry dock, and continued until the returning express car arrived at Cape Tormentine Station from the ferry dock. The employees having asked for a ruling on the question how the conductor and brakeman on this run should be paid, the Board decided that these men should be paid on the basis of a minimum day with overtime allowance, if any, from the time they came on duty at Sackville until their return to that point. The baggageman should be paid on the same basis as the conductor and brakeman, except that he would be entitled to an extra allowance as above described. The Board found it to be an established practice for the railway companies to couple up the work of express messenger and baggageman on a number of light services.

The claims of the employees were sustained to the extent indicated in the foregoing rulings.

### Land Settlement in Quebec

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Quebec Legislature on January 10 referred to the colonization work recently carried on in the Province as follows:—

"Notwithstanding the financial crisis, besides the considerable assistance which it has given to the unemployed, the Government has been generous to the agricultural class and to our colonists. Thousands of families have established themselves on new lands and are opening them for colonization. The grants in 1932, for the costs of clearing the land, of ploughing and of residence are beyond all precedents. Agricultural training, the sale of chemical fertilizers, the draining of the land and the fight against bovine tuberculosis have also been greatly encouraged and favoured. This great agricultural and colonizing policy can neither be abandoned nor even restricted. If our resources will permit it, the Government desires to give it still wider scope, without forgetting our fisheries, which also have been largely subsidized. Neither does the Government mean to neglect public education, hygiene and the protection of our forests."



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan. 1933....	8	622	5,936
Dec. 1932....	11	2,854	9,146
Jan. 1932....	12	1,117	8,280

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded as having occurred in January is smaller than that for December, 1932, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred also showing a decrease, due largely to the termination during December of several strikes involving coal miners in eastern and western Canada. As compared with January, 1932, a similar decline is shown, strikes involving several hundred lumber workers and several hundred fishermen having caused higher figures at that time.

Three disputes, involving approximately 230 workers, were carried over from December, two of the strikes recorded as unterminated in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* having terminated by the end of December, as noted below. Five disputes commenced during January. All the eight disputes in progress during the month were recorded as terminated, three resulting in favour of the employers involved, one in favour of the workers concerned, three being partly successful, and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of January, therefore, there were no disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph,

nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing on March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; composers, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., December 9, 1932, one employer; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., January 3, 1933, one employer; and women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., January 4, 1933, one employer, the last three being added this month.

Information has been recently received as to a dispute commencing in July, 1932, involving twenty-three cutters, tailors, etc., employed in one establishment manufacturing men's clothing in Toronto, Ont. On July 19, 1932, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America employed by this firm ceased work against a ten per cent reduction in wages and to secure union recognition. Negotiations between the parties resulted in an agreement for a reduction of eight per cent, and work was resumed on September 12.

Information has also recently been received in the Department as to a dispute commencing in October, 1932, when some fifty Chinese workers employed in one shingle mill ceased work on October 6, 1932, protesting that an increase in wages granted the Chinese crew was less than that received by the other workers. Negotiations between the parties resulted in a resumption of work on October 8 under conditions satisfactory to the strikers.

A cessation of work by one hundred and ten pulpwood cutters near Long Lac, Ont., on December 21, 1932, was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Reports received since indicate that the strike was called by the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada to enforce a demand for an increase in piece rates from \$1.50 per cord to \$1.50-\$1.80 per cord. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the resumption of work on December 24, 1932, at a rate of \$1.50-\$1.75 per cord.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, THREE NATIONS AND HOYLE, ONT.**—As a result of negotiations between the employers and employees a settlement of this dispute was effected and work was resumed on January 24, 1933, the employers agreeing to raise the rate per cord from \$1.25 to \$1.40, the rate for board being reduced from \$1 per day to 75 cents, and the day rate of wages was increased from \$1 to \$1.50, with board. The employees in the

five camps affected had demanded a rate of \$1.50 per cord. The strikers had been replaced to some extent by new employees, and it is reported that one of the terms of settlement was that these were to be discharged within ten days.

**COAL MINERS, PRINCETON, B.C.**—In this dispute, which commenced on November 30, 1932, following a demand for a ten per cent increase in wages (a restoration to rates as at March 31, 1932), and certain changes in working conditions, no settlement had been reached by the end of January, 1933, in one of

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1933.			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters, Three Nations and Hoyle, Ont. ....	125	2,150	Commenced Dec. 8, 1932; for increase in wage rates; terminated Jan. 23, 1933; compromise.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Princeton, B.C. ...	60	600	Commenced Nov. 30, 1932; for increase in wages; lapsed Jan. 12, 1933; indefinite.
Coal miners, Alexo, Alta. ....			Commenced Dec. 17, 1932; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; terminated Dec. 31, 1932; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. ....	45	225	Commenced Oct. 15, 1932; against dismissal of union workers and for recognition of union; terminated Jan. 7, 1933; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Lithographers, Toronto, Ont. ....			Commenced April 15, 1932; against reduction in wages; employment conditions no longer affected; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1933.			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S. ....	225	1,575	Commenced Jan. 5, 1933; for equal division of work in two mines; terminated Jan. 13, 1933; compromise.
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta. ....	125	750	Commenced Jan. 7, 1933; against non-payment of wages; terminated Jan. 16, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Men's and boys' clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. ....	30	500	Commenced Jan. 3, 1933; for recognition of union; employment conditions no longer affected by Jan. 31, 1933; in favour of employer.
Women's and children's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. ....	4	16	Commenced Jan. 4, 1933; against reduction in wages; employment conditions no longer affected by Jan. 9, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Carpenters, Toronto, Ont. ....	8	120	Commenced Jan. 6, 1933; against reduction in wages; terminated Jan. 23, 1933; compromise.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



the two collieries involved; the dispute in the other colliery had been terminated at the middle of December. The mine still involved, however, had been closed at the end of December, and early in January no further attempts for a settlement being made, it appeared that the mine was closed for the balance of the winter season, and therefore the dispute is recorded as lapsed. During the month a union leader arrested early in December, 1932, on a charge of membership in an unlawful association, and held without bail, was released until the date of trial on \$10,000 bail.

**COAL MINERS, ALEXO, ALTA.**—Although reported as untermiated in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, no time loss in connection with this dispute is recorded for January, information having been received later as to the termination of the dispute on December 31, 1932. The fifty coal miners involved, who had ceased work on December 17, 1932, demanding an increase in wages and improved working conditions, on December 31 agreed to call the strike off, returning to work on January 3, 1933, under the same wages and conditions as prior to the dispute.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, which commenced on October 15, 1932, when forty-five pressers, operators and finishers in one establishment ceased work against the dismissal of union workers and for recognition of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, was called off by the union on January 7, 1933, the employees returning to work under the same conditions as prior to the strike.

**LITHOGRAPHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, which commenced on April 15, 1932, against a reduction in wages, was shown as untermiated in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, but information having been received indicating that the employer had replaced the eight workers involved, no time loss has been shown for the month of January. The dispute, therefore, is recorded as terminated and has been transferred to the list, in a previous paragraph, of disputes where, although employment conditions are no longer affected, the unions concerned have not yet declared the dispute terminated.

**COAL MINERS, RIVER HEBERT, N.S.**—Demanding equal division of work in two collieries operated by one company, 225 coal miners ceased work on January 5, 1933. The employer stated there was a much greater demand for coal produced by one of the collieries than for that of the other. The Provincial Deputy Minister of Mines arranged meetings with the parties involved, attended by the Acting Premier of Nova Scotia and the mem-

ber of Parliament for Cumberland. The employer undertook to develop a new section of one mine, affording employment for workers from the other mine. The union officials, therefore, called off the strike and work was resumed on January 14.

**COAL MINERS, EAST COULEE, B.C.**—On January 7, 1933, one hundred and twenty-five coal miners employed by one company ceased work in protest against the non-payment of wages due. Following an investigation by the Chief Mines Inspector for the province, arrangements were made for payment and work was resumed on Monday, January 16, 1933.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—On January 3, 1933, some thirty employees, members of the United Clothing Workers of Canada, ceased work in protest against the employment of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in violation of the terms of settlement of a strike during the summer of 1932, prior to which the latter union had an agreement with this and other employers. The strikers were replaced by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated, but is transferred to the list of those not called off by the union involved although employment conditions are no longer affected. A statement as to this dispute in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, based on preliminary reports, indicated that the employees in this establishment ceased work in December, 1932.

**WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Four members of the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union employed in one establishment in Montreal with a total staff of 170, on January 4, 1933, were called out on strike by the union against a wage reduction. The union picketed the establishment but the employer replaced the strikers, and the dispute is recorded as terminated by January 9, 1933, but included among those not called off by the union although employment conditions are no longer affected.

**CARPENTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Eight carpenters employed by one firm ceased work on January 6, 1933, in protest against a reduction in wages from 90 cents to 75 cents per hour. The agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the contractor's association had terminated at the end of the year. This agreement provided for a wage rate of 90 cents per hour and the employers proposed a reduction to 75 cents. One of these put this

rate into force and the employees, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and also of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, ceased work

pending a settlement. Negotiations resulted in the signing of a new agreement providing for a rate of 80 cents per hour, and work was resumed on January 24, 1933.

## RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information is to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on page 152 of this issue. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

Preliminary figures for 1932 show the number of disputes beginning in the year as 384. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 381,600 and the time loss for the year 6,488,000 working days. The disputes in the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire (a report of which is given on page 152 of this issue) accounted for about 90 per cent of the total time loss for the year.

Of the 384 disputes beginning in the year, 21 were for increases in wages, 129 against proposed reductions in wages, 76 on other wages questions, 10 related to working hours, 87 to the employment of particular classes or persons, 44 on other questions of working arrangements and 14 on questions of trade union principle. In addition there were 3 sympathetic strikes.

The accompanying table gives a classification of the disputes by industries for 1932.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 13 and 8 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 21 disputes in progress during the month involving 5,200 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 57,000 working days for the month. Of the 13 disputes beginning in December, 4 were over wages questions, 6 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 12 disputes, of which one was settled in favour of workers, 3 in favour of employers, and 8 ended in compromises. In the case of one other dispute work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving 13,000 men in the bus service of the London area lasted three days from January 21 to January 24. This strike which was against speeding up the service was not sanctioned by the union and was called off January 23, work being resumed the next day.

A strike of 5,000 railway workers in Northern Ireland, except in Belfast and County Down, began January 31 against a wage reduction of 6 per cent, and seriously affected other industries. Up to February 9 no settlement had been made.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1932

Industry Group	Number of disputes beginning in 1932	Number of people involved in all disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress
Fishing and Agriculture...	5	2,200	49,000
Coal Mining.....	111	52,600	287,000
Other Mining and Quarrying.....	3	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	7	400	5,000
Chemical.....	1	200	1,000
Engineering.....	6	300	2,000
Shipbuilding.....	13	1,100	10,000
Other Metal.....	26	2,200	36,000
Cotton.....	82	294,100	5,653,000
Other Textile.....	22	8,700	158,000
Clothing.....	22	2,000	31,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	6	400	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.....	14	900	8,000
Building, Public Works			
Contracting, etc.....	29	3,000	36,000
Transport.....	25	12,600	194,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance.....	4	300	1,000
Other.....	8	400	11,000
Total.....	384	381,600	6,488,000

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 23 and 33 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 4,066 and the time loss for the month 106,135 working days.

A strike of 6,000 employees of a company manufacturing automobile bodies at Detroit began January 23. This strike is reported to have indirectly affected 40,000 workers in automobile manufacturing plants in the Detroit area and 60,000 in other centres. The demands of the strikers were for recognition of employees' committees, higher wages, a 45 hour week and other demands. The company conceded a minimum basic rate of pay, and between January 31 and February 8, 5,000 workers including strikers and others had returned to work at the body plants.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1932

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1932, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, was considerably greater than during 1931, owing chiefly to an increase in the number and importance of disputes involving coal miners, in some cases for relatively long periods of time. Disputes as to division of the work available and complaints of discrimination against certain employees or classes of employees were the chief causes of many of the stoppages in coal mines.

The accompanying table of disputes from 1901 to 1932, inclusive, giving figures as to coal mining separately, in comparison with disputes in other industries, indicates that

throughout this period the time loss in coal mining has been a large percentage of the total and in twelve out of the thirty-two years has accounted for approximately one-half or more of the total. In the six years prior to 1932, however, the time loss in coal mining disputes has been comparatively small. In 1932, while the number of disputes in coal mining, thirty-three, was greater than in any year except 1918 and 1920, most of the disputes were of brief duration and involved small numbers of miners. Most of the time loss was caused by four disputes in Alberta and two in Nova Scotia.

In industries other than coal mining the time loss in 1932 was substantially less than in

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1932

Year	All Industries					Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
	Number of disputes		Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
	In existence during the year	Beginning in the year									
1901.....	99	97	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902.....	125	124	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903.....	175	171	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905.....	96	95	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906.....	150	149	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907.....	188	183	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908.....	76	72	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909.....	90	88	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910.....	101	94	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911.....	100	99	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912.....	181	179	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913.....	152	143	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914.....	63	58	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915.....	63	62	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916.....	120	118	332	26,588	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917.....	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918.....	230	228	782	79,743	847,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919.....	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920.....	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921.....	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922.....	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923.....	86	77	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924.....	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925.....	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926.....	77	75	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927.....	74	72	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928.....	98	96	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929.....	90	88	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930.....	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931.....	88	86	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932.....	116	111	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
Total.....	*4,055	3,933	*21,313	*1,016,631	23,324,983	*432	*276,817	9,119,701	*3,625	*739,814	14,205,282

\* In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

1931 although there were nearly twice as many employees involved, with a slight increase in the number of disputes. As in 1931, most of the disputes were of brief duration and involved relatively small numbers of workers. Logging, salmon fishing, fur and clothing manufacturing, and saw milling were the industries chiefly affected.

Two of the most important disputes during the year involved coal miners at Blairmore and Bellevue, Alta., the latter in sympathy with the former, 300 and 330 miners respectively being involved, from February to September and resulting in time losses of 31,800 and 34,650 working days. Other important disputes occurring during the year involved 1,800 salmon fishermen at Port Essington, B.C., for a period of three weeks, causing a time loss of 25,000 working days, and 1,400 salmon fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C., for one week with a resulting time loss of 4,500 working days. Coal miners in two mines at Coleman, Alta., numbering 325 and 330 workers respectively, were out on strike, the latter in sympathy with the former, from the middle of March to May 26, causing time losses of 17,500 and 18,000 working days. In Montreal, 3,000 men's clothing factory workers were on strike for two weeks during August with a resulting time loss of 25,000 working days, while 800 fur factory workers at Toronto, Ont., were on strike for five weeks causing a time loss of 12,000 working days.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved these are not included in the record.

### Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of

disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

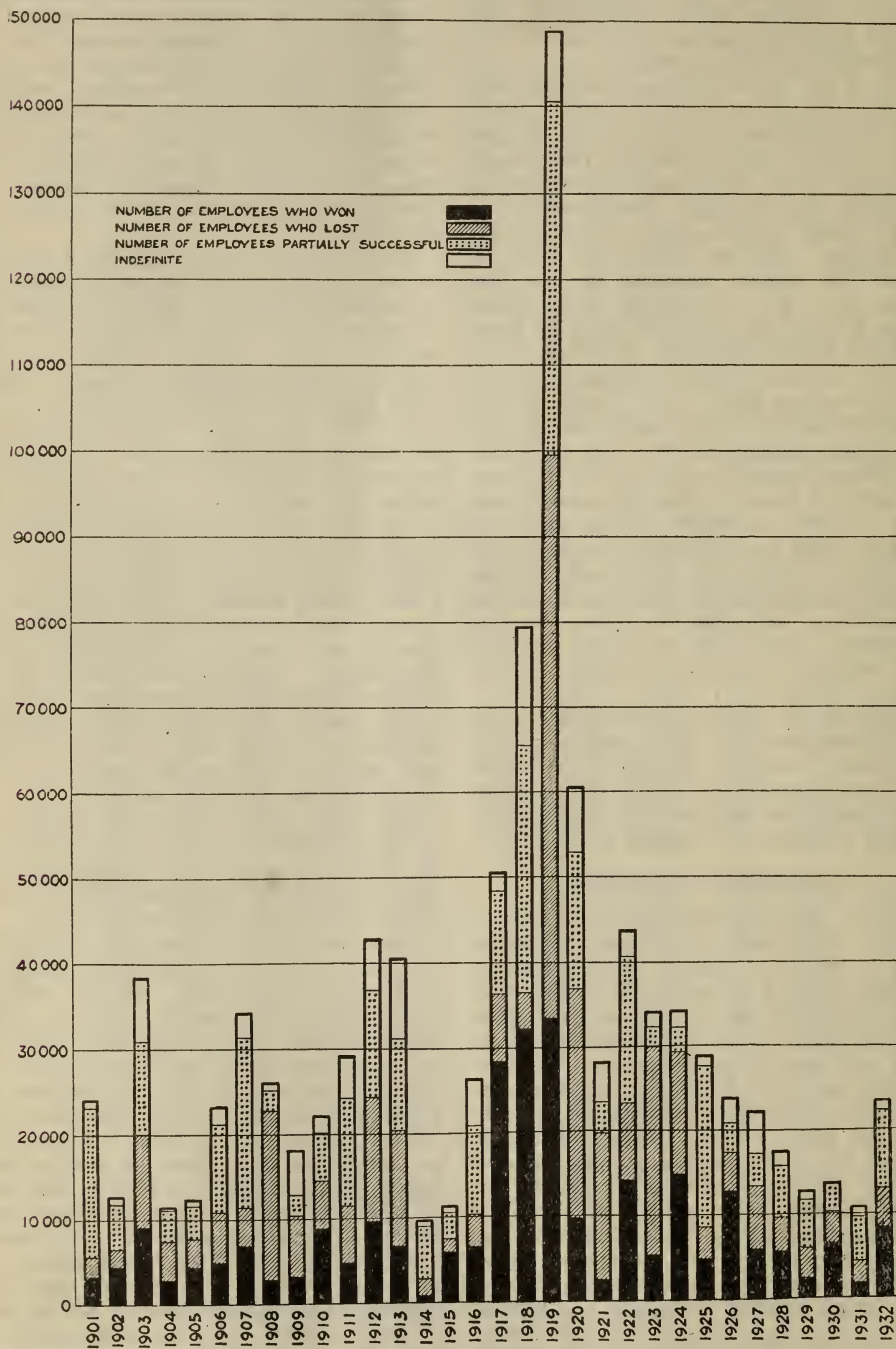
A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1932 there were eleven such disputes, involving 147 employees, making a time loss of 60 working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly affected, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly involved has been shown in footnotes.

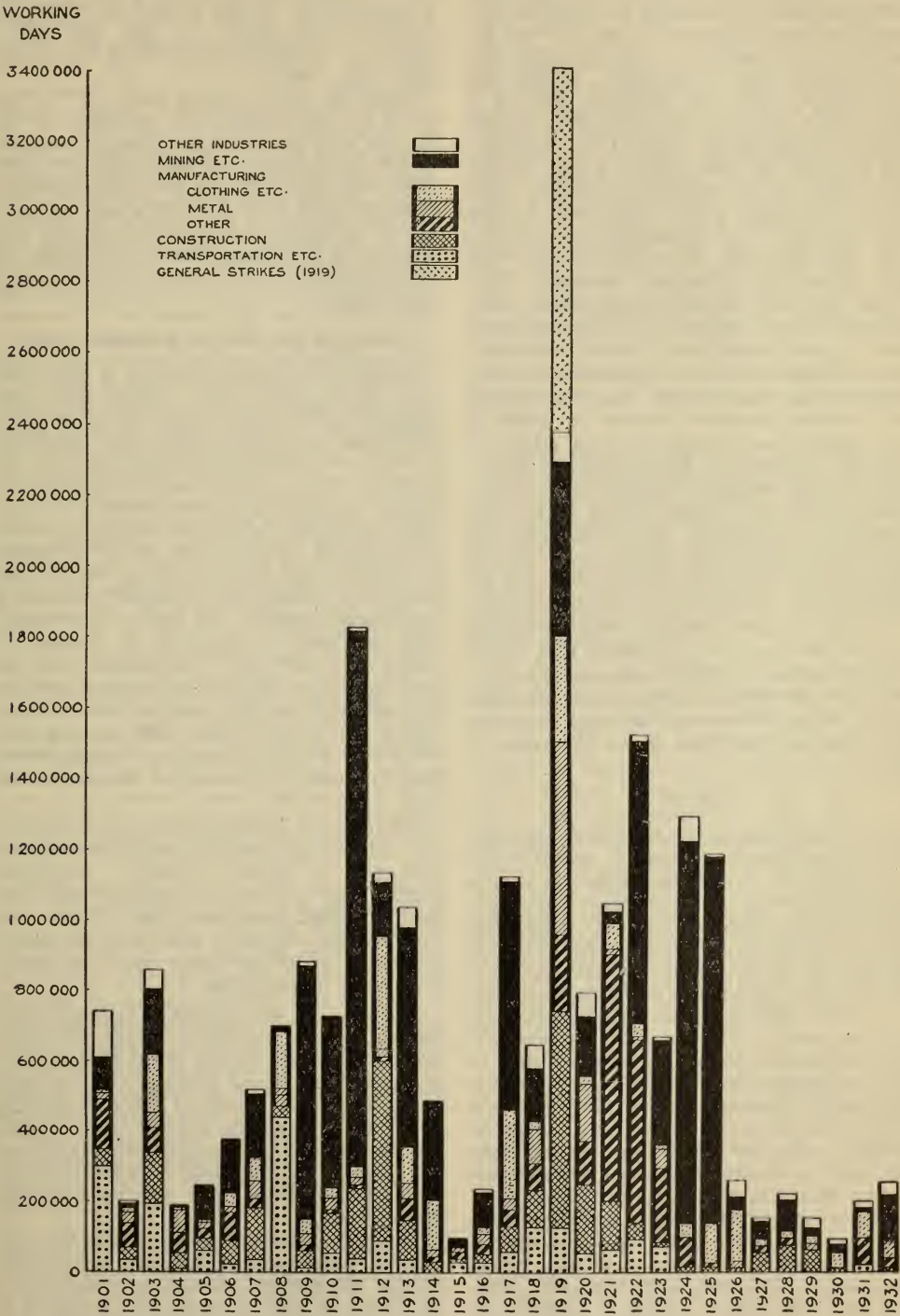


# RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1932

NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYEES



LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1932





The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature carried over from 1931: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., commencing February 23, 1931, lapsed during December, 1932; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 24, 1931; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q., August 27, 1931, lapsed during June, 1932, sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C., September 23, 1931, lapsed during May, 1932; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta., September 29, 1931, lapsed during August, 1932. Also during 1932, the following disputes included in Table X and recorded as terminated were added to this list: compositors, Regina, Sask., Nov. 21, 1931; lumber workers, Campbell River, B.C., December 3, 1931, lapsed during May, 1932; compositors, Saskatoon, Sask., December 14, 1931, lapsed during July, 1932; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932; women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., August 1, 1932, lapsed during November, 1932; motion picture projectionists, Saskatoon, Sask., August 27, 1932, lapsed during December, 1932; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., December 9, 1932.

### Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932, an increase over the previous six years appears. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately.

In metal manufacturing considerable time loss appeared in 1919 and 1920. In construction considerable time loss appeared only in 1912 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. There also occurred considerable time loss in clothing, textiles, boots, furs, etc., in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925 and 1926, with an appreciable amount in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The time loss in other

manufacturing industries was large in 1901, due to a lockout of cigarmakers at Montreal; and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, due to the prolonged disputes of job printers to secure the forty-four hour week. In 1931 and 1932 a number of disputes in sawmills caused appreciable time loss.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931 and 1932, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

### Review of Disputes by Industries, 1932

**LOGGING.**—The eleven disputes in this industry, two of which were carried over from December, 1931, were caused by demands for increases in wages and in some cases reductions in the rates charged for board. In these the workers were mostly unsuccessful, being replaced or returning to work without securing their demands. Eight of the disputes occurred in Northern Ontario and three in British Columbia. The strike involving the greatest number of workers, six hundred, occurred in the Nipigon district, Ont., where the workers were successful in securing an increase in wages after one day. The greatest time loss also occurred in the same locality in a previous dispute involving 225 workers, who were replaced after a time loss of 4,000 working days, when they sought an increase in wages, reduction in board and improved working conditions.

**FISHING AND TRAPPING.**—The two disputes in this industry involved large numbers of salmon fishermen in British Columbia, demanding higher rates per fish, the canning companies having offered lower rates than in 1931. In each case the fishermen were partly successful, securing a somewhat higher rate or some improvement in conditions.

**MINING.**—All the disputes in this group during the year were in coal mining, chiefly in Alberta and Nova Scotia. Most of these were of short duration and involved comparatively few miners. The causes of the principal disputes were demands for equal division of work, the dismissal of miners and check weighmen, and changes in conditions of work for long-wall miners. There were also three sympathetic strikes.

The most important strikes during the year were at Blairmore and Bellevue, Alta., where 300 and 330 workers, respectively, employed by one company were on strike from February to September against the discharge of a miner for

insubordination, although there was also involved a question as to discrimination against certain miners and equal division of work. The Premier of Alberta mediated and arranged a compromise settlement, resulting in a two-year agreement with a committee of employees providing for the same wages and working conditions as before, but without the check-off for union dues. The Premier's undertaking to provide unemployment relief for those miners not re-employed also facilitated the settlement. During the strike there were several clashes between the strikers and the police, followed by arrests on charges of destruction to property, assault, etc. A total of twenty-one persons were convicted and released on suspended sentences of two years, while one was sentenced to three months in jail. In June a conference had failed to bring about a settlement as the employing company refused re-employment to twenty-five men at each mine who had been active in promoting the strike. The resulting time losses were 31,800 working days at Blairmore and 34,650 at Bellevue.

At Coleman, Alta., 275 coal miners employed by one company secured a compromise settlement after being on strike one day near the end of January to secure an equal division of work, fifty miners being indirectly affected. In February the whole 325 again ceased work as the division of work was still unsatisfactory, and the following day 330 miners employed by another company at Coleman went out in sympathy with them. After a week they all returned to work without securing further changes. Again, about the middle of March, the miners of both these companies ceased work for the same reason, remaining out until May 26 with a time loss of over 35,000 working days, returning without securing their demands.

At Sydney Mines, N.S., 700 coal miners in one colliery ceased work on three occasions during the year over working conditions for longwall miners. In the first strike they secured their demands through negotiations after one day; in the second strike they returned to work pending a settlement after being on strike one day; while in the third dispute the provincial Department of Mines conciliated and arranged a compromise settlement after the miners had been out for eleven working days.

Two strikes against the removal of miners' check-weighmen occurred during the year. One at Bienfait, Sask., involved seventy miners who were replaced, the other, at Little Bras d'Or, N.S., involved 215 miners. The latter were successful after being out more than two months when the provincial Deputy Minister of Mines conciliated. The time loss in this dispute exceeded 8,000 working days. At Springhill, N.S., 1,233 miners ceased work for a day

to secure the dismissal of a miner who had been expelled from the union. This miner left, apparently of his own accord.

Two strikes occurred at Princeton, B.C., toward the end of the year. The first one, commencing at the end of November, involved 200 miners employed by two companies to secure the restoration of a scale of wages previously in force, union recognition and other changes. In one mine the strikers were successful on December 17, but in the other the dispute was unteminated at the end of the year. On December 26, workers in the mine where a settlement had been reached again ceased work against the dismissal of four workers, including the president of the union, for refusing to work Christmas Eve. After a week their demands were conceded.

The other disputes in this industry involved small numbers of workers and were of short duration.

MANUFACTURING.—Most of the disputes in this group occurred in fur, clothing and wood manufacturing establishments. There were five disputes among fur factory workers at Toronto, Ont., including a strike of 800 workers in several establishments for nearly six weeks against a reduction in wages. The workers were successful in this after a time loss of 12,000 working days.

In clothing manufacturing there were two strikes of importance in Montreal. The first involved most of the establishments in the women's cloak and suit industry, on the expiration of the agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the employers' association. The latter had proposed a ten per cent reduction in wages and refused to renew certain clauses in the agreement with reference to employment of union members, involving the "closed shop." In three days, through conciliation of the Department of Labour representative, a settlement was reached providing for the renewal of the agreement but with the ten per cent wage reduction.

The other dispute resulted from the organization of a new union among employees in the factories manufacturing men's and boys' clothing, the United Clothing Workers of Canada, which demanded recognition. Most of the factories affected had been for many years operated under agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, but many of its members joined the new organization. After securing recognition in a number of factories, in some cases as a result of strikes, the new union declared a strike on August 4 against the other factories and in two weeks



secured its demands in most of the establishments but without signed agreements. Later in the year in a number of factories the workers returned to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the members of the new union ceased work to compel the employers to dismiss these. The strikers, however, were replaced, the employers again recognizing the other union.

The other disputes in clothing factories did not involve large numbers of workers nor were they of long duration, being chiefly due to alleged violations of agreements, changes in wages, reduction in staff instead of dividing available work, etc.

Nine of the twelve disputes in the "Other Wood Products" group involved shingle or lumber mill workers in British Columbia and were principally over questions of wages, either to secure an increase or against a decrease, apparently reflecting the depressed condition of the industry. The numbers involved in these were comparatively small and the disputes were of short duration so that the resulting time loss was not great.

The only other dispute of considerable importance in manufacturing involved 273 workers directly, and 300 indirectly, in a rubber factory in Toronto, Ont., for three weeks against the introduction of an efficiency system alleged to have lowered earnings. A compromise settlement was arranged through direct negotiations, the new system to be tried out and amended. The time loss of both those directly and indirectly affected amounted to nearly 10,000 working days.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—The seven disputes recorded under "Building and Structures" were all against reductions in wages or to maintain the union rates. None involved large numbers of workers, and in most cases the workers were partially successful. Two strikes of sewer construction labourers at Verdun, P.Q., employed on sewer construction as municipal unemployment relief work accounted for a large percentage of the number of strikers and the time loss in construction for the year, as 700 labourers were out four and one-half days with a resulting time loss of 3,000 working days in the first dispute, while 250 workers were out for one-half day in the second. In the former the workers were successful in securing an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents, while in the latter they failed to secure more hours of work per week.

**SERVICE.**—In this group there were three disputes involving motion picture projectionists in various localities. In each case the cause was the refusal of the workers to agree to a

proposal of the employer to reduce wages and the number of operators in a theatre. The workers were unsuccessful in two cases, being replaced, but were successful in the other. A general strike of Jewish barbers in Toronto lasted for a day and one-half. The cause was a decrease in wages but the workers secured a compromise settlement.

### Analysis of Statistics, 1932

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903 and 1929. The approximate number of employers involved in all industries as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in most years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II gives an analysis by number of workers involved during 1932 and shows that five disputes involved 8,933 workers or 38.2 per cent of the total for the year and resulted in 22.8 per cent of the time loss; that 42.3 per cent of the disputes involved but 5.1 per cent of the workers and resulted in but 6.6 per cent of the time loss; that thirty-five disputes, or 30.2 per cent of the total number, involved between 100 and 500 workers in each and caused 58.2 per cent of the time loss.

Table III gives an analysis by time loss in man working days and shows that seven disputes, or six per cent involving 29.4 per cent of the workers, caused 64.3 per cent of the time loss for the year, while fifty per cent of the disputes, having under 500 working days time loss in each case, caused but 3.7 per cent of the time loss; that twenty-eight disputes had between 1,000 and 10,000 working days time loss, and that there were no disputes during the year resulting in 50,000 or more working days' time loss.

Table IV gives an analysis by duration, that is the number of working days each dispute was in progress, and shows that eighteen dis-

putes, involving 3,025 workers, lasted 25 days and over, and caused more than one-half the time loss incurred during the year; that eight disputes, involving 817 workers, were un-terminated or carried over from 1931; and that forty-five disputes, involving 9,699 workers or 41.5 per cent, lasted less than five days and resulted in but 6.3 per cent of the total time loss for the year.

Table V gives an analysis by provinces and shows that over twenty-five per cent of the disputes, namely thirty-one, involving 14.8 per cent of the workers and causing 13.3 per cent of the total time loss, occurred in Ontario; that the next largest number of disputes occurred in Quebec, where twenty-five disputes involving 29.8 per cent of the workers (due mainly to a strike of 3,000 men's clothing factory workers in Montreal) resulted in 18.6 per cent of the time loss; that the greatest time loss for the year, 43.8 per cent of the total, most of which was due to four coal mining strikes, occurred in Alberta; that Nova Scotia with only eleven disputes during the year had the second largest number of workers involved in disputes, although the resulting time loss was only seven per cent of the total; that British Columbia had eighteen disputes or 15.5 per cent, involving 18.8 per cent of the workers, resulting in 15 per cent of the time loss; that Manitoba had but three disputes involving only 77 workers, while New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon were without strikes during the year. No disputes of an interprovincial nature occurred.

Table VI gives an analysis by industries and shows that 46.5 per cent of the disputes were in manufacturing, 28.5 per cent in mining, 9.5 per cent in logging, 8.6 per cent in construction and 5.2 per cent in service; that there were two disputes in fishing and no disputes during the year in transportation and public utilities; also, that over one-half of the time loss occurred in mining while 36.5 and 37.7 per cent of the workers involved were in mining and manufacturing respectively, while within the latter industry the group "Textiles, Clothing, etc.," accounted for most of the disputes, workers and time loss, being second to "Mining" in this respect.

Table VII gives an analysis by causes and results. It shows that thirty-one disputes were against a decrease in wages and nineteen for an increase in wages; that thirteen were to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions and seven were to secure union recognition; that fifteen were due to other

causes affecting wages and working conditions; that ten were against the discharge of workers and five were sympathetic strikes. In respect to results it appears that 8,350 workers, engaged in thirty-four disputes, were successful; that 4,703 workers in fifty disputes were unsuccessful; while 9,176 workers in twenty-six disputes were partially successful or secured compromises. Six disputes involving 1,161 workers are shown as un-terminated or having an indefinite ending. Three of these were un-terminated: one terminated pending negotiations, one was in sympathy with an unemployed workers' demonstration, and in the other the plant was closed.

Table VIII gives an analysis by industries and methods of settlement with respect to the number of disputes and workers involved. It shows that fifty-three disputes involving 13,649 workers were settled by direct negotiations; that fifteen disputes involving 3,556 workers were settled by conciliation, usually of the Department of Labour or provincial officials; that twenty-two disputes involving 4,812 workers were settled by the workers' return without negotiations; and that in twenty-two disputes involving 972 employees, these were replaced either in whole or to an extent sufficient to operate the establishment. Four disputes involving 401 workers were un-terminated or the method of settlement was indefinite, three being un-terminated while in the fourth the plant was closed down.

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, giving the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes during a year generally occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. The years 1930 and 1931 were exceptions, however, in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in September and the largest time loss occurred in February in 1930 and in October in 1931, closely followed by March, September and November. The year 1932 was an exception in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in July, the second greatest number in February, and a large number during the last three months of the year. Most of the time loss, however, occurred during May, June, July and August, as in other years.

Table X gives a list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with certain details as to causes, results, etc.



TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1932, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over.....	5	4.3	8,933	38.2	58,233	22.8
500 and under 1,000.....	7	6.0	4,900	20.9	21,550	8.5
100 and under 500.....	35	30.2	7,061	30.2	148,560	58.2
50 and under 100.....	20	17.2	1,298	5.6	9,828	3.9
10 and under 50.....	41	35.4	1,153	4.9	15,386	6.0
Under 10.....	8	6.9	45	0.2	1,443	0.6
Total.....	116	100.0	23,390	100.0	255,000	100.0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1932, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man-working days lost	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over.....	7	6.0	6,885	29.4	163,950	64.3
10,000 and under 50,000.....	28	24.2	8,647	37.0	66,561	26.1
1,000 and under 10,000.....	23	19.8	4,711	20.2	15,027	5.9
500 and under 1,000.....	32	27.6	2,228	9.5	8,244	3.2
100 and under 500.....	26	22.4	919	3.9	1,218	0.5
Under 100.....						
Total.....	116	100.0	23,390	100.0	255,000	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1932, BY DURATION

Period of duration in working days	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated and carried over from previous year.....	8	6.9	817	3.5	15,100	5.9
25 days and over.....	18	15.5	3,025	12.9	139,726	54.8
20 days and under 25.....	4	3.4	198	0.8	2,870	1.1
15 days and under 20.....	5	4.3	2,169	9.3	30,880	12.1
10 days and under 15.....	16	13.8	4,456	19.1	36,811	14.5
5 days and under 10.....	20	17.2	3,026	12.9	13,586	5.3
Under 5 days.....	45	38.9	9,699	41.5	16,027	6.3
Total.....	116	100.0	23,390	100.0	255,000	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1932, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	11	9.5	4,814	20.6	17,930	7.0
Prince Edward Island.....						
New Brunswick.....						
Quebec.....	25	21.6	6,964	29.8	47,503	18.6
Ontario.....	31	26.7	3,467	14.8	33,815	13.3
Manitoba.....	3	2.6	77	0.3	1,483	0.6
Saskatchewan.....	8	6.9	365	1.6	4,191	1.7
Alberta.....	20	17.2	3,294	14.1	111,783	43.8
British Columbia.....	18	15.5	4,409	18.8	38,295	15.0
Yukon Territory.....						
Interprovincial.....						
Total.....	116	100.0	23,390	100.0	255,000	100.0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....						
<b>Logging</b> .....	11	9.5	1,435	6.1	9,890	3.9
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	2	1.7	3,290	13.7	29,500	11.6
<b>*Mining, etc.</b> .....	33	28.5	8,540	36.5	132,766	52.1
<b>*Electric Light and Power</b> .....						
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	54	46.5	8,811	37.7	75,175	29.5
Vegetable foods, etc.						
Tobacco and liquors.						
Rubber products.	1	0.9	273	1.2	4,500	1.8
Animal foods.						
Boots and shoes (leather).	1	0.9	80	0.3	500	0.2
Fur, leather and other animal products.	5	4.3	924	3.9	13,460	5.3
Textiles, clothing, etc.	29	25.0	6,740	28.8	48,995	19.2
Pulp and paper.						
Printing and publishing.	2	1.7	48	0.2	3,095	1.2
Other wood products.	12	10.3	668	2.9	4,089	1.6
Metal products.	2	1.7	18	0.1	36	0.0
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	2	1.7	60	0.3	500	0.2
Miscellaneous products.						
<b>*Construction</b> .....	10	8.6	1,307	5.6	7,257	2.8
Buildings and structures.	8	6.9	357	1.5	4,132	1.6
Railway.						
Shipbuilding.						
*Bridge.						
Highway.						
Canal, harbour, waterway.						
Other.	2	1.7	950	4.1	3,125	1.2
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....						
Steam railways.						
Electric railways.						
Water transportation.						
Local transportation.						
Telegraphs and telephones.						
*Electricity and gas.						
Other.						
<b>Trade</b> .....						
<b>Finance</b> .....						
<b>Service</b> .....	6	5.2	97	0.4	412	0.1
*Public administration.						
Recreational.	4	3.5	35	0.1	315	0.1
Custom and repair.						
Business and personal.	2	1.7	62	0.3	97	0.0
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....						
<b>Total</b> .....	116	100.0	23,390	100.0	255,000	100.0

\* The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.



TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1932, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminted			Total		
	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days
<i>Wages—</i>															
Increase in wages.....	8	1,612	4,318	6	572	3,475	3	3,240	30,000	2	161	1,600	19	5,585	39,393
Decrease in wages.....	6	943	13,142	16	660	10,419	9	2,198	10,905				31	3,801	34,466
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	1	90	240										1	90	240
Increase in wages and other changes.....				3	504	4,725				1	200	2,800	4	704	7,525
<i>Hours of Labour—</i>															
Shorter hours.....															
Longer hours.....															
<i>Other Causes Affecting Wages and Working Conditions.....</i>	2	820	2,020	6	1,282	19,231	6	1,648	9,805	1	700	700	15	4,450	31,756
<i>Unionism—</i>															
Recognition of union.....	5	3,538	28,813	1	12	400				1	40	2,000	7	3,590	31,213
Employment of union members only (a).....	1	70	70	2	100	87	2	1,368	1,908				5	1,538	2,065
Discharge of workers for union activity.....							1	12	400				1	12	400
Union jurisdiction.....															
To secure or maintain union wages and working conditions.....	7	186	1,574	5	256	2,727	1	23	781				13	465	5,082
Other union questions.....															
<i>Discharge of Workers (b) (c).....</i>	3	391	9,480	4	261	4,900	3	357	32,960				10	1,009	47,340
<i>Employment of Particular Persons (b).....</i>				2	76	590							2	76	590
<i>Sympathetic.....</i>				3	760	19,000	1	330	34,650	1	60	60	5	1,150	53,710
<i>Unclassified.....</i>	1	700	700	2	220	520							3	920	1,220
<b>Total.....</b>	34	8,350	60,357	50	4,703	66,074	26	9,176	121,409	6	1,161	7,160	116	23,390	255,000

(a) Including employment of members of one union only.

(b) Other than in connection with union questions.

(c) Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1932, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or untermi-nated		Total	
	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers
Agriculture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logging.....	4	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	4	417	2	161	11	1,435
Fishing and Trapping.....	2	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,200
Mining, etc.....	14	2,921	5	1,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,584	3	170	1	200	33	8,540
Manufacturing.....	26	5,843	7	1,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	918	10	333	1	40	54	8,811
Clothing, textiles and leather.....	17	5,408	3	1,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	740	8	286	1	40	36	8,017
Metal.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	178	2	47	.....	.....	2	18
Other.....	7	417	4	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	776
Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	5	829	3	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	1	14	.....	.....	10	1,307
Trade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service.....	2	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	38	.....	.....	6	97
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	53	13,649	15	3,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4,812	22	972	4	401	116	23,390



TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1922-1932, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month										
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	10	5	3	11	7	2	6	5	5	7	7
February.....	8	4	5	10	6	4	5	1	4	6	13
March.....	3	6	3	7	8	2	8	11	3	4	3
April.....	16	15	7	5	6	8	11	8	8	9	4
May.....	12	18	4	9	8	14	11	21	9	7	7
June.....	8	11	17	13	8	8	10	12	8	8	11
July.....	7	5	4	7	12	5	9	4	1	4	20
August.....	8	4	6	6	4	4	14	8	1	6	6
September.....	7	2	7	5	6	4	4	6	12	12	8
October.....	3	3	3	4	4	12	9	7	8	7	11
November.....	4	3	2	7	3	6	8	3	4	7	10
December.....	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	4	8	11
Year.....	89	77	64	86	75	72	96	88	67	86	111

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month										
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	25	14	9	12	9	4	8	7	5	9	12
February.....	27	16	13	13	10	6	8	6	6	9	18
March.....	23	16	9	14	15	7	11	14	4	6	9
April.....	32	23	12	14	14	11	15	13	11	12	9
May.....	33	32	10	17	12	18	18	24	12	14	13
June.....	26	24	24	22	11	15	20	17	10	14	16
July.....	21	17	16	18	15	11	19	8	6	9	29
August.....	25	15	14	16	10	10	20	9	3	11	17
September.....	23	13	10	11	9	8	11	10	12	17	15
October.....	17	12	8	8	8	17	15	9	10	17	16
November.....	15	11	3	11	8	11	16	7	6	12	12
December.....	15	9	3	7	4	9	11	6	8	14	12
Year.....	*104	*86	*70	*87	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67	*88	*116

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	1,159	971	13,885	1,448	626	108	314	970	2,169	688	665
February.....	1,315	2,930	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	1,107	1,756	3,422
March.....	141	327	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	1,592	125	679
April.....	10,931	2,652	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	289	588	50
May.....	1,109	2,311	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694	282	564
June.....	1,365	5,159	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005	637	3,129
July.....	5,183	14,558	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	45	437	4,248
August.....	15,973	998	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40	679	3,089
September.....	1,188	35	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990	3,498	2,422
October.....	313	1,622	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825	759	916
November.....	638	118	78	3,947	184	259	513	116	1,884	477	930
December.....	1,339	350	125	105	57	104	28	773	128	732	2,824
Year.....	40,654	32,031	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	4,663	2,431	14,538	1,331	823	170	444	794	2,169	768	1,117
February.....	3,807	4,271	13,038	3,066	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,959	2,066	3,630
March.....	2,469	1,148	1,024	11,891	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395
April.....	13,165	2,888	8,723	12,156	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386	1,292	1,350
May.....	9,977	3,643	7,996	13,746	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823
June.....	7,645	6,151	12,238	14,871	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190	1,068	4,006
July.....	12,122	17,251	7,535	13,458	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196	836	6,291
August.....	21,464	2,236	8,389	13,430	4,326	6,194	4,582	957	66	847	4,612
September.....	17,314	2,997	6,822	1,297	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458
October.....	3,263	2,149	4,898	705	2,544	3,623	1,930	847	2,240	3,044	2,388
November.....	2,302	1,108	353	4,445	1,133	1,633	1,440	738	2,000	1,681	980
December.....	3,127	893	125	1,802	198	301	277	1,684	723	1,258	2,854
Year.....	*43,775	*34,261	*34,310	*28,949	*23,834	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390

Month	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence										
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	70,364	42,795	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280
February.....	62,483	38,162	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452
March.....	61,438	26,843	9,335	158,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969
April.....	214,407	26,278	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517
May.....	179,397	38,515	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565
June.....	166,493	39,520	158,254	111,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186
July.....	167,218	304,400	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186
August.....	360,062	25,352	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529	9,192	51,815
September.....	94,788	26,248	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992
October.....	50,980	45,761	88,850	8,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554
November.....	46,901	37,376	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338
December.....	54,130	20,500	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146
Year.....	1,528,661	671,750	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000

\* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1932

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Duration in working days
							Em-ployers	Workers	
Logging Lumber workers.....	Campbell River, B.C.	Increase in wages.....	Indefinite (plant closed down).	Indefinite.....	Dec. 3, 1931	(a)	1	36	5
Lumber workers.....	Nipigon District, Ont.	To secure dismissal of workers not joining in previous strike.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 28, 1931	Feb. 9.....	1	100	32
Lumber workers.....	Campbell River, B.C.	Increase in wages and reduction in board.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Feb. 6.....	Mar. 1 (b)	1	75	20
Loggers.....	Goldstream, B.C.	In sympathy with demonstration of unemployed at Victoria, B.C.	Return of workers.....	Indefinite.....	Feb. 27.....	Feb. 29.....	1	60	1
Pulpwood cutters.....	South Porcupine, Ont.	Increase in piece rates.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer, et.	June 4.....	June 27.....	1	37	19
Loggers.....	Nipigon District, Ont.	For increase in wages, reduction in board and improved working conditions.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer, et.	June 10.....	July 31 (c).	1	225	43
Loggers.....	Nipigon District, Ont.	For increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	June 29.....	July 1.....	1	600	1
Pulpwood cutters.....	Nipigon District, Ont.	Increase in wages from 30c. to 35c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	July 18.....	July 19.....	1	50	1
Lumber workers.....	Allanwater (near Sioux Lookout, Ont.)	For increase in wages and reduction in rate for board.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer, et.	Nov. 10.....	Nov. 14.....	1	17	3
Pulpwood cutters.....	Three Nations and Hoyle, Ont.	For increase in wages and reduction in rate for board.	Unterminated.....	.....	Dec. 8.....	.....	1	125	20
Pulpwood cutters.....	Long Lac, Ont.	Increase in wage rate per cord.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Dec. 21.....	Dec. 24.....	1	110	3
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen..... Salmon fishermen.....	Port Pesington District, B.C.	For increase in rate for fish, 1931 rates.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 20.....	July 11.....	6	1,800	18
	Rivers Inlet, B.C.	For increase in rate for fish, 1931 rates.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 10.....	July 17.....	5	1,400	6
	Robb, Alta.	For reinstatement of discharged miner.	Replacement..... and return of workers.	In favour of employer, et.	Dec. 14, 1931	Mar. 31.....	1	75	75
Coal miners.....	Midlandvale, Alta.	Against change in working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 21.....	Jan. 25.....	1	170	3
Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.	To secure equal division of work.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 27.....	Jan. 28.....	1	275 *1	1
Coal miners.....	Bienfait, Sask.	Refusal of several miners to join union.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Jan. 28.....	Jan. 29.....	1	70	1



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1932—Continued

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss, man-working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Con.										
Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.....	To secure equal division of work.	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- ers.	Feb. 2.....	Feb. 8.....	1	325 <sup>22</sup>	1,000	5
Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.....	In sympathy with strike at other mine, Feb. 2.	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- ers.	Feb. 3.....	Feb. 8.....	1	330	800	4
Coal miners.....	Canmore, Alberta...	To secure changes in working conditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Feb. 15.....	Feb. 22.....	1	254 <sup>23</sup>	500	2
Coal miners.....	Bienfait, Sask.....	Against removal of check-weighman.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employ- ers.	Feb. 22.....	Mar. 2.....	1	70	500	8
Coal miners.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	Against discharge of one miner for alleged in- subordination and for equal division of work.	Conciliation, Pre- mier of Alberta.	Compromise.....	Feb. 23.....	Sept. 6.....	1	300	31,800	106
Coal miners.....	Bienfait, Sask.....	For dismissal of miners who had not joined union or paid their dues.	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- ers.	Feb. 23.....	Feb. 24.....	1	25	12	1
Coal miners.....	Bienfait, Sask.....	Arrest of five miners, striking contrary to I.D.I. Act.	Return of workers, and replacement.	In favour of employ- ers.	Feb. 24.....	Feb. 26.....	2	100	200	2
Coal miners.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	In sympathy with strike at Blairmore of Feb. 23.	Conciliation, Pre- mier of Alberta.	Compromise.....	Feb. 24.....	Sept. 6.....	1	330	34,650	105
Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.....	Alleged unfair division of work.	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- ers.	Mar. 18.....	May 26.....	1	325 <sup>24</sup>	17,500	57
Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.....	In sympathy with strike at other mine, Mar. 18.	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- ers.	Mar. 19.....	May 26.....	1	330	18,000	57
Coal miners.....	Joggins, N.S.....	Reduction in wages....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- ers.	May 23.....	June 15.....	1	59 <sup>25</sup>	870	20
Coal miners.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	Against removal of check weighman.	Conciliation, Pro- vincial Deputy Minister of Mines.	In favour of workers	July 4.....	Sept. 8.....	1	215	8,300	39
Coal miners.....	River Hebert, N.S.	For equal division of work.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 14.....	July 18.....	1	220	600	3
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Adjustment in method of computing payment on long wall section.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 25.....	July 26.....	1	700 <sup>26</sup>	700	1
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta...	To maintain check-off from pay for union dues.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 10.....	Aug. 11.....	1	25	25	1
Coal miners.....	Nacmire, Alta.....	Against delay in chang- ing screens, affecting earnings.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Sept. 6.....	Sept. 19.....	1	120	1,320	11
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against change in work- ing conditions for long- wall miners.	Return of workers, pending settlement.	Indefinite.....	Sept. 20.....	Sept. 21.....	1	700	700	1
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against change in work- ing conditions for long- wall miners.	Conciliation, Pro- vincial Dept. of Mines.	Compromise; result of further negotia- tions.	Sept. 29.....	Oct. 12.....	1	700	3,850	11

Coal miners.....	Three Hills, Alta.....	Against decrease in wages following installation of new machinery, and for safer working conditions.	Replacement.....	In favour of employment.	Oct. 1.....	Nov. 11.....	1	25	600	35
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	Against agreement with another union.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 3.....	Oct. 8.....	1	135	675	5
Coal miners.....	Carbon, Alta.....	Increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Oct. 10.....	Oct. 14 (d).....	2	90	240	4
Power plant workers (coal mine) N.S.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Against change in working conditions, causing short time.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employment.	Oct. 15.....	Oct. 16.....	1	28	56	2
Coal miners.....	Carbon, Alta.....	Alleged violation of settlement on Oct. 14.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Nov. 9.....	Nov. 14.....	1	50	150	3
Coal miners.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	For equal division of work.	Return of workers.....	In favour of employment.	Nov. 15.....	Nov. 19.....	1	180	400	4
Coal miners.....	Princeton, B.C.....	For a 10% increase in wages (restoration of previous scale), recognition of union and other changes.	Unterminated.....	.....	Nov. 30.....	.....	2	200	2,800	26
Coal miners.....	Alexo, Alta.....	For increase in wages and improved working conditions.	Return of workers.....	In favour of employment.	Dec. 17.....	Jan. 3, 1933.....	1	36	360	12
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	Demand for dismissal of one miner expelled from union.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Partially successful; miner left.	Dec. 19.....	Dec. 20.....	1	1,233	1,233	1
Coal miners.....	Reserve, N.S.....	To secure more unemployment relief from municipality.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Dec. 21.....	Dec. 23.....	1	700	700	2
Coal miners.....	Princeton, B.C.....	Dismissal of four workers.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Dec. 26.....	Jan. 3, 1933.....	1	145	870	6
MANUFACTURING—										
Rubber Products—										
Rubber factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against an efficiency system alleged to have lowered earnings.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; new system to be reviewed.	June 1.....	June 22.....	1	273 *	4,500	18
Boots and Shoes (leather)—										
Shoe factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Decrease in certain piece rates due to change in work.	Replacement.....	In favour of employment.	Dec. 9.....	Dec. 21.....	1	80	500	10
Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—										
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of worker.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	May 17.....	May 28.....	1	31	310	10
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For restoration of wages temporarily reduced by agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	June 7.....	June 13.....	1	30	150	5½
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Reduction in wages and sending work out.	Replacement.....	In favour of employment.	July 4.....	Aug. 1.....	1	24	500	24
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	To secure discharge of foreman.	Replacement.....	In favour of employment.	July 12.....	Aug. 1 (c).....	1	39	500	17
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Reduction in wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	July 19.....	Sept. 2.....	67	800	12,000	30
								924	13,460	



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1932.—Continued

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss, man-working days	Duration in working days
							Em-ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING— <i>Con. Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> Women's clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout; violation of union agreement in regard to closing down parts of factory.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Nov. 19, 1931.	Jan. 23, 1932.	2	200	2,500	18
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure continuance of union agreement.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 17.	1	35	70	2
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Reduction in staff.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	Compromise.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 30.	1	20	160	8
Women's clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Decrease in piece rates.	Replacement.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 25.	Mar. 1.	1	10	200	31
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Against a 10% reduction in wages and to retain closed shop.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	Compromise; 10% reduction in wages accepted and retention of closed shop.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 22.	60	1,500	2,500	2
Weavers.	Renfrew, Ont.	Decrease in piece rates.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 29.	1	50	369	8
Cap and millinery workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Reduction in wages.	Replacement.	In favour of employers.	April 9.	April 18.	1	7	40	7
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	A 25% reduction in piece rates.	Return of workers (partial).	In favour of employers.	May 2.	June 1.	1	100	2,000	25
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Reduction in number of piece rates following introduction of new machinery.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	May 19.	June 20.	1	200	5,000	27
Women's clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Dismissal of worker.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employers.	June 3.	June 20 (e)	1	16	200	14
Women's clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	To maintain division of work and wage scale as per union agreement.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	June 7.	July 18.	1	26	800	33½
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition and against dismissal of union members.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	July 11.	July 21.	1	138	1,173	8½
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition, and against dismissal of union members.	Negotiations.	In favour of employers.	July 15.	Aug. 31.	1	12	400	40
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Against reduction in staff and alleged discrimination due to union activity.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	July 15.	Aug. 29.	1	12	400	38
Men's clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against a reduction in wages and for union recognition.	Negotiations.	Compromise; wage reduction modified and union recognized.	July 19.	Sept. 12.	1	23	781	46
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For recognition of new union.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	July 20.	July 27.	1	285	1,700	6
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For recognition of new union.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	July 26.	July 27.	1	40	40	1

Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For recognition of new union.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	July 28....	Aug. 15....	1	75	900	144
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Against certain wage reductions.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	July 29....	Aug. 15 (b)	3	100	1,000	14
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For recognition of union.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	Aug. 4....	Aug. 18....	100	3,000	25,000	12
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 19....	Aug. 25....	1	10 *	50	5
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	Sept. 26....	Oct. 3....	1	45	270	6
Shirt factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For restoration of wage scale reduced temporarily.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Oct. 4....	Oct. 11....	1	180	900	5
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Decrease in piece rates.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employers.	Oct. 14....	Oct. 15....	1	10	10	1
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Against dismissal of union workers and for union recognition.	Unterminated.		Oct. 15....		1	40	2,000	66
Textile factory workers.	Woodstock, Ont.	Against change in working conditions and for 10 p.c. increase in wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employers; workers to try out new conditions.	Oct. 17....	Oct. 18....	1	243	365	14
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Against employment of members of another union.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Oct. 24....	Oct. 25....	1	75	75	1
Textile factory workers.	Hespeler, Ont.	Decrease in wages of 10 p.c.	Negotiations.	Compromise; partial decrease for the higher paid workers.	Nov. 7....	Nov. 7....	1	188	42	4
Textile factory workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Against introduction of efficiency system.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Dec. 6....	Dec. 6....	1	100	50	4
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>										
Compositors (News and Job)....	Saskatoon, Sask.	Decrease of 10 p.c. in wages.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Dec. 15....	May 2, 1932 (b)	1	41	2,000	102
Lithographers.	Toronto, Ont.	Decrease in wages.	Replacement.	In favour of employers.	April 15....	Oct. 18 (f)	1	7	1,095	156
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>										
Box factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	A 10 p.c. reduction in wages.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers.	June 2....	June 16....	1	37	444	12
Box factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged discrimination when re-hiring strikers involved in previous dispute.	Conciliation, Secretary of provincial Dept. of Labour.	Compromise.	June 21....	June 25....	1	37	1,000	28
Shingle weavers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Decrease in wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	July 6....	July 11....	1	50	150	3
Shingle mill workers.	New Westminster, B.C.	For increase in wages and for union agreement.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour and Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour.	Compromise; increase in wages but no signed agreement.	July 12....	Aug. 5....	1	40	500	21
Shingle mill workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Against discharge of workers and to secure a 10 p.c. increase in wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	Aug. 15....	Aug. 17....	1	50	100	2
Shingle mill workers.	Ebunne, B.C.	For dismissal of foreman and against new rules.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 7....	Sept. 12....	1	37	90	24



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1932—Continued

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss, man- working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
<b>MANUFACTURING—Continued</b> <i>Textiles, clothing, etc.—</i> Sawmill workers..... Shingle mill workers..... Shingle mill workers..... Lumber mill workers..... Shingle mill workers..... Upholsterers.....	South Westminster, B.C.	Increase in wages.....	Return of workers.	In favour of employ- ers.	Sept. 13....	Sept. 29....	1	100	1,000	13½
	Donairdy Road, B.C.	Misunderstanding over an increase in wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Oct. 6....	Oct. 8....	1	50	100	2
	Ruskin, B.C.	Increase in wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Oct. 17....	Oct. 20....	1	40	120	3
	New Westminster, B.C.	Increase in wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Nov. 11....	Nov. 15....	1	190	475	2½
	Ruskin, B.C.	Decrease in wages of 20 p.c.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; 7½ p.c. decrease enforced.	Nov. 18....	Nov. 21....	1	27	40	1½
	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure definite piece rates for new work.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Nov. 21....	Nov. 29....	1	10	70	7
<b>Metal Products—</b> Buffers and polishers..... Steel workers (sign work).....	Oshawa, Ont.	For day wages instead of piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Nov. 22....	Nov. 24....	1	12	18	1½
	Toronto, Ont.	Decrease in wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Nov. 28....	Dec. 1....	1	6	18	3
	Toronto, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Sept. 10....	Oct. 3....	1	20	380	19
	Riviere-a-Pierre, P.Q.	For payment of overdue wages.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Dec. 1....	Dec. 5....	1	40	120	3
<b>Non-metallic Minerals—</b> Granite cutters.....  <b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Bricklayers and carpenters.....  Plumbers.....  Carpenters..... Building trades.....  Plumbers..... Plumbers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers	Sept. 10....	Oct. 3....	1	20	380	19
	Vancouver, B.C.	A 15 p.c. reduction in wages; carpenters from \$1.00 to 85c., brick- layers from \$1.35 to \$1.18½ per hour.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	Partially successful; carpenters' rate unchanged, brick- layers' rate \$1.22 per hour.	Jan. 18....	Feb. 3....	4	85	1,190	14
	Saskatoon, Sask.	To maintain local union rate for employment by outside contractor.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	April 11....	May 9....	1	7	161	3
	Toronto, Ont.	To maintain union rate for overtime work.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	April 20....	April 28....	1	29	140	5½
	Halifax, N.S.	Against reductions in wages.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	In favour of employ- ers; 10 p.c. deduc- tion for 12 months.	May 2....	May 12....	21	79	521	9
	Calgary, Alta.	Reduction in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.00 per hour.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: \$1.05 per hour.	May 2....	May 6....	30	45	450	10
<b>Plumbers.....</b>	Edmonton, Alta.	Decrease in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.00 per hour.	Conciliation, Dept. of Labour.	Compromise: \$1.05 per hour.	May 9....	May 20....	22	50	400	9½

Plumbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Against a reduction in wages from \$1.30 to \$1.00 per hour, and for a 33-hour week.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: \$1.05 per hour and 40-hour week.	June 1..... July 7.....	19	48	1,200	30
Carpenters.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	To maintain union rate of wages.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	July 19..... July 25 (b).	1	14	70	5
							357	4,132	
Other—							700	3,000	4½
Sewer construction labourers (a)	Verdun, P. Q.....	For an increase in wage rate from 30c. to 40c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 30..... Oct. 6.....	1	250	125	½
Sewer construction labourers (a)	Verdun, P. Q.....	For more hours of work per week in order to increase earnings.	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- er.	Nov. 2..... Nov. 2.....	1	950	3,125	
Service—							3	39	13
Recreational—									
Motion picture projectionists...	Winnipeg, Man.....	Alleged lockout against maintenance of union wages and working conditions.	Replacement by members of another union.	In favour of employ- er.	Feb. 27..... Mar. 14.....	1	24	200	12
Pin boys (bowling alley).....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Decrease in piece rates.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	Mar. 7..... Mar. 21.....	1	4	28	7
Motion picture projectionists...	Edmonton, Alta.....	To maintain union conditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er.	Aug. 2..... Sept. 12 (b)	1	4	48	12
Motion picture projectionists...	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Alleged lockout against maintenance of union wages and working conditions.	Replacement by members of another union.	In favour of employ- er.	Aug. 29..... Sept. 12 (b)	1	35	315	
Business and personal—							7	14	2
Waitresses.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Reduction in wages and longer hours.	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er.	July 16..... July 18.....	1	55	83	1½
Barbers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Decrease in wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 5..... Dec. 6.....	52	62	97	

(a) Company suspended operations at the end of December, 1931.

(b) Employment conditions no longer affected; union continued strike for some time.

(c) Lapsed.

(d) Forty miners in one mine out for one day, returning October 11, 1932.

(e) Date of replacement and return of workers not known.

(f) Strikers had been substantially replaced soon after commencement of dispute; however, negotiations continued, also union strike pay.

(a) Municipal unemployment relief work.

\*1 50 workers indirectly affected.

\*2 50 " "

\*3 114 " "

\*4 50 " "

\*5 3 workers indirectly affected.

\*6 50 " "

\*7 300 " "

\*8 150 " "



## Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries during 1932

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is, the number of "man-working-days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

The following notes give information as to the more important disputes in each country in the year 1932.

### Great Britain

Disputes in the cotton manufacturing industry in 1932 accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the total time loss for all industries in Great Britain.

In the weaving section of this industry in Lancashire, a strike lasting two weeks and involving 4,000 workers occurred at Burnley in February over the introduction of the "more looms per weaver" system which was then temporarily abandoned. Later, in June, the general wages and hours agreement for Lancashire was terminated after notice from

the employers and wage reductions were made in different mills which resulted in a number of strikes; the principal one at Burnley involving 22,000 workers began July 25. Negotiations for a new general agreement for this section of the industry were unsuccessful, due chiefly to a disagreement over the re-employment of all strikers, and a general stoppage of work began August 27, involving 145,000 workers in Lancashire and parts of Yorkshire. A settlement was reached September 27 through conciliation by the Ministry of Labour and an agreement was signed providing for re-employment of strikers and reductions in wages of about 8½ per cent (which is a compromise in the wage rates proposed by each party), and provision for the "more looms per weaver" system to be further negotiated. Following these further negotiations, an agreement was signed January 2, 1933, covering certain types of cloth which provides for the six looms per weaver system instead of four looms per weaver which was previously worked.

In the spinning section of this industry in Lancashire, the general agreement was terminated December 31, 1931, but with few exceptions no changes were made until notices of wage reductions were given in August. Joint negotiations were unsuccessful until, in October, through the mediation of the Ministry of Labour, an agreement was reached between representatives of the parties providing for a wage reduction of 7.67 per cent in wages. This was later rejected by the union and there was a stoppage of work involving 130,000 workers between October 31 and November 5, when the unions decided to ratify the agreement previously reached and work was resumed November 7.

### Belgium

A strike of coal miners began in the Mons district about the end of June and later extended to other coal fields to put an end to reductions in wages and to secure better division of work. The dispute lasted until September 7, when an agreement was reached through conciliation by the Minister of Labour providing for a small increase in wages with provision for committees to consider the wages question and the rotation of work. This dispute involved in all about 130,000 coal miners and also 36,000 workers in other industries who took part in short sympathetic strikes in July.

### Czechoslovakia

In the northwestern Bohemian and in the Moravian Ostrau coal fields, strikes involving 30,000 coal miners began on and after March 23 against the dismissal of large num-

bers of miners and reductions in wages. Settlements were reached in the Moravian Ostrau district at the end of March providing for the withdrawal of the dismissal notices but for decreases in wages of from 4 to 12 per cent. In the northwestern Bohemian district a similar settlement was made April 19 through negotiations between the two parties with the assistance of Government officials.

### Denmark

About 4,000 employees of bacon factories were involved in a lockout from April 29 to May 11, when work was resumed with a reduction in wages of approximately 3 per cent.

### France

Several thousand workers in the wool textile industry at Vienne, Isère, were on strike from March 1 to April 22, when a settlement was made with a wage reduction of about 7 per cent.

### Germany

An order of the Federal Government was issued in September which permitted employers to reduce wage rates as the number of their employees was increased or in order to keep their establishments in operation, notwithstanding existing industrial agreements. A number of strikes occurred in protest against this in September and October. In some cases these strikes resulted in the postponement of the reductions. In December, a new Government repealed this order except for special cases.

### Netherlands

A strike in the textile industry of the Twente district was in progress from December 14, 1931, to April 4, 1932, when work was resumed under the wage reductions proposed by employers, although they agreed to postpone the reductions for several weeks.

### Poland

Following the findings of an arbitration committee which provided for a reduction in wages of 8 per cent, a strike in the Dombrowa and Cracow coal fields involving between 20,000 and 40,000 men lasted from February 18 to March 17 when it was called off, the reduction in wages having been accepted by the miners.

### Sweden

When negotiations before the State Conciliation Commission failed, employers in the paper-pulp industry proposed to reduce piece rate wages by 12 per cent and time rate wages by 6 per cent and a strike affecting 3,500 work-

ers began February 23. Later, other employers closed down their establishments involving a further 5,500 workers and by April 11 the dispute became general when the union called out another 5,000 workers, making a total of 14,000 workers involved. On July 5, an agreement was reached based on the proposals of the State Conciliator and work resumed with a reduction in wages of 7 per cent, and, except where specially provided in local agreements, a discontinuance of free housing and free wood.

### United States

After the expiration of a number of wage agreements in the bituminous coal fields of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois on March 31, when no further agreements were reached, work was discontinued at the mines affected in Illinois and Indiana, and in Ohio and West Virginia the miners came out on strike April 1. The total number of miners in these disputes was variously reported as between 20,000 and 100,000. In Illinois, agreements were reached in July with some employers and in October with others reducing the basic wage from \$6.10 to \$5 per day. In September an agreement was reached in Indiana providing for a wage reduction of 25 per cent, and in Ohio for a basic wage rate of \$3.28 per day. Disorders continued to occur throughout the year at mines where agreements had not been reached and the situation was further complicated in some fields by dissension between rival unions.

During March, a two weeks' strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania occurred in certain mines and involved about 12,000 workers. The demand was for equal distribution of work but the strike was called off April 1.

A dispute affecting 30,000 workers in the building trades in New York City was in progress from May 1 to June 16, when a settlement was reached providing for a reduction in wages of approximately 15 per cent, a compromise between the wage rates demanded by each party.

When they failed to reach a new agreement with employers after the expiration of their agreement at the end of 1931, about 25,000 ladies' garment workers in the dressmaking section of the industry in New York City went on strike on February 16. On March 4, a two-year agreement was signed with only minor changes from the previous one.

A strike of 20,000 men's clothing workers in New York City was in effect from August 4 to August 8 when through the conciliation of the Department of Labour an agreement was signed.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1932

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
CANADA				BELGIUM			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(b)	(e)	
1919.....	336	148,915	3,400,942	1919.....	372	164,030	
1920.....	322	60,327	799,524	1920.....	517	296,192	
1921.....	168	28,257	1,048,914	1921.....	258	127,293	
1922.....	104	43,775	1,528,661	1922.....	172	85,605	
1923.....	86	34,261	671,750	1923.....	168	126,278	
1924.....	70	34,310	1,295,054	1924.....	188	84,447	
1925.....	87	28,949	1,193,281	1925.....	112	81,988	
1926.....	77	23,834	266,601	1926.....	140	77,368	
1927.....	74	22,299	152,570	1927.....	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928.....	98	17,581	224,212	1928.....	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929.....	90	12,946	152,080	1929.....	165	60,557	799,117
1930.....	67	13,768	91,797	1930.....	93	64,718	781,646
1931.....	88	10,738	204,238	1931.....	74	20,024	399,037
1932.....	116	23,390	255,000				
1932-Jan.....	7	1,117	8,280	CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
1932-Feb.....	13	3,630	10,452		(c)	(e)	(e)
1932-Mar.....	3	1,395	15,969	1921.....	454	207,201	2,043,628
1932-April.....	4	1,350	28,517	1922.....	313	320,955	3,770,304
1932-May.....	7	1,823	30,565	1923.....	256	198,468	4,593,090
1932-June.....	11	4,006	40,186	1924.....	338	93,598	1,295,149
1932-July.....	20	6,291	40,186	1925.....	273	108,761	1,581,569
1932-Aug.....	6	4,612	51,815	1926.....	170	47,030	651,686
1932-Sept.....	8	3,458	7,992	1927.....	211	168,281	1,451,525
1932-Oct.....	11	2,388	9,554	1928.....	285	99,623	1,695,103
1932-Nov.....	10	980	2,338	1929.....	235	60,636	1,619,814
1932-Dec.....	11	2,854	9,146	1930.....	159	28,073	391,560
				1931.....	227	45,970	509,636
AUSTRALIA				DENMARK			
	(c)	(e)	(f)		(a)	(e)	
1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,226	1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065	1920 (n).....	243	21,965	690,089
1921.....	624	120,198	956,617	1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922.....	445	100,263	858,685	1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977	1923.....	58	1,941	19,677
1924.....	504	132,569	918,646	1924.....	71	9,758	175,090
1925.....	499	154,599	1,128,570	1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261	1926.....	32	1,050	23,000
1927.....	441	157,581	1,713,581	1927.....	17	2,851	119,000
1928.....	287	82,349	777,278	1928.....	11	469	11,000
1929.....	259	88,293	4,671,478	1929.....	22	1,040	41,283
1930.....	183	51,972	1,511,241	1930.....	37	5,349	144,000
1931.....	134	34,541	245,991	1931.....	16	3,692	246,000
1932-1st Quarter.....	41	7,741	41,248				
1932-2nd Quarter.....	26	3,988	21,549	ESTHONIA			
AUSTRIA					(d)	(e)	
	(d)	(e)	(e)	1921.....	53	5,156	7,860
1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800	1922.....	29	5,263	42,162
1920.....	335	185,070	1,804,628	1923.....	35	3,492	10,299
1921.....	460	221,482		1924.....	16	1,568	4,851
1922.....	420	228,425	1,836,086	1925.....	16	904	2,539
1923.....	320	155,668	1,614,156	1926.....	14	660	1,196
1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158	1927.....	5	218	3,067
1925.....	325	66,948	1,166,818	1928.....	5	1,098	40,336
1926.....	204	21,943	297,684	1929.....	16	1,915	6,395
1927.....	216	35,300	686,560	1930.....	7	154	338
1928.....	266	38,290	658,024				
1929.....	226	30,416	388,336	FINLAND			
1930.....	88	7,173	49,373		(a)	(g)	
1931.....	68	10,264	132,757	1919.....	39	4,065	160,130
BULGARIA				1920.....	146	21,001	455,588
	(a)	(e)		1921.....	76	6,251	119,868
1922.....	193	15,396	297,776	1922.....	53	9,840	252,374
1923.....	59	2,640	22,600	1923.....	50	7,588	261,474
1924.....	0	0	0	1924.....	31	3,121	51,049
1925.....	3	83		1925.....	38	2,921	113,024
1926.....	3	372		1926.....	72	10,230	386,355
1927.....	23	2,708	57,196	1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928.....	21	414		1928.....	71	27,226	502,236
1929.....	39	20,081		1929.....	26	2,443	74,887
1930.....	15	1,588		1930.....	11	1,673	12,120
				1931.....	1	53	100

## TRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1932—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
FRANCE (o)				BRITISH INDIA			
	(a)	(e)			(c)	(g)	
1919.....	2,111	1,211,242	18,110,353	1921.....	396	600,351	6,984,426
1920.....	1,911	1,462,228	24,247,132	1922.....	278	435,434	3,972,727
1921.....	570	451,854	8,047,742	1923.....	213	301,044	5,051,704
1922.....	694	300,583	3,197,619	1924.....	133	312,462	8,730,918
1923.....	1,114	365,868	5,391,706	1925.....	134	270,423	12,578,129
1924.....	1,083	274,865	3,863,182	1926.....	128	186,811	1,097,478
1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563	1927.....	129	131,655	2,019,970
1926.....	1,660	349,309	4,072,163	1928.....	203	506,851	31,647,404
1927.....	396	110,458	1,046,019	1929.....	141	532,016	12,165,691
1928.....	816	204,116	6,376,675	1930.....	148	196,301	2,261,731
1929.....	1,256	220,944		1931.....	166	203,008	2,408,000
1930.....	1,220	324,916		1932—1st Quarter.....	25	42,170	332,345
1931.....	261	35,740		2nd Quarter.....	35	29,276	332,588
1932—Jan.....	22	1,981					
Feb.....	35	13,047					
Mar.....	43	9,219					
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND				IRISH FREE STATE			
	(a)	(f)			(a)	(g)	
1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000	1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734
1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000	1924.....	104	16,403	301,705
1921.....	763	1,770,000	85,870,000	1925.....	86	6,855	293,792
1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000	1926.....	57	3,455	85,345
1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000	1927.....	53	2,312	64,020
1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000	1928.....	52	2,190	54,292
1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000	1929.....	53	4,533	101,397
1926.....	323	2,751,000	162,233,000	1930.....	83	3,410	77,417
1927.....	308	114,200	1,174,000	1931.....	60	5,431	310,199
1928.....	302	124,300	1,405,000				
1929.....	431	532,100	8,283,000				
1930.....	422	308,700	4,399,000				
1931.....	419	491,800	6,985,000				
1932.....	384	381,600	6,488,000				
1932—Jan.....	30	18,300	217,000				
Feb.....	29	18,500	178,000				
Mar.....	32	5,600	26,000				
April.....	35	12,500	58,000				
May.....	31	13,900	96,000				
June.....	46	12,300	77,000				
July.....	30	40,400	248,000				
Aug.....	37	144,900	1,261,000				
Sept.....	24	153,100	3,325,000				
Oct.....	28	130,000	213,000				
Nov.....	17	136,100	714,000				
Dec.....	13	5,200	57,000				
HUNGARY				ITALY (p)			
	(d)	(g)			(d) (k)	(g)	
1926.....	57	9,618	52,003	1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1927.....	84	24,803	294,941	1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1928.....	31	10,289	131,174	1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209
1929.....	63	15,065	149,204	1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442
1930.....	35	6,000	80,000	1923.....	214	73,248	447,437
GERMANY				JAPAN			
	(b)	(e)	(e)		(d)	(g)	
1919.....	4,068	2,143,605	35,132,412	1921.....	246	58,225	
1920.....	4,392	1,561,735	17,702,800	1922.....	250	41,503	
1921.....	4,788	1,540,351	26,316,390	1923.....	270	36,259	
1922.....	5,201	1,969,263	28,894,434	1924.....	333	54,526	638,363
1923.....	2,162	1,769,386	14,138,821	1925.....	816	89,387	361,225
1924.....	2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143	1926.....	1,260	127,267	122,292
1925.....	1,766	758,071	16,855,856	1927.....	383	46,672	791,599
1926.....	383	99,227	1,271,884	1928.....	393	43,337	578,465
1927.....	871	493,680	5,936,006	1929.....	571	77,281	
1928.....	763	723,415	19,481,258	1930.....	900	79,791	
1929.....	441	223,878	4,372,907	1931.....	998	64,536	980,054
1930.....	366	213,931					
1931.....	504	172,723					
1932—1st Quarter.....	82	12,580	108,721				
				LATVIA			
					(d)	(g)	
				1924.....	87	9,523	95,988
				1925.....	53	3,224	24,552
				1926.....	53	5,065	63,908
				1927.....	95	5,273	60,267
				1928.....	179	13,431	62,254
				1929.....	362	26,462	45,838
				1930.....	38	1,547	12,077
				1931.....	42	2,903	14,261



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1932—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
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MEXICO				PHILIPPINES			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1922.....	197	63,000	292,399	1922.....	24	14,956	.....
1923.....	146	54,396	601,466	1923.....	26	8,331	.....
1924.....	138	29,244	595,491	1924.....	20	6,784	.....
1925.....	51	27,614	.....	1925.....	23	9,936	.....
1926.....	24	47,133	.....	1926.....	27	7,279	.....

NETHERLANDS				POLAND			
	(a)	(e)			(a)	(e)	
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700	1921.....	704	510,499	.....
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900	1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744
1921.....	299	47,700	1,383,700	1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300	1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500	1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100	1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133
1925.....	262	31,700	780,860	1927.....	602	231,799	2,425,898
1926.....	212	9,100	281,300	1928.....	729	346,140	2,734,062
1927.....	216	12,200	203,900	1929.....	493	218,801	1,042,039
1928.....	195	15,380	637,600	1930.....	319	50,439	329,001
1929.....	214	20,330	984,100	1931.....	344	104,440	618,000
1930.....	204	10,260	273,000				
1931.....	200	27,050	856,100				

NEW ZEALAND				ROUMANIA			
	(b)	(f)	(f)		(d)	(e)	
*1919.....	45	4,030	.....	1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402
1920.....	77	15,138	54,735	1921.....	119	19,475	80,596
1921.....	77	10,433	119,208	1922.....	219	22,819	306,726
1922.....	58	6,414	93,456	1923.....	122	17,274	291,045
1923.....	49	7,162	201,812	1924.....	88	11,749	212,365
1924.....	34	14,815	89,105	1925.....	73	19,857	209,891
1925.....	83	9,905	74,552	1926.....	88	20,442	326,086
1926.....	59	6,264	.....	1927.....	51	6,504	58,291
1927.....	36	4,384	10,395	1928.....	57	10,801	109,666
1928.....	41	9,822	22,817	1929.....	127	31,456	411,572
1929.....	49	7,831	26,808	1930.....	101	17,337	184,002
1930.....	45	5,632	33,223	1931.....	71	12,370	185,000
1931.....	24	6,356	48,486				
1932—1st 9 months....	17	8,297	65,953				

NORWAY				SOUTH AFRICA			
	(d)	(g)			(a)	(g)	
1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742	1919.....	47	23,799	537,138
1922.....	26	2,168	91,380	1920.....	66	105,658	839,415
1923.....	57	24,965	796,274	1921.....	25	9,892	112,357
1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,386	1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508
1925.....	84	13,752	666,650	1923.....	2	50	740
1926.....	113	51,487	2,204,365	1924.....	7	1,856	10,129
1927.....	96	22,456	1,374,089	1925.....	0	0	0
1928.....	63	8,042	363,844	1926.....	3	768	890
1929.....	73	4,796	196,704	1927.....	12	5,158	9,126
1930.....	94	4,652	240,454	1928.....	10	5,746	10,535
1931.....	82	59,524	7,585,832	1929.....	10	2,962	.....
				1930.....			

PALESTINE				SPAIN			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(e)	
1922.....	9	.....	2,017	1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278
1923.....	21	.....	6,705	1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762
1924.....	46	.....	24,025	1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299
1925.....	61	.....	33,302	1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567
1926.....	21	.....	8,863	1923.....	411	120,658	3,027,026
1927.....	20	562	13,469	1924.....	155	28,744	604,512
1928.....	22	886	4,379	1925.....	164	60,120	839,934
1929.....	45	679	8,773	1926.....	93	21,851	247,223
				1927.....	107	70,616	1,311,891
				1928.....	87	70,024	771,213
				1929.....	96	55,576	313,065

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1932—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SWEDEN				YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900	1922.....	220	29,141	486,392
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500	1923.....	335	13,232	159,300
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300	1924.....	60	5,155	76,337
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580	1925.....	44	7,483	110,600
1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390	1926.....	46	10,979	157,485
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500	1927.....	78	7,588	239,183
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700				
1926.....	206	52,891	1,711,200	UNITED STATES			
1927.....	189	9,477	400,000		(a)	(e) (l)	
1928.....	201	71,461	4,835,000	1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	
1929.....	180	12,678	667,000	1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	
1930.....	261	20,751	1,021,000	1921.....	2,385	1,099,247	
1931.....	193	40,899	2,627,000	1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	
				1923.....	1,553	756,534	
SWITZERLAND				1924.....	1,249	654,641	
	(d)	(e)		1925.....	1,301	428,416	
1919.....	237	21,294		1926.....	1,035	329,592	
1920.....	184	13,989		1927 (m).....	734	349,434	37,799,394
1921.....	55	2,786		1928.....	629	357,145	31,556,947
1922.....	104	10,340		1929.....	903	230,463	9,975,213
1923.....	44	3,567		1930.....	653	158,114	2,730,368
1924.....	70	6,741		1931.....	894	279,299	6,386,183
1925.....	42	3,299			(a)		
1926.....	35	2,721		1932-Jan.....	79	11,105	117,298
1927.....	26	2,053	34,160	Feb.....	50	31,140	417,966
1928.....	45	5,474	98,015	Mar.....	51	31,966	685,949
1929.....	39	4,661	99,608	April.....	73	17,707	572,121
1930.....	31	6,397	265,695	May.....	79	43,403	1,220,202
1931.....	25	4,746	73,975	June.....	64	16,010	927,996
				July.....	58	19,657	700,985
URUGUAY				Aug.....	72	27,749	728,201
	(d)	(g)		Sept.....	161	16,676	536,262
1919.....	65	18,491	581,995	Oct.....	42	9,197	137,018
1920.....	193	16,303	645,864	Nov.....	23	3,683	106,135
1921.....	146	2,958	83,690				
1922.....	35	5,819	149,050				
1923.....	114	1,117	43,044				
1924.....	22	858	21,552				
1925.....	11	268	10,646				
1926.....	5	600	11,952				
1927.....	13	4,737					
1928.....	3	289					

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics, are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1923, strikes have been illegal and none have been officially reported.

In Italy sickness insurance is, in theory, compulsory only for seamen and airmen and workers in the new provinces; but the Legislative Decree of May 6, 1928, regulating collective labour agreements lays down that such agreements will not be approved or published unless they contain definite provision for the protection of workers in case of sickness. As a result, mutual sickness insurance funds have been set up in accordance with the principles laid down in the Labour Charter. Their establishment was based on agreements concluded, with the assistance of the Minister of Corporation, between the employers' and workers' organizations.

The final Report of the California State Unemployment Commission to the Governor and Legislature recommends the following emergency measures: a five-day week and six-hour day on all public works, whether executed directly by the State or by contract; a five-day working week in the conduct of all State business, so far as is practicable, in order that employment may be given to as many employees as possible, it being made the duty of the head of each department, subject to the approval of the Governor, to arrange and assign the work of his department, within the budget limitation, so that employees may work not more than five days in each calendar week.



## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Manufacturers of Fruit Baskets Plead Guilty to Combine Charges

**P**LEAS of guilty were entered at Hamilton before Mr. Justice Logie on January 26 by fifteen principal representatives of the fruit basket industry, charged with offences under the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. Fines of \$100 were imposed on each. The fifteen persons sentenced were members of the following ten firms manufacturing baskets and other containers for fresh fruits and vegetables:

The Oakville Basket Company, Limited, Oakville.

Merritt Brothers, Grimsby.

Canada Wood Products Company, St. Thomas.

Glover Basket Company, Limited, Burlington.

H. H. Farrell and Sons, Limited, Grimsby.

The Forest Basket Company, Limited, Forest.

A Hewson and Son, Grimsby.

Beamsville Basket and Veneer Company, Limited, Beamsville.

The Minesing Basket Company, Minesing.

Gull River Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay.

Each of the accused was indicted under nine counts, five of which were laid under the Combines Investigation Act and four under the Criminal Code, Section 498. The charges in the indictment related to the fixing of common prices, the enhancing of prices and the lessening of competition by agreements among manufacturers of fruit and vegetable baskets, berry boxes, meat baskets and other containers and related products. The price agreements of members of the combine were enforced mainly by the operation of a sales quota plan under an organization known as the Canadian Basket Pool, consisting of twelve firms manufacturing baskets in Ontario and supplying the greater part of the Canadian output of these products.

The prosecution of the combine followed an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act completed early in 1932. George W. Ballard, K.C., County Crown Attorney at Hamilton, conducted the prosecution, assisted by H. F. Hazell, Hamilton. Mr. J. M. Bullen of Toronto appeared as counsel for the accused. A true bill against fifteen individuals, and five basket companies of which certain of these individuals were members, was returned by a grand jury at Hamilton on January 21.

The case, which was expected to involve a lengthy trial, ended suddenly without trial when the fifteen accused appeared before Mr. Justice Logie at the Assizes at Hamilton on January 26, pleaded guilty to two counts under the Act and two counts under the Criminal

Code, and were fined immediately. The remaining charges were dropped by the Crown. The four counts admitted by the accused members dealt with combining to prevent or lessen competition and to enhance prices unreasonably and against the public interest.

The twelve firms which were members of the Canadian Basket Pool sold over 95 per cent of the fruit and vegetable baskets produced in Ontario, with practically no competition from outside the province. Total sales coming under the regulation of the Pool amounted to approximately one million dollars a year. The Basket Pool commenced to operate in 1930 and discontinued in 1932 to await the outcome of the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act and the subsequent prosecution.

### Investigation into Alleged Combine of Distributors of British Anthracite Coal

Hearings in the investigation of an alleged combine in the importation and distribution of Welsh and Scotch anthracite coal were held throughout December and January. The opening of the inquiry was reported in the December LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1258. Up to the end of January some twenty-two witnesses had been examined at Montreal in twenty-one days of hearings. Evidence was taken for four days at the city of Quebec in January, where eighteen witnesses were heard, and on January 31 hearings in Toronto were commenced. The investigation is being conducted by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act. No public sessions were held in December or January, all witnesses being examined in private in accordance with the normal method of procedure laid down by the Combines Investigation Act. It was expected that the taking of evidence would be completed in February.

The value of Canada's mineral production in 1932 is estimated at \$182,701,000 as compared with \$228,029,018 in 1931, according to a report just issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, Canada. Metals as a group totalled \$103,133,000 as compared with \$118,524,439 in 1931; non-metals including coal, natural gas, petroleum, asbestos, gypsum, salt, magnesite, sodium sulphate and many minor minerals were valued at \$56,779,000 as against \$65,346,284, a drop of 13 per cent from the previous year; and owing to the decrease in construction work throughout the Dominion during the past year the value of the output of clay products, cement, lime, stone and sand and gravel totalled \$22,789,000 as compared with \$44,158,295 during 1931.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary of Administration During Fourth Quarter of 1932 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156; as amended by statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the fourth quarter of 1932, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar information bringing the statistics down to September 30, 1932, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. The Act made provision for the establish-

ment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. The provinces now participating in Old Age Pensions are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The Northwest Territories are also within the scheme. The New Brunswick legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1932.

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskat- chewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at December 31, 1932....	5,105	6,945	8,032	42,315	8,113	6	70,516
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 92	\$18 73	\$19 38	\$18 29	\$18 34	\$20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.69%	1.00%	1.15%	1.23%	0.88%	0.06%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.93%	3.00%	2.57%	4.11%	1.91%	.95%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	36.11%	33.37%	44.59%	29.93%	46.02%	6.45%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during third quarter of fiscal year 1932-33 (Period October 1-December 31, 1932)....	\$283,883 48	\$397,245 19	\$460,296 64	\$2,938,356 34	\$431,972 97	\$401 25	\$4,512,155 87
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$212,404 49	\$294,833 32	\$345,222 49	\$2,202,363 67	\$323,979 73	\$401 25	\$3,379,204 95
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during three quarters of fiscal year 1932-33 (Period April 1-December 31, 1932)....	\$814,424 53	\$1,167,670 97	\$1,338,798 60	\$7,435,639 43	\$1,333,593 00	\$1,120 68	\$12,091,247 21
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$610,423 29	\$873,465 01	\$1,004,098 96	\$5,568,017 19	\$1,000,125 31	\$1,120 68	\$9,057,250 4
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to December 31, 1932	\$2,668,408 72	\$5,859,898 82	\$5,898,572 08	\$25,729,215 37	\$5,560,110 81	\$4,784 23	\$45,720,990 03
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$1,638,508 12	\$3,375,691 22	\$3,454,572 40	\$15,480,623 93	\$3,294,935 27	\$4,784 23	\$27,249,115 17

\*These percentages are based on the figures of the Decennial Census, 1931.



the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year; and in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioners residence in these provinces bears to twenty years. The administration of old

age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure. Accordingly new agreements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act were completed recently, as stated in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1932, page 517. That issue also contained the text of the Old Age Pensions regulations, as recently revised. Arrears resulting from the increase of the Dominion contribution were paid to the provinces back to November 1, 1931; and the payments by the Dominion for the current year are on the basis of 75 per cent of the total expenditure on old age pensions.

### Conditions in the Nursing Profession in United States

The Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools, a body appointed by medical, nursing and public health organizations in the United States, recently published a report giving the results of a recent investigation into the position of the nursing profession. The committee found that conditions were as follows:—

The supply of active graduate nurses in the United States is increasing far more rapidly than the general population.

There is serious unemployment among nurses. This unemployment grows worse yearly.

Yet there are shortages of nurses in some fields. (a) Geographic distribution is uneven. Nurses tend to live in cities and avoid the country. They are apt to be found near good hospitals, and not apt to be found in regions where hospital facilities are lacking. (b) There is a scarcity of nurses properly prepared for nursing in certain specialties—as mental, contagious, heart, obstetrics, etc. (c) There is a shortage of nurses who have had systematic preparation for executive and teaching positions in institutional or public health nursing.

Earnings of nurses are low. They are lower in private duty than in either of the other two main fields. In private duty there is practically no opportunity for professional advancement or increased pay.

Physicians want intelligent nurses. They prefer graduate nurses to practical nurses

They prefer well trained nurses to poorly trained nurses.

Educational standards in nursing are rising, but educational standards in the community are rising much more rapidly. If nursing is to attract women of the so-called professional type, it must set its educational standards high enough so that it can compete for students with the other professions now open to women.

The *Canadian Textile Journal*, in its issue of January 13, notes that "organization for control of credits and management of bankruptcies in the clothing and dress trades has been a notable feature of the past year. The latest branch of the industry to effect such an organization is the clothing trade, so that now all the important branches of the textile converting industry have developed effective credit organization. . . . *Canadian Textile Journal* has advocated the establishment of a central credit organization supported by the entire textile industry, and still believes that this is the ultimate, practical way of dealing with the situation. However, real progress is usually a slow process, and the present organizations will do much of preliminary work which in the end may be merged into one national textile credit association."

## QUEBEC SOCIAL INSURANCE COMMISSION

### Reports No. 5, Old Age Insurance; No. 6, Unemployment Insurance; and No. 7, Sickness and Disability Insurance.

THE Quebec Social Insurance Commission recently completed the work assigned to them by the publication of three reports dealing respectively with insurance for old age, unemployment, and sickness and disability. The third and fourth reports, on family allowances, and industrial hygiene respectively, were reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 861. The second report (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 171) dealt with the subjects of child protection and mother's allowances, while the first report briefly stated the problems to be considered by the Commission.

The members of the Commission were as follows:—Mr. Edouard Montpetit, chairman; the Right Reverend Mgr. Georges Courchesne, Bishop of Rimouski; the Ven. Archdeacon F. G. Scott, Quebec; Mr. John T. Foster, President, Montreal Trades and Labour Council; Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Province of Quebec, and secretary-general of the National Catholic Syndicates; Dr. A. Lessard, director of the Provincial Bureau of Health; and Mr. Georges A. Savoy, president of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

### Fifth Report—Old Age Insurance

The report opens with a reference to the changing social conditions in the province, due to the spread of industrialism and to the beginnings of direct assistance by the state with the enactment of the Public Charities Act in 1921. The policy of the province of Quebec, unlike that of other countries, has been, not itself to care for the poor, but to assist those who are capable of so doing. Thus, in the year 1930-31, forty-five recognized institutions caring for the aged, received 2,418 needy persons, and the sum of \$217,371 was paid jointly by the government and the municipalities to aid in the work of ministration.

The Commission declares early in their report that they are "decidedly in favour of instituting, in the Province of Quebec, a system of old age insurance, which is contributory and obligatory. Reasons of justice and of logic, a desire to awake the conscience, the sense of responsibility, the love of independence, the habit of thrift among our people—all this has helped to create this conviction on the part of the Commission."

The report reviews the old age insurance systems existing in other countries, noting that "a considerable majority of countries which have achieved a high stage of social structure have preferred the insurance system rather than charity when it is a question of providing the aged with a suitable protection." Special attention is given to the insurance systems in effect in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, and certain states in the American Union.

The Canadian old age pension legislation of 1927 is next reviewed, the Commission pointing out that that Act is not an insurance, but a charity law. The Commission, on the other hand, state their preference for a con-

tributory and obligatory insurance system. Under present conditions, with Quebec not participating in the Dominion system of old age pensions, it is considered extremely important that the province should take its share in attempting to perfect a system that would be inherently sound, the existing system being "admittedly a transition measure." The Commission, therefore, holding firmly to the idea of a system of insurance rather than a system of state charity, would regard with favour, though undoubtedly as a transitory measure, the adoption by the province of Quebec of the Federal law of 1927.

The report next puts forward suggestions towards the adaptation of the Dominion system, so as to conform with the special requirements of the Province of Quebec. The methods followed by the *Caisse Nationale d'Economie* since the establishment of that organization in 1899, are mentioned with approval: "The society is a mutual benefit society, paying no dividend either to shareholders or other institutions. Every person may acquire an income from the fund by subscribing annually the sum of \$4.50. The annual contribution may be increased five, ten, twenty-five or fifty times, resulting in a proportionate increase in the pension. On the death of the participant the payment of all sums contributed is made to the heirs, whether the death may occur before or after the age when payments cease, i.e., sixty-five years. At the beginning, the society made only individual contracts, later husband and wife contracts, until the system accepted family contracts, including the whole family, without regard to the number of beneficiaries. This form results in group insurance."



"The regulations of the *Caisse Nationale d'Economie*," the report states "include not only the payment of an annuity from the age of sixty-five, but also the repayment in full, at the death of the participant, of all the capital paid to insure this income. As a matter of fact this income is not large, due to the possibility of this repayment of capital. We should be inclined to favour the abandonment of this life insurance, except where death should take place before the age of sixty-five, in order to begin at the age of sixty the payment of the annuity, and to increase to a marked degree the amount of the latter."

The Commission next make a plea for further consideration of the needs of the rural population, the tendency everywhere being to confine assistance to needy persons in industrial centres.

The main report concludes with the following recommendations:—

### Recommendations

"Having studied the legislation of different countries dealing with protection for old age, and having examined many opinions expressed before it, the Social Insurance Commission declares itself in favour of a contributory and obligatory system of old-age insurance in preference to the system of charity now in force which, in the opinion of the Commission, may lead to many abuses. The Commission recommends therefore that the Province of Quebec should take the initiative in encouraging the other provinces to make a joint request to the Federal Government with a view to promoting and establishing an obligatory and contributory system of old-age insurance.

However, while heartily in favour, as a social measure, of the contributory and obligatory system of old-age insurance rather than a system of charity under the absolute control of the public authorities, and while awaiting the establishment of the system which it recommends, the Social Insurance Commission, in view of the disadvantageous situation in which our people are now found due to the fact that they contribute to the upkeep of a system from which they do not benefit, recommends that the Province of Quebec should at the earliest possible opportunity, accept as a temporary and transitory measure the establishment here of the system of old-age pensions now sanctioned by the federal law."

### Proposed Contributory Scheme

The report puts forward the following scheme of contributory insurance to serve as a basis for future discussion:

(a) Extent of Insurance.—Those having the right to share in the scheme will include all wage-earners with a maximum salary, to be determined, up to the age of sixty, who have contributed to the fund. This maximum income might be lowered in the case of wage earners living in towns with a population of less than 20,000. The wage-earner of sixty years of age may have a privilege of postponing the payment of this pension to the age of sixty-five.

(b) Financing.—In the case of wage-earners in industry and commerce, the employer and the employee will each be required to pay half the monthly premium, the employer deducting the contribution of the employee from the wages of the latter and being held responsible for its payment.

In the case of the farmer who is both employer and employee, and who can establish his right to insurance, the state should assume the share of the employer, contributing a proportion to be determined.

(c) Beneficiaries.—The policy holder of the transition period following the establishment of the system might receive, as payment of this insurance, an annual income in proportion to the number of years during which he shall have paid premiums. However, this income should not in any instance be less than the minimum sum which would guarantee at the time the subsistence of the beneficiary, the state to complete the income where necessary.

(d) Operation.—Societies whose task it is to guarantee income might be the organizations on which the state would rely for the operation of the insurance system if, as the Commission favours, the organization is established in the province of Quebec. If, as a result of the responsibility assumed by the central authority, which is the author of the legislation now in force, the system is federal in character, the operation could be entrusted to the federal organizations now functioning.

### Minority Report

A minority report, signed by Dr. Lessard and Mr. Savoy, suggests that if proposed provincial effort to secure the modification of the Federal system should be without result, the Province should organize for its own people a system of contributory old-age insurance. Further attention is directed also to "the disadvantageous situation in which our people find themselves at the present time owing to the fact that they contribute to a system from which they derive no benefit," the recommendation being made "that the Federal Government should pay to the Province of Quebec a grant equal to the amount which

the province would receive, if it were decided to take part in the federal system at present in force. An equitable basis might be arrived at by comparing the population of our province with the total population of the provinces at present sharing in the system. The amount thus received might serve to subsidize a contributory system of insurance and to meet

the expenses of assistance to the aged in distress who are too old to share in the insurance scheme."

Mr. Gerard Tremblay refrained from signing the report on the ground that, having been appointed Deputy Minister of Labour, he should remain neutral.

### Sixth Report—Unemployment Insurance

This report discusses unemployment and its causes, and the various remedies that have been applied, including that of insurance, concluding with a recommendation for the appointment of a Canadian Economic Council which would direct production, regulate working hours, and establish unemployment insurance on a contributory basis. At the outset, the Commission point out that unemployment is an artificial evil, capable in a large measure of cure, and even more of prevention; whereas sickness, disability, old age and death contain the element of necessity. "The intelligence and willingness of nations to eradicate these causes as much as possible might render unemployment insurance of benefit. If this insurance (in an obligatory form) has been applied in nine countries, the reason is that these evils have not been efficiently attacked at the proper time in order to render them harmless or mitigate them to a sufficient degree. What makes it difficult to subscribe without reservation to the principle of unemployment insurance is that by so doing we admit that the nation is incapable, by normal means, of organizing its social, economic and financial life, in such a way that its citizens may all have a real opportunity of earning their living and providing for their family in the normal way, i.e. by working."

#### Causes of Unemployment

Among the causes of unemployment the Commission enumerate those of a moral character, such as the desire for gain, the race for quick profits, unbridled speculation, etc. In this connection it is suggested that legislation might well secure the public against unsafe enterprises.

Another cause is the excessive individualism, natural to a new country, which has made the task of regulating the whole economy a difficult one. It is extremely important, the report states, to develop a co-operative sense of responsibility—"The State is faced with the duty of developing the legal frame-work of this organization of society which is truly correct because it is natural. Such an organization may be helped, controlled and pro-

tected by the state against possible abuses while allowing it the necessary freedom."

The direct source of unemployment, however, is sought in "an accumulation of disturbing economic causes, a general lack of economic equilibrium." Some of these economic causes are stated, as follows:—(1) over-production; (2) abuses of credit; (3) commercial difficulties, including transformations of industrial economy; various hindrances to commerce, fiscal, financial, etc., international debts; lack of harmony in the various factors of economic activity, producers, labour, capital, and consumers; lack of adequate control over mechanical devices, which should under the State, be controlled by employers' industrial syndicates in the interest of industry and the common welfare; employment of women in spheres formerly occupied by men.

#### Some Remedies

Following their belief that the causes of unemployment should be met as far as possible before the subject of unemployment insurance is approached, the Commission next discuss remedial measures. These include:

(1) *Public Works* (These should be works of an economically productive nature);

(2) *Reduction of working hours* (In this is found "one of the great possibilities of finding a permanent remedy for unemployment");

(3) *Sharing of Work* ("a highly efficient method of reducing unemployment," the application of which "would facilitate the final acceptance of a progressive legal reduction of working hours.");

(4) *Limitation of work in the case of the aged and children* (the Commission favour the raising of the school attendance age; the retirement of workers at the age of 65 years, with old age insurance);

(5) *Return to the land* (This movement "offers, for countries in the process of development, a valuable aid, permitting the re-establishment of an equilibrium destroyed by a too rapid industrial expansion");

(6) *Employment Insurance*.—Under this plan workers who have contributed to an employment insurance fund (made up of premiums payable by workers and employers)



would have the right to share in the public works undertaken, wages being paid by the fund, but the other expenses met by the government. The rate of wages should not exceed two-thirds of "reasonable" wage used in public administration; work would be guaranteed for not more than 26 weeks; workers incapable of adapting themselves to such employment would receive a minimum grant paid partly by the national funds and partly by the public administration. "This plan," it is argued, "would have the advantage of establishing the participation in the unemployment fund of employers and workers. It includes also a participation of the public authorities. It is a remedy for one of the most serious results of unemployment—forced inactivity."

### Unemployment Insurance

Having thus prepared the way the report proceeds to the study of unemployment insurance in the strict sense of the term.

*Field of Application.*—Generally, the Commission considers that all workers employed under working contract, or under the hire and lease of personal service, should benefit. Exemptions might be made possibly in the case of domestic or farm labourers who often benefit from a long term contract. The report discusses various difficulties that might arise in connection with seasonal occupations.

*Payment of Insurance.*—This section discusses the payment of grants to the insured; their amount in relation to average salary; supplemental payments for family responsibilities; and the period for which they should be offered, the practice in other countries in regard to each of these matters being discussed.

*Financing Insurance.*—It is found that obligatory insurance systems now in force comprise generally a triple participation of employers, insured and the public authorities, while almost all of the optional systems are financed entirely by the last two.

*Administrative Authorities.*—"It seems necessary" "the report declares to favour the idea of a national fund, managed and controlled in conjunction with a national system of employment bureaux."

*Federal Jurisdiction.*—That it is possible to establish unemployment insurance on a provincial basis in a federal country such as Canada, is proved by the example of Australia and certain Swiss Cantons. "However," the report continues, "ordinary prudence suggests that unemployment insurance should be federal in character. It is very advisable to spread the social responsibilities over the

whole country, for otherwise, the provinces which participate find themselves, in a condition of inferiority with respect to the non-participants. Moreover, it is easily understood that the establishment of unemployment insurance in only one province would prove a great attraction to the unemployed in other provinces and that his social measure would soon prove a complete failure. One must take into consideration the absence of boundaries between the provinces and the natural facilities of moving about in the country."

The report then makes an analysis of the systems of unemployment insurance in various countries. This résumé covers the field of application of the insurance, indicates the limitations with respect to the trade or industry concerned, and the conditions of salary or age. It describes also the financial organization of the system, resources, grants, and the length of the payment period.

It is noted, in passing, that all countries with unemployment insurance have been forced, undoubtedly because of the financial crisis, to adopt supplementary methods of assistance.

### Recommendations

The report concludes with the following recommendations in regard to the possible establishment of unemployment insurance in Canada:—

1. The Social Insurance Commission believes that unemployment is a problem above all national and international in character, with respect both to its causes and the remedies which it demands.

2. Unemployment insurance, although, according to the law, it falls under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and although in theory it is applicable within the provincial administration, cannot, for the reasons offered in this report, be efficiently organized except in a nation-wide manner.

3. The Commission recommends that the Government of the Province of Quebec should request the Federal Government and those of the other provinces to agree to the formation of a permanent National Committee to undertake joint action against unemployment. This Committee might be known as the Higher Economic Council, as in certain countries of Europe.

4. This common action might be displayed: (a) by directing the development of national production in such a way as to avoid a ruinous over-production and facilitate the development of our foreign trade.

- (b) by an inter-provincial policy of a reduction in the working hours, first in the industries which, by their nature, are adapted to such a policy, and then gradually in the others.
- (c) by an intensive campaign among manufacturers and workers with a view to persuading them to accept more general application of the principle of a sharing of work.
- (d) by a study of the unemployment insurance plan submitted in this report, and by its application if it is agreed upon.
- (e) by the gradual application of unemployment insurance with a threefold contribution (State, employers, and workers), when the economic situation will allow the country to undertake such a burden, and if it becomes clear that the measures indicated above do not give the results expected.

5. The Commission recommends that the Government of the Province should continue the struggle against unemployment.

- (a) by continuing a national policy of return to the land and aid to agriculture; by the development of a co-operation between credit, sale and purchase.
- (b) by undertaking public works, a measure of the greatest importance, which at one and the same time increase the value of our national heritage and makes it unnecessary to have recourse to the harmful and abnormal methods of direct aid.
- (c) by applying the methods of combating unemployment which have been mentioned in section 4 of the recommendations (with exception of unemployment insurance), insofar as provincial action is possible.

### Seventh Report—Sickness and Disability Insurance

The final report of the Commission deals with sickness and disability insurance. It represents the opinions formed by the Commission after an intensive study of European systems. "Social insurance," it is stated, "already exists in this province in the form of the mutual benefit society or of group insurance, but it is absolutely optional, as it is throughout the Dominion and in the United States. Accident insurance is the only obligatory form, and that has only existed for two years. Obligatory social insurance, therefore, is a European system. That is why, in 1931, according to the order-in-council establishing the Commission, the Government of the province of Quebec authorized five of the members to go abroad to gather the necessary data on the functioning of social insurance in the principal European countries. The following year, Dr. Lessard, also, during a journey which he made in Europe, studied obligatory insurance with special reference to the medical aspect of the question."

The Commission present the results of their survey in detail, and outline certain general accepted principles which might serve as a basis for legislation in Canada, finally presenting the following recommendations:

#### Recommendations

"The report submitted to the Commission in the name of the Quebec Joint Legislative Committee of Railway Organizations concludes with the following statement:—

"The proposed insurance schemes we have submitted for the consideration of

your Honourable Commission may require modification in view of the fact that we are confronted with an experiment in that line of insurance on the Continent, and may be restricted by the measure of financial support it will receive from the people until its principles as well as its beneficial features are fully understood by the average citizens. Nevertheless, we are confident that their adoption will commend themselves to public attention and should be given force of law at the earliest possible date."

"Having considered the different aspects of the question, the Commission believes that it is advisable to attempt a partial solution by suggesting that here as in Europe the system may be adopted gradually. It is the opinion of the Commission that recourse should be had to the subsidized optional régime before the obligatory system, all the more because the subsidized optional régime will be easy to apply since mutual benefit insurance societies already exist and it would be sufficient to make use of them.

"These societies do excellent work and it is certainly not the intention of the Commission to limit but rather to increase their activity. Among these societies there is one, recently founded, which arrested the attention of the Commission, and that is the National Society of Hospital Treatment (la Société nationale d'hospitalisation). In return for a premium of about eighty cents per month, this society offers to its members medical or surgical attention and hospital



treatment, but offers no money payments. The principle has been successful, for after barely two years of activity, the society has five thousand members in towns as well as in the country. Control is also made easier since it is exercised by the physician who is paid moreover according to a scale agreed to by him. What makes control difficult for other societies is that they guarantee money payments in case of illness with the result that the patient may attempt to prolong his illness in order to receive money over a longer period.

"By undertaking to pay hospital expenses the society lessens to that extent the burden of public charity. Proof of this will be found in the reports of the institution.

"Moreover the actuaries of the society are studying the possibility of extending the benefits of the insurance to the member's family which would be an extraordinary advantage to the small children of a large household, as well as to agriculture which is a 'family profession' as it was defined before the Commission.

"The Commission is of the opinion that a law should be passed; it is not enough to modify the law concerning mutual benefit societies, with a view to authorizing the formation of societies, such as the National Society of Hospital Treatment, which would accept contributions from employers and

workers and receive a grant from the state, the amount to be determined according to the character of the society, i.e. country or urban.

"The mutual benefit societies already in existence might institute a service including only payments in kind while continuing money payments to the members who wished to receive them. It will be objected that a law is not necessary in order to attain this end since the present legislation allows societies of this kind to develop but we are convinced that it would be well to give prominence to this kind of institution by means of an appropriate system instituted by the Legislature.

"This régime which could be developed by careful publicity would little by little accustom the people to the idea of sickness insurance; it would ease the burden on public charity and have valuable results on the general health. In all these cases it would constitute an experiment which without any doubt should be attempted, a minimum trial, the results of which could be carefully studied.

"As a result of this experience the public authorities will be able to decide after an interval of five years, whether it is advisable to institute obligatory insurance, taking into consideration at the same time the principles and data which we attempted to assemble in this report."

### Mothers' Pensions in British Columbia

The Superintendent of Welfare of British Columbia recently issued the report of the activities under the provincial Mothers' Pensions Act for the six months period ending September 30, 1932. During the six months, 217 applications were received, of which 107 were granted. Of those granted 21 were admitted in the past six months; 50 were cases held over from the last period; 20 were cases which had formerly been refused for various reasons and the cause now removed; and 16 were reinstated. A total of 34 cases of those received in this period, and 110 of those held over from last period were refused. Cancelled cases totalled 174. The number of mothers in receipt of assistance at September 30, 1932, was 1,547, and the number of children benefited was 3,213. On September 30, 1931, these figures were 1,568 and 3,295 respectively.

Of the 1,547 families assisted, 862 were families of widows; in 313 cases the husband was incapacitated; in 51 cases the husband was insane; in 13 cases the husband was in penitentiary. There were also 49 cases of divorced wives; 196 cases of deserted wives; 55 cases of unmarried mothers; and 8 cases of foster mothers.

Of the 1,547 cases assisted as at September 30, 1932, 837 were paying rent and 710 not paying rent, either owning their own property, having an equity in the same or were living with relatives. In 590 cases there was just one child; in 504 cases there were two children; in 248 cases there were three children; in 125 cases, four children; in 44 cases, five children; in 23 cases, six children; in 10 cases, seven children; and in 3 cases there were eight children. A number of applicants who had received allowances were able to make refunds to the total sum of \$4,082, having received military pensions or other such grants. There was paid to the 1,547 assisted families during the past six months, April 1, 1932, to September 30, 1932, the sum of \$403,135.78. After deducting refunds above-mentioned, the net expenditure amounted to \$399,053.78.

The report recalls that at the last session of the legislature, an amendment was passed placing upon cities and municipalities responsibility for half the amount of Mothers' Pensions Allowances payable to applicants who had their permanent places of abode in such cities or municipalities at the time of

the appearance of the disabilities which caused their indigency.

Reference was also made to the recommendations of the survey into the administration of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 419), and following out these recom-

mendations it was stated that arrangements had been made for dividing the province into 10 districts with a visitor allotted to each. A sufficient number of trained and experienced persons have been appointed for this work, and are now located on the new fields.

### Invalid and Old Age Pensions in Australia, 1931-2

Statistics of invalid and old age pensions and maternity allowances in Australia for the year ended June 30, 1932, are given in the last annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances. An account of the Australian pension system was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 967. The Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 1908 established the pensionable age for men at 65 years, though in event of permanent incapacity this is reduced to 60 years. For women the qualification age is 60 years. The pension is fixed at such amount as deemed reasonable and sufficient having regard to all circumstances of the case, but must not exceed £25 per annum in any event, or be at such a rate as will make the pensioner's income, together with pension, exceed £52 per annum. Old age and invalidity pensions have been paid in the Commonwealth since July 1, 1909, but the portion of the Act authorizing pension payment to women became effective on December 15, 1910. The statistics show that there were 34,762 pensioners admitted during 1931-32. Of this number, 9,627 were invalid pensions and 25,135 were old age pensions. The total number of pensioners (both invalid and old age) on June 30, 1932, was 255,609,—an increase of 15,089. The number of old age pensioners per 10,000 of population was 280·90

while the number of invalid pensioners on the same population basis was 110·78. In 1931-32, the cost of administration in proportion to every £100 of pensions, hospital and asylum payments was 14s. 9d. Exclusive of payments for the maintenance of pensioners in benevolent asylums and hospitals, the annual liability for pensions as on June 30, 1932, was £11,121,500.

*Maternity allowances.*—According to the provisions of the Commonwealth Maternity Act (which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 414) a sum of £5 is paid to the mother in respect to each confinement at which a living or viable child was born. However, as provided by the Financial Emergency Act of 1931, the maternity allowance was reduced from £5 to £4 as from July 20, 1931. This allowance is paid irrespective of the financial status of the mother, and no distinction is made between married and unmarried mothers. During the year ended June 30, 1932, a total of 92,410 claims were paid and 5,229 claims were rejected as compared with 126,149 claims paid and 770 rejections in the previous year. The total amount paid in allowances in 1931-32 was £378,022 as compared with £630,652 in the previous year. The cost of administration totalled £14,180 or £3 15s. to every £100 of allowances paid.

A scheme to absorb unemployed men in the South Wales tinplate industry has been approved by Messrs. Richard Thomas and Co., who control 70 per cent of the British output in this trade. The plan is that at works where an eight-hour shift is worked, a six-hour shift shall be substituted. A reservation is made by the company as to the maintenance of the quality of output.

An advance in land improvement works in Italy was made on December 18, 1932, when the new commune of Littoria, established on land reclaimed from the Pontine Marshes, was ceremonially inaugurated in the presence of Premier Mussolini. This district, for many years practically unpopulated, had 2,100 inhabitants in 1931; today the figure is more

than 17,000. According to plans, some 1,000 farms will be constructed in 1933. A second commune will be inaugurated in the Spring of 1934, and a third in October, 1935.

A young man was recently convicted of having committed perjury by making a false statement before the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Quebec, and was sentenced to four months in gaol. It was found that the accused had cut his finger deliberately and sworn falsely that he had been injured accidentally, receiving \$200 in compensation from the Board. The same sentence was passed on the accused on another charge of defrauding the provincial government, both sentences to run concurrently.



## RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE IN UNITED STATES

AS a result of five years survey into the economics of medical science and its relationship to public health in the United States, a report entitled "Medical Care for the American People" has been recently published. This research was conducted by a body organized in 1927 and known as the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. The committee comprised twenty-five medical doctors, two dentists, two registered nurses, six public health teachers or executives, seven representatives of the social sciences, one engineer, one labour leader, one business man and philanthropist, and three women prominent in the field of social work. In addition, a field and office staff of trained research workers, with the co-operation of various other organizations, helped to carry out the program of research into the various economic aspects of medical care. The organization was financed by eight foundations, and functioned under the chairmanship of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and under the research directorship of Dr. Harry H. Moore, formerly of the United States Public Health Service.

In the early chapters of its report, the Committee analyses the present situation, states the nature of the problem as indicated by fact-finding studies, and enunciates the essential elements of a satisfactory medical program, emphasizing the committee's idea of the objective desired. The survey deals with experiments in the sphere of health insurance or contract medicine conducted by various communities, and by employers. In this connection reference is made to the action of the Province of Saskatchewan in establishing public health units, and to the "socialization" of medical services in many States and Provinces by the operation of workmen's compensation laws.

Pointing to the remarkable strides made in medical science during the past 25 years, the Committee considered that "as an economic activity, medicine has made much less phenomenal progress." Under the system of private individual practice now prevailing, "medical services are now so provided that many persons either cannot and do not receive the care they need, or are heavily burdened by its costs. At the same time, many of the practitioners and the agencies which provide medical service are inadequately occupied and poorly remunerated. A barrier—in large part economic—stands between practitioners, able and eager to serve, and

patients who need the service but are unwilling or unable to pay for it." The committee were agreed that "the one million persons who furnish medical care and the one hundred and twenty-three millions who may receive it should make concerted and carefully planned efforts to meet needs and to devise remedies for present deficiencies and wastes."

In its recommendations, the committee was divided, and majority and minority reports were presented. These reports are briefly summarized as follows:—

### Majority Recommendations

(1) The Committee recommends that medical service, both preventive and therapeutic, should be furnished largely by organized groups of physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, and other associated personnel. Such groups should be organized, preferably around a hospital, for rendering complete home, office, and hospital care. The form of organization should encourage the maintenance of high standards and the development or preservation of a personal relation between patient and physician.

(2) The Committee recommends the extension of all basic public health services—whether provided by governmental or non-governmental agencies—so that they will be available to the entire population according to its needs. Primarily this extension requires increased financial support for official health departments and full-time trained health officers and members of their staffs whose tenure is dependent only upon professional and administrative competence.

(3) The Committee recommends that the costs of medical care be placed on a group payment basis, through the use of insurance, through the use of taxation, or through the use of both these methods. This is not meant to preclude the continuation of medical service provided on an individual fee basis for those who prefer the present method. Cash benefits, i.e., compensation for wage-loss due to illness, if and when provided, should be separate and distinct from medical services.

(4) The Committee recommends that the study, evaluation, and co-ordination of medical service be considered important functions for every state and local community, that agencies be formed to exercise these functions, and that the co-ordination of rural with urban services receive special attention.

(5) The Committee makes the following recommendations in the field of professional

education: (a) That the training of physicians give increasing emphasis to the teaching of health and the prevention of disease; that more effective efforts be made to provide trained health officers; that the social aspects of medical practice be given greater attention; that specialties be restricted to those specially qualified; and that post-graduate educational opportunities be increased; (b) that dental students be given a broader educational background; (c) that pharmaceutical education place more stress on the pharmacist's responsibilities and opportunities for public service; (d) that nursing education be thoroughly remoulded to provide well-educated and well-qualified registered nurses; (e) that less thoroughly trained but competent nursing aides and attendants be provided; (f) that adequate training for nurse-midwives be provided; and (g) that opportunities be offered for the systematic training of hospital and clinic administrators.

### Minority Recommendations

(1) The minority recommends that government competition in the practice of medicine be discontinued and that its activities be restricted (a) to the care of the indigent and of those patients with diseases which can be cared for only in governmental institutions; (b) to the promotion of public health; (c) to the support of the medical departments of the Army and Navy, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and other government services which cannot because of their nature or location be served by the general medical profession; and (d) to

the care of veterans suffering from *bone fide* service-connected disabilities and diseases, except in the case of tuberculosis and nervous and mental diseases.

(2) The minority recommends that government care of the indigent be expanded with the ultimate object of relieving the medical profession of this burden.

(3) The minority joins with the Committee in recommending that the study, evaluation, and co-ordination of medical service be considered important functions for every state and local community, that agencies be formed to exercise these functions, and that the co-ordination of rural with urban services receive special attention.

(4) The minority recommends that united attempts be made to restore the general practitioner to the central place in medical practice.

(5) The minority recommends that the corporate practice of medicine, financed through intermediary agencies, be vigorously and persistently opposed as being economically wasteful, inimical to a continued and sustained high quality of medical care, or unfair exploitation of the medical profession.

(6) The minority recommends that methods be given careful trial which can rightly be fitted into our present institutions and agencies without interfering with the fundamentals of medical practice.

(7) The minority recommends the development by state or county medical societies of plans for medical care.

## Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan

Regulation 52 of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan was published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, January 16, 1932. The new order replaces Regulation 43 (reproduced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, page 35) the words from "subject to the following exceptions" to the end of the Regulation, being new. Regulation 43 amended Regulation 1 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 392) in reference to the levying of assessments on employers in which the second paragraph declared that such assessments were subject to the following condition: "Provided that in no case shall any assessment be less than twenty dollars."

### REGULATION 52

Paragraph one of Regulation 43, adopted by the Board on the 20th day of November, 1930, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 26th day of November, 1930, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, on the 6th day of December, 1930, is, except

as herein otherwise provided, hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

(1) Provided that in no case shall any assessment levied upon a municipal corporation be less than \$20 upon the annual payroll, and that in no case shall any assessment levied upon an employer other than a municipal corporation be less than \$10 on the annual payroll subject to the following exceptions:

(a) If the annual assessable payroll of a municipal corporation shall not exceed \$300 the minimum assessment shall be \$10.

(b) If the annual assessable payroll of an employer other than a municipal corporation shall not exceed \$300 the minimum assessment shall be \$5.

The rescission of paragraph one of Regulation 43 shall not be deemed to affect any assessable payroll prior to the first day of January, 1933, whether already assessed or to be assessed in the future, nor the assessment thereof, nor collection of assessment thereon, and the said paragraph shall remain in full force and effect in connection with all matters prior to the first day of January, 1933, and Regulation 52 shall govern all assessments made on payrolls earned on, from, and after the first day of January, 1933.



## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Regulations respecting the Safety of Workmen in Shipyards in Quebec

The following regulations respecting the safety of workmen in shipyards were approved by the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec on December 22, 1932, on the recommendation of the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for the Province. The regulations are under the provisions of the Industrial Establishments Act, which enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make by-laws respecting the safety of employees in industrial establishments.

#### REGULATIONS

Article 1. Any person or corporation owning one or more shipyards must notify, in writing, the District Inspector of Industrial Establishments of the entry into dry dock, for repairs of all kinds, of any ship used in the transportation of petroleum or any other substance which may generate explosive gases;

Article 2. Before repairs are commenced on the tanks of ships containing or having contained petroleum or any other substance capable of generating explosive gases these tanks must be emptied of all deposits or accumulated residues on the internal surface, cleaned by steam and dried with saw-dust, and such, to the satisfaction of the Inspector;

Article 3. This work of cleaning and drying shall be carried out under the supervision of an experienced chemist. The chemist must remit in duplicate to the proprietor of the dry dock where the work is being done, a certificate bearing his signature and evidencing that the tanks or cisterns have been well cleaned and offer no danger from accumulation of explosive gases. A copy of the certificate shall be remitted to the Inspector and the other posted in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the dry dock;

Article 4. The proprietor of the dry dock or any other person is not permitted to commence or allow the commencing of repairs on the property so called tanks before he has in his possession the said certificate;

Article 5. Petroleum or other substance capable of generating explosive gases which has been drawn from one or more tanks of any ship, must never be emptied either in whole or in part into the pontoons or tanks of the dry dock, but must be placed in special receptacles, tank cars or auto-tanks which must be placed and remain at least 500 feet away from the place where the work is carried on in the shipyards.

#### Pneumonia in the Steel Industry

The pneumonia problem in the steel industry was the subject of a study recently carried out by the Office of Industrial Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service, the results being published in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, December,

1932. It is stated that reports from a group of industrial sick-benefit associations to the United States Public Health Service have consistently shown a higher incidence rate of pneumonia among employees of the iron and steel industry than in other industries as a whole. Occupational mortality statistics for England and Wales reveal an excessive death rate from pneumonia in certain occupations of Britain's steel industry.

Among the remedies for these conditions which are presented for consideration are the following:—

1. Mechanical devices to reduce the effective temperature in occupations involving exposure to radiant energy.

2. Extension of the mechanization of processes involving heat hazards will doubtless tend to reduce the frequency and intensity of the workers' exposure.

3. Adequate provision for change houses for employees exposed to the conditions which appear to predispose to respiratory diseases, and compulsory use of such houses are indicated.

4. Shelters appear to be needed in stormy weather by those who work out-of-doors.

5. Reduction of hours of work through the stagger system or some other plan, and the prohibition of double-shift duty, especially during the winter months, in pneumonia-hazardous occupations, would doubtless prevent the development of a number of cases of the disease.

6. In line with the development of education in industrial safety as conducted by the steel industry, furtherance of health education of employees appears to be an important weapon in combating pneumonia.

7. A visiting nursing service, functioning preferably as part of the employee sick-benefit organization, to instruct the patient and help to arrange for adequate medical and nursing care in the incipient stages of disease should reduce mortality and shorten the duration of non-fatal cases.

8. The effectiveness of measures taken to diminish the incidence of pneumonia should be gauged by means of sickness and mortality rates covering, preferably a five-year period, and so tabulated as to reveal the effect of influenza epidemics that may have occurred in the period under review.

### Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 14, 1933, published by-laws of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association, which had been approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and by the Executive Council of the Province. Sections 106-107 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1931 provide that employers carrying on industries in Schedule 1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose. If the Commission consider such association sufficiently representative it may approve such rules, which, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are binding upon all employers in the industries in that class. Employers in any class may appoint a committee of not more than five members to watch over their interest in matters relating to the Act.

#### BY-LAWS FOR NECESSARY FIRST AID EQUIPMENT FOR LUMBER CAMPS

1. Every employer must furnish and maintain in each store or depot the minimum first-aid equipment, comprising the material hereinbelow enumerated, and must, moreover, furnish such additional equipment deemed sufficient to administer first-aid to injured workmen, the said equipment must be confided to the care of one clerk, workman or other person duly qualified to administer first-aid to the injured.

#### *Minimum First Aid Equipment*

##### 1. A standard first-aid manual

Instruments:—1 pair scissors, 1 pair forceps (tweezers), 2 eye droppers, 2 dozen safety pins, 1 tourniquet, 1 graduated medicine glass (2 ozs.), 1 porcelain or white enamel basin.

Drugs:—8 ounces tincture of iodine (1-40), 2 ounces boracic acid powder in glass bottle, 2 tubes vaseline, 4 ounces olive oil for eye injuries, 1 recognized antiseptic for washing wounds, either Dichloramine T (Dakin's solution) 100 tablets, or Mercurochrome 4.6 grs., or other non-poisonous antiseptic.

Burn dressing: borated vaseline, or 3 per cent soda bicarbonate in vaseline.

Dressings:—6 one ounce packets absorbent cotton, 3 one yard packets sterile gauze, 12 gauze bandages, 1 1 inch by 5 yards adhesive plaster, 6 Yucca wood splints or equivalent, 6 triangular bandages (Esmarch figures).

2. Every employer shall keep in stock and shall distribute to workmen or contractors working at a certain distance from the depot or main camp, a supply of First-Aid emergency packets of an approved type, in the proportion of not less than two packets for every three workmen.

Emergency Packets:—2 3 inch compress bandage, 2 small ampoules Iodine with shield or 1 large ampoule, 2 1 inch band-aids (or similar protection). Direction for use in French and English to be contained in a water-proof packet.

### Cost of Accidents in Ontario

At a recent meeting in Cornwall under the auspices of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. Mr. G. A. Kuechenmeister, of the Dominion Forge and Stamping Company, Walkerville, defined accident prevention as a form of life-saving. While emphasizing that in accident prevention "the saving of life and the avoiding of human suffering is all-important," the speaker drew attention to the cost of accidents: "industrial accidents," he said, "alone cost \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in Ontario each year. Add to that the cost of accidents in the home and our fire losses and you have an appalling sum. Now is the time to fight for Ontario and for Canada in preventing accidents." Forty per cent of accidents, in the speaker's opinion, were due to disorderly conditions, 20 per cent to improper equipment, 20 per cent to improper material, 15 per cent to improper instruction and five per cent to lack of proper supervision.

### Chauffeur's Safety Competition in Quebec

An important feature of the Province of Quebec Safety League's "no-accident" campaign is the inter-fleet competition inaugurated among taxi firms in Montreal. On January 23 the League presented bronze medals to ninety-two chauffeurs of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, indicating that they had driven cars during the past year without an accident. At a recent meeting of the inter-fleet competition committee the secretary reported that there were 77 firms in the contest representing 2,070 chauffeurs in the cities of Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec and Three Rivers, St. Johns and Victoriaville and their districts. The number of hours operated by these chauffeurs, the secretary informed the meeting, was 340,000. The latest available figures showed that there had been a decrease of 59 per cent in the number of accidents during the first part of the year. During the past fifteen months, twenty firms operated without a single accident, but one firm had an increase of 20 to 42 in one month. This firm is receiving special attention from the league.

From the general reports it was found that sixty per cent of the accidents were collisions. The causes showed that speed was responsible for thirty per cent; the failure to respect right of way brought about thirty-four per cent of the mishaps, while sixteen per cent were caused by drivers being on the wrong side of the road. The figures also showed that fifty per cent of the accidents reported occurred to private automobiles, four per cent to busses and sixteen per cent to taxis.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS FOR 1931

THE annual report of the Canadian National Railway system for the year ended December 31, 1931, shows that for the third successive year the operations of the system reflected the effect of the world-wide business depression which first appeared in July, 1929. "Since that date," it is stated, "the trend of traffic receipts has been continuously downward. The year 1929 showed a decrease as compared with the previous year of 5.53 per cent; the 1930 was 17.22 per cent below 1929; the year 1931 20.28 per cent below that of 1930. The operations of the system at the close of 1931 reached a level of 37.65 per cent below 1928.

The operating revenues during the year 1931 showed a reduction of \$45,095,810.15 as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 20.3 per cent, closely in conformity with the experience of the more important railways on the North American Continent which showed a decrease of 20.7 per cent. "To cope with such a decrease in traffic, following substantial decreases in the two previous years, while at the same time to maintain the property in reasonably efficient condition and to provide transportation services essential to the country, called for extraordinary measures of economy. Salaries, rates of wages and hours have been reduced; the staff of employees has been decreased; many agency stations have been closed; a severe curtailment of train service has been instituted and capital expenditures have been curtailed. A program of extraordinary economies was introduced progressively as the situation developed and the effect will be manifested more completely in 1932 than in the year under review. The management has so far endeavoured to avoid the accumulation of such deferred maintenance as might constitute a serious future liability on the property."

There was a decrease in operating expenses of \$26,085,904.93, 13.3 per cent as compared with 1930. "The average reduction in expense of Class 1 roads in the United States," it is stated, "was 17.9 per cent, and as it is more difficult for a system with low traffic density than for a system with high traffic density to reduce expenses, the percentage reduction achieved by the National System during the year 1931 compares favourably with the experience of Class 1 roads of the United States which enjoy twice the traffic density of the Canadian National System. There is, of course, a vast difference in the extent to which operations of railways, as compared with other industries, can be curtailed. In times of depression most industries can close unprofitable branches to effect a necessary reduction in ex-

penses, as there is always a close relationship between production and consumption; on the contrary a railway must give a reasonable service to the public each day throughout the year, if serious inconvenience is to be avoided."

The report analyses the decline in freight revenues, which declined by \$31,087,127 or 18.92 per cent for the year. Every major group of commodities shared in the decline, the products of agriculture falling by 3.6 per cent; animal products, 8.7 per cent; of mines, 30 per cent; forests 38.7 per cent, and manufactures and miscellaneous, 23 per cent. The production of Canadian newsprint was only 58.1 per cent of capacity during the year. In regard to competitive motor transportation the report states as follows:

"Motor vehicle competition by private automobile, bus and motor truck has made serious inroads into the railway's traffic. The management of the National System is fully in accord with a policy of good highways in this country, but it is becoming increasingly evident that relatively unrestricted and unregulated use of these highways for commercial purposes will, if continued, have serious repercussions. The commercial motor vehicle has a legitimate and economic usefulness in the modern transportation field, but the major portion of the all-year-round transportation burden must remain with the railways. The use of the motor vehicle beyond its proper economic sphere can have no other effect than to increase the total cost of transportation to the citizens of Canada."

Of the total reduction in operating expenses during the year 55.2 per cent was in transportation costs; 12.7 per cent in maintenance of way and structures; 11.4 per cent in maintenance of equipment. Traffic expenses showed a reduction of 14.07 per cent. The reduction of \$26,085,905 in operating expenses during the year is divided in the report as between:

Labour, \$14,681,110.

Material and miscellaneous, \$11,404,795.

The average number of employees on the Railways, including Eastern Lines, was 91,416 in 1931, as compared with 101,046 in 1930, a decrease of 9.53 per cent. The payments to operating labour on the Canadian National Railways System, including Eastern Lines, during 1931, totalled \$126,950,841, a reduction of 11.44 per cent as compared with 1930. Of each dollar spent by the Railway, 63½ cents were expended in payment of labour.

As a measure of economy, main repair shops were closed for one week during the months of July and August, and effective September 1st a reduction of 10 per cent was made in work-

ing hours, reducing the hours to an average of 36 instead of 40 per week. During the year a time reduction plan of one-half day per week without pay was, by mutual agreement, applied to the following forces: Clerks and certain other classes covered by schedule—effective August 1; Non-schedule clerical forces (including all monthly rated employees earning less than \$4,000 per annum)—August 1; Maintenance of Way and Bridge and Building Forces—October 16; Telegraph Department Employees—August 16; Signal Department Employees—December 16. Effective August 1, following a resolution of the Board of Directors a reduction of ten per cent was made in salaries of all officers and employees earning \$4,000 or over per annum.

*Agricultural Credits.*—The report states that the Canadian National System decided during the year to participate in the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited, and subscribed for 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the par value of \$100 each. This subscription was duly approved by Order-in-Council. On

December 31, 1931, calls had been made for \$50,000 on account of this subscription. The understanding was that a subscription for a similar amount of stock would be made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A member of the Canadian National Directorate was to accept a position on the Board of Directors of this Credit Company representing the Canadian National Railways.

*Pensions and Superannuation.*—Under the provisions of the Canadian National Railways Pension Act (non-contributory) there were retired during the year, 598 employees. The number deceased in 1931 who were in receipt of pension totalled 190. Total number receiving pension under this Act is 2,476.

The Grank Trunk Pension plan was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 33, and the superannuation plan of the Intercolonial Railway in the issue of January, 1925, page 27. A measure designed to correct inequalities in the system, enacted by Parliament in 1929, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, page 264; April, 1929, page 396.

## ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT

### Recent Activities in Vocational Training in the Building Trades

THE following notes on the work now being carried on under the Apprenticeship Act, 1928 (Statutes of Ontario, 1928, chapter 25) have been contributed by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship for the Province. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 528; subsequent amendments being noted in the issues of May, 1930, page 519, and May, 1931, page 531. "The classes have been in operation since January 9," Mr. Crawford writes, "and although I have not had an opportunity of visiting them, I am assured that they are better than ever and that decided progress has been made in amending the courses and establishing a definite relationship between the trade practice and instruction given in related subjects, such as mathematics, science, drafting, and English. We have two well-qualified men on the staff of the Hamilton Technical Institute, Messrs. Russell and Clench, working in close co-operation with the instructors, in an effort to improve the courses of instruction which were compiled, a little over a year ago, by Messrs. Temple and Easton of Toronto.

"It is very gratifying to all of us that the apprentices who have attended classes are, with very few exceptions, eager to receive further instruction, and our only regret is that we lack the money and facilities to allow

third and fourth year apprentices to receive the benefit of this intensive training. Those who visit the classes are astonished at the excellence of the work done and somewhat surprised at the keen interest of the apprentices. Many employers who criticize the Act are compelled, after visiting the classes, to admit that at least this branch of the work is well worth while.

"Were it not for the serious condition of unemployment and lack of money in the construction industry at the present time, I am sure that we would have had very successful classes in at least four centres during the present winter, and most of our troubles in developing this new system of apprenticeship would have been over. As it is, we are unable to provide continuous employment for boys already indentured and deem it inadvisable to encourage the taking-on of new boys until such time as conditions improve. It will probably be a couple of years or more before we will have regained all lost ground and be in a position to extend the Act into other trades and industries. You will be interested to know, however, that we are utilizing this period of depression to investigate conditions in other industries and pave the way for the extension of the Act when the time is right."

Special day classes for first and second year apprentices in the nine designated building



trades are being held in Hamilton during an eight weeks' period, commencing January 9, 1933. These classes are attended by indentured apprentices from all parts of the province, the total enrolment being 98, distributed as follows:—

Bricklaying and Stone Masonry..	14
Carpentry..	13
Painting and Decorating..	15
Plastering..	5
Plumbing..	25
Steamfitting..	1
Sheet Metal Work..	11
Electric Installation..	14

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Owing to existing conditions in the building industry, few apprentices have been taken on during the past two years, and it has been found advisable to operate classes in only one centre. Hamilton has been chosen largely because of the splendid facilities available and the fact that the Toronto schools are crowded. In previous years, classes have been held in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, and one season two classes were held in Windsor. It is expected that, with the return of more normal conditions, the number of apprentices will rapidly increase, so that special classes may be again opened in these four centres.

During attendance at these classes, each apprentice receives a living allowance of \$10 per week, in lieu of wages. Money for this purpose and for necessary railway fares is provided

from the Assessment Fund, under which employers in the designated trades contribute one-eighth of one per cent ( $\frac{1}{8}$  of 1%) of the annual payroll. Owing to the small number of boys available for classes this year and the fact that a surplus had been accumulated in the fund from previous years, the Provincial Apprenticeship Board suspended the assessment this year and the money required for living allowances will be taken from the accumulated reserve. The tuition fees and all costs of instruction are shared by the municipalities and the provincial government.

Instruction provided in the classes is both practical and theoretical, the teachers being carefully selected from the trades, and special courses being prepared for each group.

Employers and mechanics who have visited the classes in previous years have been agreeably surprised by the quality of the work produced and the eagerness of the apprentices to avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to learn both the technique and operation of their chosen trades. The Provincial Board invites employers and as many other interested persons as possible to become personally familiar with the work being undertaken.

Any person wishing information regarding the nature and operation of the Apprenticeship Act may secure a booklet containing the Act and regulations on application to: Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship, Department of Labour, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

### Workers' Co-operation in Production

*Industrial Welfare*, the official organ of the British Works Management Association and other societies, discusses in its January issue "the economic crisis and the human factor," including the question of "productive industrial co-operation" and the proper use of incentives to employees. "It must not be assumed," the writer states, "that incentives must be financial. . . . He (the worker) must be induced to feel a sense of partnership in the enterprise, not to consider himself as a mere machine exploited by it, not to consider himself, his fellow-workers and the enterprise as always battling against one another, each striving to secure the greatest financial gain."

The experience of Arthur H. Lee and Sons Ltd., of Birkenhead, as described recently before the British Association, is cited as an example of the practice of such co-operation: "We had a group of young girls threading needles. This was monotonous, and it was

thought that piece work would stimulate interest, but their output fell from 96 dozen needles threaded in a day to about 75 dozen per day per girl. We realized the girls were too young to be seriously interested in financial matters, so we planned a system of a hundred dozen needles, after which they could go home and play. The result was that all the girls had finished their hundred dozen by 2.30 in the afternoon. Then the sporting element came in, and the girls set out for record breaking, with the result that now the record stands at three hundred dozen a day. I think the Englishman, and probably other nationalities too, will not work hard purely for money. If leadership were ideal financial incentives could almost be set aside. Management is important, and astuteness and diplomatic skill are the last things in dealing with workers. Frankness and simplicity are essential."

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA SUBMITS LEGISLATION PROGRAM TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT

THE annual presentation of legislative proposals of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the Dominion Government was made by the Executive Council of the Congress at Ottawa on January 27. The delegates included Messrs. Tom Moore (president), James Simpson (Vice-president) and P. M. Draper (secretary-treasurer), who were accompanied by a large number of Canadian representatives of affiliated national and international unions, and representatives of the railway running trades. The Dominion Government was represented by the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister; the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice; the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour and acting-Minister of Immigration and Colonization; the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance; and the Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine.

President Tom Moore made explanatory statements in connection with the various proposals as they were read. The presentation was made on behalf of the 165,000 Canadian workers enrolled in the organizations composing the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the views expressed were based on decisions reached at the annual conventions of the Congress.

Before proceeding to present the legislative proposals of the Congress Mr. Moore referred to representations which had been submitted to the Cabinet on the preceding day by another labour delegation, and intimated that the Congress might later see fit to submit a statement on the subject matters involved.

The first matter mentioned in the memorandum was the immediate need for steps being taken to bring relief to the several hundred thousands now unemployed. "We recognize," it was stated, "that this condition is not peculiar to Canada but is shared by workers in other countries, and therefore some international cooperation is essential before a proper equilibrium between production and consumption can be established throughout the world. Because of this we urge continuance of participation by the Canadian Government in international conferences called to consider social and economic matters of this kind, or such closely related questions as disarmament, settlement of war debts, stabilization of exchange and currency, etc., and we would further respectfully ask that every effort be made to give effect to the decisions reached at such conferences."

The memorandum expressed appreciation of the action of the Government in having accepted the nomination of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for workers' representatives to the last annual conference of the international Labour Organization, also to the special Tripartite Conference on Hours of Labour held in Geneva in January this year. "Since ratification of the Treaty and the inauguration of the I. L. O. in 1919," it was stated, "all Governments of Canada have faithfully adhered to this provision so far as representation at the I. L. O. conference is concerned and in doing so have recognized the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as the most representative body of Canadian workers from which to accept nomination for workers' delegates or advisers."

The memorandum also expressed approval of the government's action in appointing representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on important boards and commissions, including the National Research Council, the Employment Service Council of Canada, Canadian National Railways Directorate and the Dominion Health Council, but regret was expressed that this practice was not again followed in making the recent re-appointment of the workers' member on the latter body.

### Employment and Unemployment

While allowing that this problem had its international aspects, the memorandum pointed out that the success of international co-operation largely depended upon the extent to which conditions are ameliorated in each country by the taking of such action as lies within the competence of the respective governments. The following proposals were therefore made to the Government.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—After a reference to the interprovincial conference held at Ottawa in January, the memorandum proceeded:—"Judging from the support given by other national groups to the oft-repeated proposals put forward by our movement for a national scheme of unemployment insurance to which the State, employers and workers would contribute, we are convinced that this legislation is earnestly desired by the majority of the people of Canada. We, therefore, urge that efforts be renewed to overcome whatever obstacles may still exist so that this piece of legislation may be enacted during the present session of Parliament." Enactment of such legislation would have the result, it



was claimed, that thousands of workers would be saved from the demoralizing effect inherent in the acceptance of public or private relief and that merchants and producers would benefit by the stabilization of purchasing power which would accrue.

Pointing to the need for the provision of work in addition to direct relief, the delegation urged that the Government should use every means at its disposal to create and stimulate employment by undertaking the repair and erection of public buildings and other classes of useful public works including construction of highways, reforestation, clearing of agricultural lands, separation of grade railway crossings, provision of cheap loans for the construction of workmen's homes, etc. It was further suggested that the Federal Government should also return to its former policy of rendering financial assistance to the Provinces and Municipalities for the carrying on of such similar activities as lie within their respective jurisdictions. The time worked on public undertakings, it was proposed, should be limited to six hours per day and five days per week, and the Government should also use all the influence at its command to secure the adoption of the shorter work day and work week by industry generally.

Attention was directed to the declarations of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) to the effect that the reduction of purchasing power is a contributory cause towards the aggravation of unemployment. "To correct this we believe it essential that, in the shortening of the hours of labour, wages should be maintained at a level which would not further jeopardize the standard of living of workers affected and that wherever feasible to do so, wages and salaries should be increased." It was suggested that the Government take a lead in this by restoring the salary put into effect in respect to its own employees, and particularly as it affected casual workers whose wages are governed by prevailing conditions.

The problem of unemployed transients was next dealt with. "The tightening of provincial and municipal regulations in respect to provision of relief for unemployed workers has resulted," it was stated, "in large numbers who, because of the transient and casual nature of their employment have been unable to establish municipal residence qualifications, too often themselves without means of sustenance and driven from one district to another. The action of your Government in providing work for a small number of this class in the clearing and development of air ports across Canada has been noted and we have every

reason to believe that in these camps the men are well fed and housed and by being given productive employment their morale is being maintained. There is considerable doubt, however, as to whether the cash allowance given in addition to food, clothing and shelter is sufficient to allow for replacement of clothing, etc., and we would urge that further consideration be given to the advisability of increasing this allowance so as to provide for these and other meagre requirements and, if possible, also enable them to save a little in order that they may have an opportunity to reestablish themselves in other occupations without being thrown back on the bread line immediately they cease work in these camps. We consider the provision of work, food and shelter for these men under well-regulated and sanitary arrangements is such a vast improvement over past conditions that it should be extended to take care of the great number who are still left without any means of securing a livelihood."

#### Further Measures to Combat Unemployment

A number of further measures were suggested for facilitating the relief of unemployment, as follows:—

Revision of the British North America Act so as to give greater powers to the Federal Government to deal with social and labour legislation and particularly that covered in Conventions and Recommendations emanating from the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations). Changes should be made which would enable the Federal Government to both enact and administer unemployment insurance and old age pension legislation as national measures.

The veto power of the Senate should be restricted, as was that of the House of Lords in Great Britain several years ago.

The Alien Labour Act should be revised and the responsibility for its administration placed upon a minister of the Government, and in addition the contract labour provisions of the Immigration Act more strictly interpreted and enforced.

In view of the prevailing unemployment amongst Canadian musicians it was suggested that all musicians serving in the bands of the permanent forces of Canada should be removed from the competitive field.

Claiming that the tax on printing proclaimed by the Federal Government, August, 1931, was designed to create employment in the printing industry or provide revenue for the Government and that in either case the

intent had been largely nullified by the printing of articles from plates made outside Canada, the delegation asked that the Canada Copyright Act be amended so as to read:—

"Any printed article requiring Canadian copyright must be printed from type set, or from plates made from type set, within the confines of the Dominion of Canada."

In order to provide revenue for dealing with unemployment it was proposed the levies on incomes or wealth generally be further increased and so graded that the largest percentage be paid by those who possess the greatest wealth.

Amendment of the Bankruptcy Act was recommended so as to give priority of wage claims over all other creditors.

The memorandum re-iterated the stand of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in favour of the principle of nationalization of the banking system. Further, it was proposed that the Government should reduce the interest rates on outstanding public bonds and debentures to a rate not in excess of three and one-half per cent so as to establish a more just equilibrium between the value of money paid as interest and that earned through productive enterprise; and that legislative action should be taken to prevent the practice of watering of stock by industrial, commercial and public utility enterprises with the end in view that dividends be allowed to be paid only on actual capital employed by such concerns.

As aged workers are relieved from the necessity of attempting to compete in an already overcrowded labour market, the memorandum requested that steps be taken to make old age pensions applicable to all needy qualified persons in Canada irrespective of the province in which they reside, and that the clause demanding five years provincial residence be repealed; further that the Act be amended to reduce the qualifying age from 70 to 65 years; and to materially raise the present amount of \$360 per year which is now the aggregate of private and pension income allowable before deduction is made from pension payments.

The efforts are now being put forth by various provincial and municipal authorities to place unemployed workers from industrial centres on vacant farm land were approved, and the Minister of Immigration and Colonization was commended for the assistance his Department was rendering in this work.

It was pointed out that the Employment Service Council of Canada might be of valuable assistance in advising on many

phases of employment and unemployment, but that only once since 1930 had this Council been convened. The memorandum suggested that fuller use should be made of the services of the Council during this period of acute unemployment.

The recommendation made for the past two years for the establishment of a National Economic Council, was again made. Such a council, it was thought, might take the form of a small representative committee, on which labour as represented by the Congress would be accorded membership, and under whose guidance a section of the National Research Council would operate. The memorandum suggested that the main purpose of such a body would be to gather facts in respect to the economic changes taking place in industry and agriculture. It was recalled that similar proposals had been brought to the attention of Parliament, the resolution introduced during the last session receiving practically unanimous approval. Almost all major industrial countries, with the exception of Great Britain, had established councils of this character, and in that country the British Federation of Industries and the British Trade Union Congress had jointly made proposals to the Government along similar lines. Immediate action in this direction was urged in view of the need for more adequate information in Canada in respect to the problem of distribution, purchasing power, displacement of labour by machinery, and many other questions related to the growing problem of unemployment.

Pending action which would establish throughout the Dominion the general five-day work week, the delegation asked that steps be taken to revise the Lord's Day Act so as to bring it into harmony with the International Convention respecting One Day's Rest in Seven. "By this means", it was thought, "some limitation would be placed upon those employers who from time to time call upon their employees to work seven days per week which practice often cannot be classed as illegal because of the many exemptions allowed under the existing legislation."

In regard to the Fair Wages Policy of the government the memorandum pointed out that this policy had a material influence upon private employers, who frequently took advantage of the surplus of labour to bring about reduction of wages. There were, however, many public works which were not covered by the Fair Wages provisions, and the delegation therefore asked for amendments: (a) to extend its provisions to cover all undertakings financed wholly or in part by Domin-



ion funds and to companies or commissions operated by or on behalf of the Government; (b) repealing Clause 2 Section 3 of the Act, so as to make the same applicable to all work done in connection with Government contracts. Action was urged to give full application to Section 5 of the Act and regulations thereunder, and it was proposed that all water-borne contracts for the Government of Canada be made only with Canadian registered ships, manned by Canadian personnel and paying the rates of wages recognized in Canada for the respective classes of crews.

In order to secure international peace and security, the memorandum urged the importance of securing an international agreement for disarmament. The participation by the Canadian Government in the World Disarmament Conference was noted with satisfaction and the government was respectfully urged to continue co-operation with such movements.

### Transportation and Public Ownership

The delegation re-interated previous declarations of the Congress in favour of the principles of "public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities" and "Government control and fullest development of all natural resources." The following proposals were submitted in the hope of securing action in harmony with these declarations:—

In regard to radio broadcasting the enactment of the measure last session placing the control of radio broadcasting in the hands of a Government Commission was noted with pleasure, and the hope was expressed that facilities would be extended the commission to fully develop its functions as early as possible. The Prime Minister's declaration on the principle of public ownership made in support of this legislation was commended strongly.

The views of the Congress on the recent report of the Royal Commission on Railways and Transportation had already been made known to the Government in the memorandum submitted in conjunction with the standard railroad organizations. These included recommendations: that there should be no surrender to private interests of the publicly owned railways of Canada and that in any changes made the principle of public ownership should be maintained; that in any reconstruction of the C.N.R. Directorate provisions should be made for the continuance of wage workers representation of a non-political character thereon; that any essential economies should be carried out in such manner so as not to jeopardize

employment of railway workers and further intensify the unemployment situation.

The delegation commended the action of the Government enacting upon the recommendation contained in the Duff Commission's Report and endeavouring to secure agreement with the Provincial Governments for the more effective control of motor transportation on our public highways, and hoped that these efforts would be continued to a successful conclusion. It was suggested that such control should be placed under the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada or that a new authority should be set up with powers to standardize all rates on a fair and equitable basis with the railways and to enforce the observance of such hours of labour (not more than eight in each day) to insist upon physical efficiency of bus and truck drivers, and to regulate the size and weight of trucks so as to ensure safety to other users of the highways and the travelling public.

Protest was made against the proposed disposal of vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, except such as were obsolete, which vessels should be replaced by modern vessels.

A system of canal tolls on a tonnage basis was recommended on the Welland Ship Canal by which route more freight and grain would in future be carried to the detriment of the railways, which had to meet all charges in maintaining the right of way, etc.

The delegation again expressed the opposition of the Congress to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Harbours (Gibb Report) recommending the abolition of Local Harbour Boards and the substitution therefor of one central authority, believing that such absentee control would make more difficult harmonious relations between employees and management.

Revision of Canada Shipping Act was requested during the present session of Parliament, opportunity to be given representatives of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, an affiliate of the Congress, to confer with the Department of Marine on any suggested changes which materially affect their conditions of employment. The Government was commended for its action in passing Order in Council P.C. 2448, dated November 7, 1932, which brings into effect Chapter 48 of the Statutes of 1931 respecting regulation contained in the Safety at Sea and Load Line International Convention. It was proposed, however, that the Act be amended so as to extend its provisions to ships operating on the Great Lakes and that a safety engineer or inspector be

appointed to ensure the proper carrying out of this provision.

Re-introduction of Bill No. 74 introduced by the Minister of Marine during the last session of Parliament, was requested. This measure aimed to correct certain abuses in connection with the coastal trade on the Great Lakes. It was hoped that it would be enacted so as to make its provisions effective at the opening of the 1933 navigation season.

### General Subjects

Other requests in the memorandum were as follows:—

Repeal of Section 98 of Criminal Code, as being too wide in its application and unduly restricts reasonable freedom of speech; and the insertion in the Criminal Code of the clause defining and legalizing peaceful picketing.

Coal Price Investigation—the Government being commended for its action in this matter.

Amendment of the Civil Service Superannuation Act so as to make provision for “prevailing rates employees” viz: those engaged at various trades, wage rates for which are based on those established for similar occupations outside the government service. As this class comprised a considerable number of employees and as many had been in the employ of the Government for long periods it was considered that similar protection should be afforded them as applies to other classes.

Health Insurance was noted as among the measures making for social progress that were being studied of late by a number of the Provinces, and as any such legislation should be uniformly applicable throughout the Dominion, the Federal Government was requested to take action to the end that provincial activities in this connection may be co-ordinated and a nation-wide system of health insurance established.

Grants for technical education in accordance with provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1931.

Election Act amendments to provide for half-holiday with pay on Federal election days; to enable seamen necessarily absent from their homes on election day to exercise their franchise and to prevent secret contributions towards election campaign funds.

Abolition of grants for cadet training in schools.

Enactment of legislation to facilitate inter-provincial trading by co-operative societies in Canada.

Improvement of letter carriers conditions.

In regard to tariffs, it was suggested that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be

made operative in all tariff-protected industries; that control should be exercised over such industries to prevent watering of stocks and charging of unreasonable prices to consumers; that reasonable hours of labour be observed, the wages to be sufficient to maintain proper standards of living and to ensure preference of employment to residents of Canada; that in the appointment of members of the proposed Tariff Board consideration be given to the appointment of a representative of labour chosen on the nomination of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The establishment of an Advisory Board to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, upon which representation will be accorded industry, labour and agriculture, in addition to the representation of the various Provincial Governments.

Compliance with the International Labour Organization Convention (1922) for the publication and international exchange of emigration as well as immigration statistics.

That boots and shoes should be added to the list of articles covered by the provision of the Customs Tariff Act requiring the marking of the country of origin on such imported articles as the Governor in Council may from time to time decide.

Legalizing of sweepstakes.

### The Prime Minister's Reply

The Prime Minister, in his reply, thanked the delegation for their moderation, and for their appreciation of the difficulties of the government at the present time. These difficulties, he pointed out, were of a kind and an extent hitherto unknown. While an answer could not be given to the several requests without fuller consideration, Mr. Bennett expressed sympathy with the general purpose of the memorandum, which was to bring about improvement in labour conditions. However, he continued, the present burdens on the national treasury made it necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in regard to any proposals that would involve additional taxation. A definite relation existed, he said, between the wealth of a country and its taxable capacity, and in Canada they were dangerously near the limit at the present time. This condition existed not only in connection with the revenue of the Dominion, but also with that of the Provinces and municipalities. As an example of the claims on the treasury he mentioned that a total of \$21,500,000 every month, or \$260,000,000 yearly, had to be raised for only three federal purposes, interest on the public debt, war pensions, and the deficits of the



Canadian National Railways. That amount was for these three purposes only, and did not include the sums required for keeping the federal government machine going, nothing for subsidies to the provinces or for the wear and tear on public works. He reminded the delegates that the population of the Dominion was only about 10,000,000, and that only a few years ago the entire revenue of the

country had been less than \$50,000,000. The Prime Minister concluded by pointing out that the first duty of the Dominion Government at the present time was to hold the country together, and to maintain its integrity, expressing the hope that when the next presentation was made a year hence it would be under more promising conditions than at the present time.

### Province of Quebec Executive of Trades and Labour Congress

The Province of Quebec Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada submitted their legislative program to the provincial cabinet on January 13. The delegation, which included local representatives of affiliated international and national unions, expressed appreciation of the action of the government in the establishment of a provincial Department of Labour and approval of the appointment of Hon. C. J. Arcand as the first Minister of Labour. Appreciation was also voiced of the decision of the government to acquiesce in some of the reforms requested by the organization in the past.

*Safety and Health.*—The memorandum asked for legislation to govern the erection, operation and supervision of hoisting machinery in building work, and also for an enactment controlling the use of paint spraying machines. It condemned unhygienic printing establishments and unsanitary restaurants, and recommended legislative prohibition of unsanitary locations and practices; that plumbing inspection be made more stringent; and that qualifying examinations for inspectors be held. It also recommended legislation compelling the employment of two licensed projectionists at every moving picture show and the stricter examination of applicants.

*Hours and Wages.*—Under this heading, the committee reviewed the displacement of labour by machinery, and expressed the opinion that "the progressive reduction of working hours would assist in relieving the problem." To this end it was urged that governmental authorities should take the lead and set an example to industry generally, adopting the principle of the five-day week and the six-hour day upon all work undertaken by the Government, either directly or under contract.

The committee drew attention to the alleged practice of some large industries working their employees seven days a week in violation of legislation prohibiting such practice. Prosecution in cases of such violation was urged.

*Fair Wages.*—On the question of fair wages regulations the executive recognized the fact that legislative enactments had provided for

the insertion of a fair wage clause in certain government contracts. "Despite this fact, however," the memorandum proceeded "there apparently have been a number of unscrupulous contractors who have taken undue advantage of present economic conditions to exploit the workers employed on such contracts. We cannot too strongly condemn such action which can only be classed as reprehensible, inasmuch as it deprives the workers of the consideration they are justly entitled to. Your government is therefore urged to take the necessary steps to put an end to such proceedings and to penalize all contractors who violate these regulations to the extent that they would lose the privilege of tendering on any further government works."

The committee also urged, if not already provided by Order in Council, that the regulations be extended to all government departments.

Referring to minimum wages for women the memorandum requested that the Commission be empowered to take legal action to recover wages in cases where employers violated the regulations.

The increasing use of one-man cars on street railways was considered by the executive as "exposing the public to constant danger in congested areas," and the government was asked to take steps to prevent the continuance of this method of operating public conveyances. Under the operation of the Mechanics Lien Act, the executive re-iterated a former request that in all cases of bankruptcy and failure wages should become the first charge upon any recoverable assets.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—Several changes and extensions in the new workmen's compensation legislation were recommended in the memorandum. While pointing out that the Act of 1931, had resulted in "giving reasonable satisfaction to those mainly concerned," the executive criticized the certain phases of its administration, alleging unnecessary delay in the adjustment of a number of cases, and arbitrary interpretations of certain clauses of

the Act. These defects, it was considered, would be remedied by the appointment of a labour representative on the board.

With regard to occupational diseases, it was recommended that the list be extended to include "infected blisters; cancer occurring in connection with the manufacture of pitch and tar; dermatitis and bursitis (inflammation of the synovial lining of the joints), and that, further, dental treatment, where required as the result of an industrial accident should be provided for under the Act."

It was also urged that the scope of the Act be extended to include workers employed in hotels and restaurants.

The report instanced several cases of alleged inadequacy or inefficiency of first-aid treatment. It was therefore urged that "all first-aid work to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board who should be provided with the authority to establish the necessary standards of efficiency in the administering of first-aid treatment."

*Unemployment Insurance.*—Reviewing the question of Dominion-wide unemployment insurance and the recent interprovincial conference on this problem, the executive recommended as follows:—

"We would therefore strongly emphasize the desirability of your government acquiescing in any measure that will permit of the Dominion Government assuming the responsibility for such legislation, and would urge that the necessary co-operation be granted in the effort to establish a measure of unemployment insurance. Dominion-wide and under Federal control."

*Old Age Pensions.*—The memorandum reviewed the benefits shared by the various provinces coming under the provisions of the amended federal legislation of 1931, increasing the Dominion contribution to 75 per cent and recommended that the provincial Legislature "give immediate consideration to

the acceptance of the old age pension legislation of the Dominion with a view to enacting the necessary legislation that would make it effective in the province of Quebec."

*Sickness and Disability Insurance.*—Referring to the report of the Provincial Royal Commission on social insurance, and to its recommendations in regard to sickness insurance the executive urged that the government "give to the report the consideration that it undoubtedly merits, and in view of the pressing need accentuated by present-day conditions, take the necessary preliminary action to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report."

*Mothers' Allowances.*—With regard to the question of protection for needy mothers, the executive drew attention to "the fact that the Province of Quebec is still lacking legislation, thus placing the women of this province in an inferior position when comparison is made with the women of other provinces." Reference was also made to the report and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Social Insurance, and the executive "pressed the importance of immediate action in the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on this question." In urging the enactment of legislation instituting a system of mothers' allowances the following two provisions were emphasized: (1) That such allowances should be granted to widows burdened with two or more children, until these children reach the age of sixteen years, with a further proviso that allowances be made to a widow, mother of one or more children, if the mother be ill and unable to work; and (2) That allowances be granted to wives whose husbands are insane or totally incapacitated for work, with the further proviso that aid be given the women in these three classes whether they have one child or more, and until these children reach the age of sixteen.

### Canadian Seamen's Association

In a memorandum addressed to a number of members of the Dominion Parliament, the Canadian Seamen's Association, with headquarters in Vancouver, suggested the following legislative changes. It was urged that the Canada Shipping Act be amended to provide for the establishment of a minimum wage board whose powers would extend to the regulation of seamen's pay and hours of work.

The Association also recommended the establishment of a system of certificates for lower ratings as a measure to ensure the employment of qualified seamen in the places of inexperienced hands, the possession of such certificate to be indicated in the seamen's dis-

charge book. It was recommended that three years' deep water or four years' coasting service be required to qualify for an able bodied seaman's certificate, eighteen months for a trimmer's and two or three years' service for a fireman's certificate, and two years' service on a motorship for a greaser's certificate.

Life-boat certificates were recommended for seamen of all departments, while certificates for marine cooks, issued by a recognized school of marine cookery similar to those already in existence in Great Britain, in Australia and in New Zealand, were also proposed.

It was alleged in the memorandum that special measures are required to protect Cana-



dian seamen against competition from Asiatic seamen, of whom, it was stated, over 2,500 are at present employed on Canadian vessels; and the establishment of certificates would, apart from other damages, constitute a measure of protection.

Complaint was made with respect to seamen's accommodation on many Canadian vessels, and it was urged that shipowners should be compelled to supply sheets, pillowcases, towels and soap twice monthly, and to arrange that blankets should be changed and cleaned every two months.

## ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

### Delegation Interviews the Dominion Cabinet

A DELEGATION representing the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and associated unions presented a memorandum of submissions to the Dominion Government on January 26. The delegation was composed of the following members: Messrs. Zénon David, vice-president, All-Canadian Congress of Labour; W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer, All-Canadian Congress of Labour; M. Doran and H. Quevillon, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada; M. M. MacLean, and M. C. Anderson, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; R. I. Bradley, Electrical Communication Workers of Canada; E. H. Cook, C. A. Beattie, and S. E. White, Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Telegraphers, and Dispatchers; R. B. Russell, A. Meikle, A. Hume, J. Duff, and W. McCallum, One Big Union; I. E. Cross, Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers; J. Douglas, Canadian Electrical Trades Union. The total membership of the organizations represented by the delegation was given as 92,000.

The delegation was received by the Prime Minister, and by the following members of the Dominion Cabinet: the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour; the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Bennett thanked the delegation for the presentation of their views, which, he said, would receive careful consideration.

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Congress, read the memorandum of submissions.

The memorandum called the attention of the Government to "the present status of the organized workers in the Dominion," pointing out that various laws permit and facilitate the combination of the workers in unions for the purpose of bargaining collectively as to their conditions of employment. "Yet these laws," it was stated, "though well conceived and wholly commendable in purpose, do not ensure the right of voluntary association. It is submitted that their effect has been nullified in large measure by other laws, that their substance has been vitiated by amendment in

detail, and that, as interpreted and implemented in administrative policy and patronage, they effectually deny the right which they ostensibly recognize. It is hoped that when the handicap which is now imposed on the workers is fully understood the Government will apprehend the need to rectify a condition which is not in the public interest and which does not reflect the will of the Canadian people as expressed in the statutes."

The memorandum then entered upon a criticism of the international labour movement as being unsuitable to conditions as they exist in Canada to-day. That system, it was claimed had been designed to meet the needs of journeymen craftsmen in the days when employment was sought on both sides of the international boundary, but owing to the restrictions on migration and other causes, such a condition did not exist at present. The international unions, however, were still regarded in some quarters as the standard form of organization, to the detriment, it was claimed, of purely Canadian unions. The delegation objected to the recognition of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as "the most representative organization" of Canadian workers for the purpose of representation at the International Labour Conferences at Geneva.

The memorandum proceeded to criticize the admission into Canada of an unlimited number of "accredited representatives" of international unions without any restriction upon their activities while in this country. It was claimed further, that the international unions enjoyed special preferences and facilities, as compared with Canadian unions, in regard to the provisions of benefits for their members.

The concluding paragraphs of the memorandum were as follows:—

"The All-Canadian Congress of Labour requests the Government to review the present conditions of labour organization in Canada. It is submitted that the Government, unless it is prepared to go further in the protection of Canadian institutions and cultural interests, should at the very least show impartiality as between the groups of organized workers, in-

stead of a marked preference for a group whose foreign control cannot be disguised. The Congress realizes that the Government might logically extend its 'Canada First' policy so far as to cancel the privileges of all industrial associations which are under the domination of alien central bodies, but it does not ask the Government to go that far. The Government having conceded the propriety of the representation of the workers on certain official delegations, councils and commissions, the Congress requests that such representation shall not be confined to those workers who are members of United States unions. It also requests the removal of all impediments, so far as this is within the powers of the Government, to the exercise by the workers of the right to belong to organizations of their choice. It has no doubt as to what that choice will be, and all it seeks is a fair field and no favour. But for the relief of Canadian workers from foreign control in their union affairs and to ensure their freedom in industrial relations the Congress is convinced that there must be not only a change in governmental policy but also a change in the law.

"The Congress therefore respectfully submits certain specific recommendations. The railway industry being, as already suggested, more closely regulated by legislation than any other industry, and being also, from the workers' standpoint, the key industry in labour organization in Canada and other countries, it is felt that the duty devolves upon the Government of ensuring the equitable incidence of the law on railway employment, and of removing any anomalies which may occur under the law and in the industrial conditions which result therefrom. The one great anomaly resulting from existing railway legislation, in conjunction with the general law concerning industrial disputes, is the facility afforded a union or a group of unions which has once become dominant to continue indefinitely to exercise authority without the approval of the workers upon whose suffrage it is nominally dependent. To remedy this condition, the Government is requested to take steps to amend the Railway Act in such manner as to provide that any class, craft, or category of railway workers shall be able, without risk of intimidation, to name the union which they desire to represent their interests. The draft of a bill, indicating the manner in which the Railway Act might be amended to effect this measure of industrial democracy, is appended

to this memorandum. It is believed that the draft bill will be found to contain nothing which would place an unfair handicap on any railway union, while the All-Canadian Congress of Labour is convinced that the bill offers a means of removing the principal obstacle to freedom of association with which a great number of railwaymen have to contend. The Government is requested to instruct the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways to give effect forthwith to the principle of the bill in the Government-owned railway service, and also to instruct the board to withdraw its recognition from labour unions whose policies are wholly or in part illegal or contrary to the public interest, or which countenance illegal practices by their members and officials.

"It is recommended that the appointment of workers' delegates and advisers to International Labour Conferences shall be made in conformity with Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles and the judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1922; also that no workers' delegate or adviser shall be selected without prior consultation with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and such other organizations as are deemed qualified under the Treaty.

"Finally, the Government is requested to rescind the special privileges now enjoyed by the United States unions having branches in Canada under the Insurance Act, the Immigration Act, and the Customs Tariff."

The Draft Bill to amend the Railway Act, to which reference is made above, was appended to the Memorandum. The proposed Bill contains sections expressly granting employees the right of association in a union of their own choice, the union with the majority of the employees in any class to be deemed the "representative union." In case of dispute between two or more unions as to the right to be so regarded, the Bill lays down a procedure to be followed with a view to solving the question of representation. It is proposed that the Minister of Labour, in such doubtful cases, should ascertain the will of the employees by direct inquiry, a ballot being taken for the purpose of ascertaining the preference of the employees in regard to their union affiliation. At the same time equal treatment would be allowed to members of other unions, in regard to wages, benefits and privileges, as would be enjoyed by members of the representative union.



## Railway Workers Present Memorandum to the Dominion Government

Representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods interviewed the Dominion Government on January 26, in order to present the views of the employees on the subject of reorganization of the Canadian National Railway system as proposed in the legislation now before Parliament. This legislation is on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Duff, who presented their report last fall.

On November 24, during the proceedings before the Senate Committee, the views of the employees were presented by a delegation which included Messrs. W. L. Best, chairman, Dominion Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; and R. J. Tallon, President, American Federation of Labour, Railway Employees' Department, Division 4. The brief presented suggested that there be a board of five trustees to administer the Canadian National Railways, one member to be a personnel expert specializing in public relations, in place of the board of three trustees proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate. The brief advocated immediate revision of the Canadian National Railways financial structure, and urged the necessity of imposing upon the railways a statutory duty not to aggravate unemployment as a by-product of co-operation between them. Addressing the committee, Mr. Best contended that hasty action in elimination of railway services and facilities to remove duplication would not tend to improve the railway situation or relieve the conditions prevailing throughout the country. He advocated that where terminal facilities are abandoned, the employees concerned should have their seniority rights adjusted carefully, and should be compensated for any loss suffered, due to decrease of value of property. He stated that railway labour generally does not look kindly upon the proposal for arbitral tribunals, its view being that if compulsory arbitration must be resorted to, the Board of Railway Commissioners would be a much more suitable body to have control than would be arbitral tribunals subject to one-man domination.

Senator Meighen, dealing with Mr. Best's arguments, stated that Canada would face economic disaster and that railway labour would probably suffer before anybody else if the policy of borrowing by, and on behalf of, the Canadian National Railways was continued. Conditions had reached a point where the financial standing of the whole country would be threatened seriously if the borrowings were not stopped. He added that no member of Parliament wished to proceed in

disregard of humanitarian principles, but that the situation must be faced squarely and economies effected, even at some cost to the railway employees.

Mr. Tallon presented figures to show that 51,663 Canadian railway employees had been deprived of employment, the railway payroll having decreased \$63,428,757. Mr. Best contended that it would be preferable to have the country continue to subsidize the railways rather than to deprive more men of employment.

### Second Memorandum

A further memorandum was presented to the Government on behalf of the Railway organizations on January 26, when the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, heard the representations of a delegation. A memorandum was submitted by Mr. J. B. Ward, general chairman of the Locomotive Engineers of the Canadian Pacific System. He was accompanied by W. L. Best, Dominion legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, and Frank McKenna, chairman of the C.P.R. System of Federated Shopmen.

The supplementary memorandum urged upon the Government the importance of considering the "human element" in connection with the proposed reorganization of the railways, and "earnestly appealed to the government in the railway crisis, to temper the wind of economy to the workers without bread."

"We must not further aggravate our social conditions," the memorandum declared: "Doctrines, old and new, of a character foreign to our desires are heard everywhere, all of which are eagerly listened to and sometimes accepted by the man with a family in difficulty."

The memorandum expressed the opinion of the workers as in favour of preserving the identity of the two railway systems in Canada, and proceeded as follows:—"Railway workers, just as the Royal Commission, are also compelled to sound a note of warning to the Canadian people. There are now nearly a million Canadian wage-earners out of employment. Almost one million Canadian citizens are subsisting upon charity and government aid. There is no worker by hand or brain whose wages has not been cut. There is scarcely an employee who is not sharing his work with as many of his fellow workers as he can possibly help and not call for charity or assistance from the government.

"In the railway industry over 60,000 men are wholly without employment and the rest are all working short time. Nor is that all.

Out of their reduced earnings, as meager as they are in thousands and thousands of cases, railway men are now contributing 10 per cent to reduce the burden upon the federal treasury and to improve the financial position of the privately-owned railway. Practically every demand which has been made upon railway labour, whether in the form of wage deductions, reduced hours or mileage or total discharge, has only served to aggravate the prevailing business depression and further weaken the financial position of our railways. No constructive end is served by reducing purchasing power and increasing unemployment. It does not revive business. It does not create traffic. Instead it slows up the whole industry. It ruins the farmer. It defeats its own purpose.

"For these reasons railway labour earnestly appeals to the government, in the railway crisis, to temper the wind of economy to the workers without bread. We who speak for the railroad workers are not unmindful of the gravity of the Canadian railway situation. We want to be helpful and are prepared to be helpful in a solution of the problem.

"Our primary interest is, very naturally, in the personnel of those engaged in the railway industry, men and women who have devoted very many years in most cases to the positions they occupy and have occupied. They live in communities stretched throughout the length and breadth of the inhabited portion of our Dominion. Many of them live in small communities far removed from great cities and our social organization, and in these places they have invested their all in the requirements of growing families, such, for instance, as the primary needs of food, shelter, and clothing. In most instances homes have been acquired by the mortgage system requiring much family sacrifice in order that the home may some day be declared free. Only too often when that day arrives the railroader has reached an advanced age. In many such places the local populace are often represented on school boards and local government bodies by railroad workers and this because of their permanence in such localities and the vital interests they have been obliged to take in their offspring and their own social requirements. They and theirs often are considered the backbone of our citizenship in such localities. The same may be said in varying degrees of railroaders in our greater transportation centres. These people are Canadians, many originating in other lands, but Canadians all, taking pride in sending their children to schools and colleges and in many instances universities.

They are our neighbours, your neighbours, of us, belong to us, part of our life, gradually, consciously and unconsciously working to a higher life standard.

"The faith we have in our institutions compels us to believe that international lanes of commerce may be reopened. In fact they must be reopened else civilization sink in despair. Conferences of an international character such as are projected for the near future in connection with international economies, etc. will, we hope, lead the way to our national recovery. With that recovery the rail situation will gradually improve, assisted very materially by the knowledge we have all gained of our transportation difficulties and the agreement already entered into by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway to retain their rivalry on a friendly basis to the advantage of themselves, their employees and the country at large."

The Prime Minister thanked the delegation for the statement of their views. In reply, he emphasized the serious condition of the railways, which he declared to be threatening the very economic life of the country. "No language," he said, "would be too extravagant to describe the seriousness of Canada's railway problem." The delegation had claimed that too much stress was being placed on financial difficulties, and not enough on the human element. In reply, Mr. Bennett asserted that if the railway enterprises were obliged to cease operations altogether there would be no work at all. "Our effort," he declared, "is to maintain these enterprises as going concerns. This is our job, our responsibility." Canada's economic life was at stake, he continued. The deficit of the Canadian National Railways was \$70,000,000 in 1932, and this year it might be about a million dollars a week, which had to be met by the taxpayers of Canada. With a population of only ten million people, the payment of taxes was a difficult problem, and the breaking point had almost been reached. Under normal conditions the Canadian National would be considered as in receivership, but receivership was impossible in this case because the railway bonds were guaranteed by the government. The Prime Minister stated that the government and the Canadian National Board of Trustees (recommended by the Duff Commission), would endeavour to exercise their responsibility to maintain the railways as going concerns, giving employment as far as possible, but sacrifices would have to be made. "But it will be a common sacrifice, and everyone will have to suffer."



## Quebec Joint Legislative Committee of Railway Brotherhoods

The Joint Legislative Committee (Province of Quebec) of the railway brotherhoods, representing locomotive and train service employees, recently submitted its memorandum of proposed legislation to the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and the members of the provincial cabinet.

**Motor Vehicle Regulation.**—The delegation submitted several recommendations respecting motor vehicle competition and regulation. Summarized, these urged: that more equitable taxation be levied upon all motor vehicles using the highway for revenue purposes, such taxation to be in addition to that now imposed upon highway traffic of all kinds; that regulations be made fixing adequate and uniform freight and passenger tariffs on all motor vehicles using the highway for revenue purposes; that sufficient financial responsibility be required on the part of owners and operators of all motor vehicles; that no franchises be granted to operate bus or truck lines where there already exists adequate transportation facilities, or where the steam railway companies can and are willing to provide those facilities.

It was also urged that the present highway traffic legislation be amended that all drivers

of motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying physical examination and that there be restrictions against excessive hours of duty.

**Social Insurance.**—The Committee referred to the comprehensive study and inquiry conducted by the provincial Royal Commission on Social Insurance, and "hopefully anticipated that with the Social Commission's Final Report and Recommendations before the Government, followed by the enactment of the recommended legislation, the Province of Quebec will be in the vanguard of any Province in Canada in the matter of social and humanitarian legislation."

**Mothers' Allowances.**—Pointing out that seven provinces of the Dominion and forty-five states of the United States had established systems of mothers' allowances, the committee emphasized the enactment of similar legislation in the province.

**Old Age Pensions.**—The Committee recommended that the Legislature enact legislation, making the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act effective in the province.

## ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The seventeenth convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Calgary on January 9-11, with approximately 60 delegates in attendance. Mayor Davison, a member of the International Typographical Union, welcomed the delegates to the city, while Mr. J. E. Worsley, president of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council, extended a welcome on behalf of the trade unionists of the city.

The joint report of the president and secretary reviewed the work of the Federation for the past year. Mention was made of the representations that were made to the government following the last convention and the matters of interest to organized labour which came before the legislature at the last session. The report referred to the essay contest dealing with social legislation which was authorized last year but owing to the small number competing the officers doubted the wisdom of a continuance of the competition. According to the treasurer's report total receipts including balance brought forward amounted to \$2,291.89, disbursements totalled \$1,405.31, leaving a balance on hand of \$886.58.

The convention adopted the resolutions outlined in the following paragraphs:—

Proposing numerous amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act including the following: (a) to raise the compensation paid in respect of widows to \$70 per month, and that for children from \$12 for the first child, \$10 for the second child, \$9 for the third and remaining children, to \$15, \$12, and \$10 respectively; (b) that desired information be supplied to any contributory to the compensation fund concerning monies paid out; (c) to increase the amount of compensation to one hundred per cent of average earnings; (d) deletion of the three-day waiting period, computation of earnings of salaried employees on a monthly basis; railway companies to be placed under the ordinary provisions of the Act.

That all relief work shall be paid at union rates of wages, but where direct relief is substituted, the amount shall be sufficient to guarantee an adequate standard of living for recipient and dependents;

Amendment to the Mines Act to provide that "all miners who produce coal shall be paid for all coal that they produce on a run of mine basis only";

That miners be paid weekly;

That the age at which a miner may start to work be raised from 18 to 19 years, and that all persons working underground must be 18 years of age;

A maximum work-day of six hours, and a five-day week;

To encourage naturalization of newcomers after the necessary residence period;

Amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act lowering the age requirement from seventy to sixty;

Amendment to the Vehicles and Highways Traffic Act requiring drivers of vehicles to draw to the right-hand curb and stop on the sounding of a signal by any fire apparatus when responding to an alarm;

That the Alberta Government prosecute a campaign for fire prevention education;

Approving any amendment of the British North America Act to enable the Federal Government to enact unemployment insurance legislation or other national measures;

Establishment of a bank owned and controlled by the government for the nationalization of the monetary system;

Amendment of the Mothers' Allowance Act to include deserted wives;

Legislation on health insurance;

That election day be declared a public holiday;

Amendment of the Franchise Act making the residence period three months for all British or naturalized subjects;

That the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be made operative in Alberta;

Requesting the Federal Government to include in the representatives to the conference on unemployment insurance, officers of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada;

A free municipal legal court;

The six-hour day on all provincial government contracts let for highways, building and maintenance work for both permanent and temporary employees, and that a fair wage similar to the Federal Fair Wage be paid on this class of work;

Protesting against any change from the present ownership of the Canadian National Railways;

Opposition to any further reduction in wages;

Protesting against reduction in mothers' allowances;

That the provincial university be kept at least up to the present standard of education;

That all paid fire departments of the province have an 8-hour day;

Requesting the Federal Government to go off the gold standard;

Legislation to give all workers in Alberta a minimum wage, especially workers in the lumbering and motor trucking industries;

Increase in the minimum amount on which income tax is levied;

Assistance in securing for railroad workers the six-hour day and thirty-hour week;

That no officer of the Federation shall at any time attend a conference meeting or accept an appointment on a committee dual to this Federation;

Contributory retirement insurance scheme of old age pensions for railroad workers of Canada;

A housing scheme for workers in the province similar to that prevailing in some states in the Australian Commonwealth;

Opposing any curtailment of present educational standards;

Formation of union label committees;

Taxing of fire insurance companies to provide funds for a firemen's pension fund;

Opposing the abolition or lowering of the minimum salary of seventy dollars per month for school teachers;

Continuance of compulsory education up to the age of eighteen years, and that free education be continued through university whenever ability is evident;

Appointment of qualified plumbing inspectors;

That the Federal Government take over the transportation systems of Canada and operate them for service instead of for profits and dividends;

Two-men-on-shift law for theatres;

Financial assistance from the province for all workers and their families who are in distress;

Seniority rights for a miner elected as checkweighman;

Recommending seventy-five feet as the maximum distance to which rooms in a mine shall be driven without crosscuts;

Establishment of by-products plant in the Drumheller Valley;

Legislation to create a coal commission to regulate shipping and inter-provincial trade by means of a co-operative marketing pool;

Segregation of East Coulee from the Drumheller and Wayne Coal Districts;

Appointment of a commission to formulate plans for the nationalization of the coal mining industry in Alberta; labour to have a representative on such commission.

Establishment of a clinic in the city of Drumheller.

Officers elected were: President F. J. White, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, Carl E. Berg, Edmonton.

Edmonton was selected as the next convention city.



## International Federation of Trade Unions

The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions decided at a recent meeting that when the results became known of the Preparatory Technical Conference of the International Labour Organization on shorter working hours\*, arrangements should be made to hold the annual General Council meeting of the I.F.T.U. in the spring of 1933, with a view to lending weight to activities in favour of the 40-hour week and other measures to combat unemployment. The dates of these Conferences are to be fixed in connection with the meeting of the next Session of the International Labour Conference.

The next session of the International Trade Union Congress will meet at Brussels from July 30 to August 3, 1933. The Executive Committee adopted the agenda of the Congress, which will include, besides the report on activities, discussions on the guiding prin-

ciples of social policy of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and on the demands of the Federation for economic planning. A preliminary draft of the latter was presented to the Committee and approved. A committee of experts met in December for further discussion and formulation of demands dealing with the reconstitution of the existing economic system. The draft demands for economic planning are also to be discussed by the Joint Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International.

The creation of an independent Workers' Education International has been postponed, since certain national centres have not submitted replies to the questionnaire issued on the subject. It was, however, decided to do everything possible to promote the making of international labour films.

## National Economic Councils in Various Countries

A review of Economic Councils in the different countries of the world was published recently at Geneva by the League of Nations Economic Committee. The inquiry was made in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly of the League in 1931, requesting the Council "to seek the most appropriate means providing for the co-operation of National Economic Councils in the work of the League of Nations." (Reference to the establishment of such councils in various countries have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from time to time, April, 1932, page 422; February, 1931, page 118, etc.) The rights and duties of economic councils, it is found, are manifold, but differ in the various countries. All councils without exception are advisory bodies, their main object being to furnish advisory opinions on economic questions in general. In most cases, financial and social problems are automatically included—sometimes they are specifically enumerated. Advisory opinions are required more particularly for legislative proposals. The right to initiate proposals is conferred on all economic councils, though it is sometimes bound up with specific conditions. Advisory councils of experts, more especially, have been granted power to carry out investigations, more particularly in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Finland, Greece and Spain. A feature which has only taken

shape in recent months is the assignment to economic councils of the framing of a plan for the whole national economy.

The report describes the constitution and work of the Economic Councils existing in 28 European countries, and in Asia, America, South Africa and Australasia.

### The Soviet Economic System

The report contains the following brief summary of the economic councils in Russia. "The idea of a State constituted by councils representing the working population had a repercussion in other countries, and in Germany, for instance, was one of the causes of the institution of an Economic Council. The Soviet Union's schemes of economic planning are affecting public opinion outside Russia as well, and, in certain countries, the Economic Council is to be summoned to give effect to similar ideas (China, Spain). A short description might therefore be given here of the main features, at least, of this economic system.

"1. The Russian State is based on the Soviets. These consist of representatives of the units of production—i.e., works and factories, villages and barracks—and are elected directly by the workers, peasants and soldiers. They represent, therefore, the will of the working population, the proletariat. The dele-

\* A report of this conference appears later in this issue.

gates are elected for one year but may be removed at any moment, and have to account for their actions to the workers, peasants and soldiers. In Soviet Russia, therefore, the electoral system is organized, not on a territorial basis, but on that of the producing establishment.

"2. The Soviet organization comprises: (a) The Congresses with which decisions rest, and (b) The Executive Committees.

"The supreme authority is the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its Executive Committee, which combines both legislative and executive functions. The Soviets, however, constitute not only the political but, at the same time, the economic administration of the State, and have the direct conduct of the whole national economy.

"3. The Supreme Economic Council was mentioned in the 1918 Constitution among the seventeen People's Commissariats then instituted. It has been reconstituted on several

occasions. In the beginning of 1932, it was divided into the People's Commissariats for the heavy, light and timber industries. The Supreme Economic Council has set up forty-four Regional Administrations, which consist like the Council's own Managing Board, of workers—employees and managers. It controls only the industrial syndicates and trusts and not the whole economic system; in March, 1931, there were eighty-four such bodies. It supervises the control of industrial centres and industrial combines, and acts as a tribunal of appeal for differences of opinion in the managing boards of industrial combines. It can issue orders and instructions in this connection.

"4. Next, the State Planning Committee prepares the annual economic plan, the figures fixed in advance for production, the general directions for production and the long-term schemes, such as the Five-Year Plan. On February 5, 1932, the main lines of the second Five-Year Plan covering the years 1933 to 1937 were laid down."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided at a meeting held on February 2nd to postpone the date of the opening of the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference to June 8th of this year. The date previously fixed had been for May 31.

The International Labour Office has sent to the Governments of the States Members of the Organization the agenda, in its final form, of the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference which is to open in Geneva on June 8, 1933.

This agenda includes no less than five items. In the first place there are the questions of the *abolition of fee-charging employment agencies*, and *invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance*, which were discussed for the first time at the 1932 Session and will therefore come up for the second and final discussion in 1933 with a view to the adoption of draft Conventions or Recommendations.

Two other questions are coming before the 1933 Conference for the first time: that of *methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet glass works* and that of *unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed*, a subject of special importance in view of the persistence of the economic depression. Following the

usual procedure of the International Labour Conference, these two questions will be discussed for the first time at the Seventeenth Session with a view to determining the points on which Governments are to be consulted in order to enable the preparation of the final decisions to be taken at the following session.

There is another problem closely linked up with the economic depression which forms the fifth and last item on the agenda of the International Labour Conference for 1933, the question of the *reduction of hours of work*. On this subject the Conference will have before it the report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference which has been convoked specially and will meet in Geneva on January 10, to study the technical aspects of this question.

The International Labour Conference will also examine at its Seventeenth Session the ten-yearly reports on the application of six international Conventions adopted in 1920 and 1921 with regard to which no proposal for revision has been made.

A report will also be submitted to the Conference on collective agreements in agriculture.

Finally, as is customary, the Conference will discuss the report of the Director of the International Labour Office on the work of the Organization and the annual reports submitted by States in virtue of Article 408 of the Treaty of Peace concerning the measures



taken by them to enforce the Conventions which they have ratified.

### Ratification of International Labour Conventions

On November 30, 1932, the number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 488. The number of ratifications authorized by the competent national authorities by that date, but not yet registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 52.

During August, September, October and November, 21 new ratifications were registered.

*Belgium* ratified the Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture (1921).

*Bulgaria* ratified the Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour (1930).

*Czechoslovakia* ratified the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925).

*Finland* ratified the Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (1929).

*Hungary* ratified the Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery (1928).

*India* ratified the Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement (1926).

*Japan* ratified the Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour (1930).

*Spain* ratified the Conventions concerning: the employment of women during the night (1919); the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (1919); the night work of young persons (1919); the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (1921); the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (1921); night work in bakeries (1925); workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925); sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants (1927); sickness insurance for agricultural workers (1927); the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (1929); the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (1929); forced or compulsory labour (1930); the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices (1930); hours of work in coal mines (1931).

By these fourteen new ratifications Spain has brought the number of its ratifications of International Labour Conventions to thirty, and thus takes the lead among the States Members of the Organization from this point of view.

### Publications of the International Labour Office

*Rest and Shifts in Glass Works.*—The International Labour Office has published a "Grey" Report on "Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works"—the fourth item on the agenda of the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference, which opens in Geneva on May 31, 1933.

The question of the weekly rest in glass works was before the Conference in 1924 and again in 1925, when a Draft Convention on the subject failed to secure the majority required for its adoption. The obstacles to its adoption arose mainly out of the technical problems involved in a stoppage of work in mechanical sheet-glass factories. In 1929 the Conference passed a resolution in favour of further consideration of the possibility, by suitable organization of shifts, of ensuring that glass workers in such factories should have the benefit of a regular rest, until such time as mechanical progress made it possible to give them the Sunday rest without adversely affecting production. In accordance with that resolution, the question has been thoroughly explored by the Office, in consultation with a special committee of experts, and in January, 1932, the Governing Body decided to place the matter on the agenda of the 1933 Session of the Conference in the form indicated by the title of the report just issued.

The aim of the report is to provide the Conference, as a basis for its first consideration of the subject under the double-discussion procedure, with a general survey of the present systems of regulating the provision of rest and the alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works in the various countries. A brief description is first given of the manufacturing processes, the machines used, and the work involved. This is followed by an analysis of the various methods at present employed for ensuring continuity of work. Finally, the report indicates the essential factors to be considered when the time comes for framing international regulations, and enumerates the points on which it would be advisable to consult the Governments in the interval between the first and second discussions.

*Non-Contributory Pensions.*—Under this title the International Labour Office has just published a study comprising a comparative analysis of the principal features (qualifying conditions, computation of pension, finance and administration) of all the non-contributory pension legislation which is known to exist at the present time. In addition to a general introduction dealing briefly with the history of the subject, the

volume consists of four parts dealing respectively with pensions for aged, invalid and blind persons, mothers' pensions, financial resources and pension authorities, together with two appendices, one containing statistics and the other a list of non-contributory pension Acts.

This volume forms the necessary complement to the larger study which is being issued on the subject of pension insurance.

### Credit Unions in Nova Scotia

The rules and regulations under the "Credit Union Societies Act" of Nova Scotia, 1932, were published as a supplement to the *Nova Scotia Gazette*, December 14, 1932 (reference to this legislation was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1247). The capital of the union is obtained by means of shares subscribed by the members. The rules governing loans are as follows:—

The credit union may make loans exclusively to its own members, except that a loan to a member which is a similar or affiliated corporation may be made only with the consent of the Registrar. Security satisfactory in each case to the credit committee shall be required of all loans in excess of fifty dollars, to which limit loans may be made without other security than the note of the borrower. No loan shall be made except for a provident or productive purpose. A borrower may repay his loan in whole or in part any day the office of the credit union is open for business. A member may not borrow from the credit union when not in good standing, or if he has failed to repay any previous loan, or is in arrears in the payment of any current loan or instalments thereon. No loan shall be made except on written application which contains all of the information required and is signed by the person desiring the loan. All applications for loans shall be filed as permanent records of the credit union. A member failing to pay an instalment on a loan when due, unless excused therefrom for cause by the board of directors, shall pay a fine of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent per instalment period on the amount in arrears, the minimum fine to be five cents. If instalment, interest or fines remain unpaid for any one month, the board of directors may take such steps toward terminating his membership and making collection as may in its judgment be advisable.

It is provided that at all meetings of the members each member shall have but a single vote whatever his share holdings, and there shall be no voting by proxy.

The *Canadian Co-operator*, January, 1933, gave an account of four credit societies that have come into existence in Nova Scotia since

*Industrial Relations in Great Britain.*—The volume just published by the International Labour Office under this title is the first of a series of national monographs on industrial relations which the Office is preparing, with the generous aid of Industrial Relations Counsellors, Inc., of New York. Reference to the present publication is made in the notes at the beginning of this issue.

the legislation of 1932 became effective. The first was the Parish Credit Union at Broad Cove, where "it was voted unanimously to organize a Credit Union, to be known as 'The Filene Credit Union,' in honour of Edward A. Filene, of Boston, Mass., the father of co-operative credit in the United States, to whose generosity the expansion of the movement on this continent during the last decade must be principally attributed."

The second credit union was organized at a public meeting at Miners' Hall, Inverness. "This is a community credit union to which all the men, women and children of Inverness are eligible. We understand that this will be a very large credit union, and will operate under particularly favourable circumstances because Father MacDonald, the priest at Inverness, now heads up a committee of five (two miners, two store-keepers and Father MacDonald) and they are operating the coal mine on which that community depends for its existence on strictly co-operative lines" (the organization of the "Inverness Co-operative Company, Limited" was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 947).

The third unit is the "Reserve Mines Credit Union," also a community organization, composed principally of miners working at Reserve Mines, about ten miles from Sydney.

"The fourth credit union is a typical industrial one, organized at Sydney to satisfy the needs of the employees of the local gas and electric company, and the local street car company. A recent Canadian Press despatch reported that this street car system is now operated by the employees for their own benefit."

Referring to recent co-operative activities in Nova Scotia, the *Co-operator* quotes the opinion of Mr. Roy F. Bergengren, executive Secretary of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau of Boston, who took an active part in organization work in the Province. Mr. Bergengren indicated that he was very favourably impressed with the prospects of developing a sound and extensive Co-operative Credit Union Movement in Nova Scotia. The conditions prevailing there remind him very much of those in Germany when Raiffeisen, the father of Agricultural Co-operative Credit, started his work.



## REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS AS A MEANS OF RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT

### Report of Tripartite Preparatory Conference convened by International Labour Organization

**A** Preparatory Conference, convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) for the study of the technical problems involved in the reduction of hours of work as a means of relieving unemployment, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on January 10-25. Each of the fifty-eight member countries of the International Labour Organization was invited to be represented at this gathering by three delegates, one to represent the Government and the other two to be representatives of employers and workers, chosen in agreement with the most representative organizations of employers and workers in the respective countries. Provision was made also for the appointment of technical advisers.

Thirty-five countries in all were represented at the conference as follows: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Egypt, although not a member of the International Labour Organization, was represented by an observer. The Government of the United States, while not appointing a delegation, instructed its Consul in Geneva to follow closely the Conference proceedings. The Russian Government also had been invited to appoint representatives but regretted its inability to participate and intimated that it had intended taking part in the Conference if the same had been held at the same time as the World Economic Conference. The total number of delegates in attendance was 74, and the total number of advisers, 72.

#### Canadian Delegates

The delegation from Canada was made up as follows:—

*Government Representative.*—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Employers' Representative.*—Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ont. (Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association).

*Workers' Representative.*—Mr. R. J. Tallon, Montreal, P.Q., Vice President of the Trades

and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of the Railway Shop Crafts Federation of Canada).

#### Officers of Conference

The Conference appointed as its President, Mr. Ernest Mahaim, Belgian Government delegate. The following were appointed as Vice-Presidents: Sir Atul Chatterjee (India), Government Vice-President; Mr. Oersted (Denmark), Employers' Vice-President; and Mr. Hayday (British Empire), Workers' Vice-President. Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, was also in attendance and participated actively in the work of the Conference.

#### Report made by International Labour Office

A Report on Hours of Work and Unemployment had been prepared by the International Labour Office in advance of the Conference, in order to present information as to the action which had been taken already looking to the reduction of hours of work in various countries as a means of spreading employment. Different chapters of this report dealt successively with the present situation with regard to the problem of reduction of hours of work; the possibilities of creating further employment by this means; the many methods of reduction of working hours already in effect; and the action taken by public authorities, by legislative measures, and the experience gained thereby. The final chapter of the report suggested certain lines of international regulation of working hours which might be applied rapidly and effectively in the present circumstances.

#### General Discussion

The Conference opened with a general discussion of the whole problem of working hours which lasted for several days, during which 54 speakers in all participated. This discussion indicated the three points following as the main questions which were involved: (1) Is the reduction of hours of work capable of decreasing unemployment? (2) Is such a reduction necessarily contingent upon international agreement being reached? (3) Are there any special conditions which must be considered as indispensable to ensure that reduction in hours of work would be effective,

and in particular is it necessary that the standard of life of the workers should be maintained?

For the workers it was argued that a reduction in working hours should be made to a 40-hour week, accompanied by a readjustment of wages rates to maintain earnings at their present level as a means of diminishing unemployment and adding to purchasing power. The workers demanded recognition of their right to employment, which was for them, they contended, the right to live. Statistics were presented showing that there are about thirty million persons unemployed in the world at the present time—over one-sixth of the world's workers. The view was expressed by the workers that the 40-hour week was not merely a social necessity, but an industrial and economic necessity as well.

For the employers it was contended that such a measure would raise the cost of production, aggravate the existing hindrances to economic revival and so defeat its own object.

The Government delegates, with one or two notable exceptions, were anxious that the practicable and probable effects of reducing hours as a partial remedy for unemployment should be fully explored. The spokesman for the British Government contended, however, that it would be hopeless to attempt, either by the adoption of an international convention or by national legislation, to control wage rates in a way that would prevent earnings from being reduced coincidentally with hours. Apart from technical, economic and other obstacles in the way of an acceptable 40-hour convention, the British Government representative regarded the wages difficulty as being conclusive and advised that the Conference should look to other and more helpful fields of enquiry.

#### **Address by Canadian Government Delegate**

Two members of the Canadian delegation participated in the general discussion of the proposed reduction of working hours, namely, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Government delegate, and Mr. A. R. Goldie, Employers' delegate. Dr. W. A. Riddell observed that Canada was one of the last countries to feel the effects of the economic depression, but that employment, which was at its peak in 1929-30, had now fallen, as in other countries, to a very serious low level. Over a period of years, collective agreements had shown a reduction in the number of normal hours of work until the 44 and 48 hour week had become by far the most common. These normal hours, owing to business depression, had now become the maximum, and while there was no accurate information on the subject, many persons

thought that more than 50 per cent of the workers are unable at present to obtain the normal hours of work; in fact, short time was rapidly becoming the rule. Employers, wishing to keep their labour forces together as far as possible, were trying to spread the available work, and employees, willing to share with their fellows, had in many cases consented to this being done—often, it must be said, with very considerable sacrifices in earnings. Canada, however, had not required the pressure of world opinion embodied in an international convention to bring about the spread in work, the economic pressure at home having been sufficient to do this. The Canadian Government, however, because of the deep interest which it takes in measures to remedy the appalling existing unemployment, both at home and throughout the world, had viewed with sympathy the calling of this Preparatory Conference. It was only fair to say, however, that according to the constitution in Canada, the federal government was almost powerless to carry out any conclusions which might be arrived at either by the Preparatory Conference or by a General Conference, since the regulation of hours of work in Canada, except as regards Dominion works and undertakings, is solely within provincial jurisdiction. Within the limits of its competence, the Federal Government had put into effect the provisions of the Washington Hours Convention (limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight a day) and the measures taken in this connection had been fully reported in the publications of the International Labour Office.

The gravity of the unemployment situation had been stressed again and again in this Conference, and Dr. Riddell observed that he would be the last person to think that it had been over emphasized. At the same time he thought it was well to recognize that this Preparatory Conference could do very little to increase the volume of employment. The preparatory work for the accomplishment of that task—that is, increasing the volume of employment—had been entrusted to another group of experts who were in session at this time engaged in arranging for the forthcoming world Monetary and Economic Conference. The problem before the Preparatory Conference was that of devising means for extending employment to a larger number of persons by shortening the hours of those already at work. Like certain other Government representatives who had spoken, Dr. Riddell felt himself at a loss to see how it was possible, with any prospect of success, to incorporate wage provisions in an international agreement regarding the shortening of hours.



Personally, he thought that gains resulting to the workers from the recognition of a forty-hour week would ultimately more than offset any loss in wages which might result from an international agreement regarding hours. In this time of world depression it was exceedingly difficult to distinguish between unemployment due to the depression and unemployment which might be attributable to technical progress. The International Labour Office had been collecting the material available on this problem for some time past. It was still a question, however, which would require much research before there would appear to be a sufficient basis of fact to warrant national and international action. Sufficient information, however, was available already to make it impossible to ignore the problem any longer. If technical progress does lessen opportunities for employment, individual hours will have to be shortened so that the burden of the work of the world will be more equally distributed; for it is not likely that any plan will long be considered satisfactory which does not provide for every man a share in his country's work.

Just as previous International Labour Conferences had emphasized the necessity of protecting the individual from over-work, so the present Preparatory Conference would give a new emphasis to the right of every man to an equitable share in the world's work. This, indeed, would be its chief contribution, irrespective of whether or not an international agreement was reached with regard to shorter hours. The Canadian Government, through its delegate, would continue to co-operate in this Conference, Dr. Riddell declared, hoping that some constructive help might thereby be obtained.

#### **Address by Canadian Employers' Delegate**

Mr. A. R. Goldie declared that Canada, like all other countries, had felt the world-wide depression in a distressing degree. Owing to climatic conditions there was always a considerable amount of seasonal work in Canada, such as farming, fishing, building and road-making, with the result that many of the workers in these trades were necessarily unemployed during the winter months; but over and above these there were many others unemployed, variously estimated as from six to seven hundred thousand. The decline in trade had gone on in Canada at different rates in different industries. For instance, many of the textile mills, the artificial silk or rayon mills, and the makers of the cheaper class of shoes, and others, had not felt the decline in trade as much as other industries. Their

ability to keep going had thus helped the situation materially.

In most industries, the decline in trade had been gradual and to take care of the situation as far as possible the policy had been generally adopted of spreading the work over as large a number of persons as possible; that is to say, hours of work had been decreased in preference to dismissing workers. This policy had been advocated by the Canadian Manufacturers Association and urged upon its members, and it had all been done voluntarily on the part of the employers. In most cases the short time had been paid for at the regular hourly rates, without any attempt to preserve the same weekly wage. While this undoubtedly involved a sacrifice on the part of the workers, it had in general been accepted in a good spirit, with the knowledge that the revenues of the factory and the employer had also been seriously reduced. Unfortunately, at the present time many plants were forced to work both short time and with depleted staffs, owing to lack of orders. In Canada, while there are many large, highly organized factories, in some of which operations were continuous, the greater number were comparatively small and often located in small towns and cities where the available supply of workers in any particular trade is limited. It is in places such as these that agreements to provide a 40-hour week for the workers, while the factory itself is operated for longer hours, would be particularly difficult, if not impossible, to apply. In these smaller plants, it was very necessary to retain key men with a thorough knowledge of the company's business and the customers' requirements and similar information which could only be acquired through long experience, even though the available work was barely adequate to provide subsistence for all the employees. This reduced the chance of engaging inexperienced men.

The proposal had been made in the Preparatory Conference that the shortening of working hours should be accompanied by a corresponding adjustment of wages rates. This would, however, increase the cost of manufacture and the selling price; it would tend also to reduce sales and thus cause more unemployment. While increasing the purchasing power of those directly interested, it would reduce that of others. This policy would have a more serious effect in Canada, where wages are higher than in Europe.

The present Conference had been called to consider the reduction of unemployment by means of the establishment of a 40-hour week. Mr. Goldie submitted that, as regards Canada,

this policy would not do at present for the following reasons:—

"First, most of the factories are already working fewer hours than forty, and therefore could not take on more workers unless orders increased.

"Second, if those factories working more than forty hours were compelled to reduce the hours, the result would be either lower purchasing power for the workers or increased cost of manufacture, both of which would increase rather than decrease unemployment.

"Third, the world is in a state of turmoil; no one really knows what is the matter nor what is the cure. This is therefore an opportune time to burden industry with further compulsory regulations.

"Fourth, it would not provide more work, which is what the factories need. They are unemployed just the same as workers are unemployed. The workers are idle through no fault of their own and the factories in the same way are idle throughout no fault of their own. The cure for this condition does seem to be in hands other than those of either worker or employer. What the unemployed plant wants is work just the same as the unemployed worker."

As regards the future effect of a maximum 40-hour week, it was difficult to say. Undoubtedly, improvement in trade when it does come will not appear uniformly in all classes of industry and it would seem unwise to hamper those industries which do take care of their full number of workers with restrictive regulations. Mr. Goldie thought that recovery would be more rapid and complete if each industry were left free to work out its own solution, with the general understanding that work would be spread over as many workers as possible. The Preparatory Conference was faced with a hard and perplexing problem which seemed to have many angles but only two sides, and in the solution of which the utmost faith and understanding were needed.

## Decisions of Conference

At the conclusion of the general discussion, the Conference voted on a number of individual proposals which had been formulated by the International Labour Office in its Report on Hours of Work and Unemployment, above referred to, looking to concerted international action for the reduction of hours of work as a means of overcoming unemployment. The employers' group in a collective declaration made at the close of the Conference, expressed their opposition to the proposals which had been under consideration and dissociated themselves from the decisions which had been taken by the other groups, being of opinion that the discussion had only served to demonstrate that it was a practical impossibility to continue further with the suggestions for international action which had been put forward.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the employers' group, a report was agreed upon by the other delegates in attendance, the text of which is appended to the present article.

## Conference Report Considered by Governing Body

The report of the Preparatory Conference in question was communicated to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at a meeting held in Geneva on February 2. It was decided by the Governing Body at this meeting that the report of the Preparatory Conference should be communicated to the Governments of the member countries of the International Labour Organization, with a request for any observations which the latter might desire to make, and that the International Labour Office, on receipt of the replies of the various Governments, should prepare a draft convention for the consideration of the whole subject at the annual session of the International Labour Conference, which is to open in Geneva on June 8.

## REPORT OF THE TRIPARTITE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

### I

At its Sixteenth Session (1932) the International Labour Conference, consisting of 148 delegates, adopted by 48 votes to 37 a resolution proposed by Mr. Jouhaux, French Workers' delegate, inviting "the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to investigate the question of the legal institution of the forty-hour week in all industrial countries with a view to the early adoption of international regulations on the subject."

Before the Governing Body of the International Labour Office could consider the effect

to be given to that resolution, Mr. de Michelis, Italian Government representative on the Governing Body, in a letter dated July 25, 1932, addressed to the Chairman of the Governing Body, requested that a special session of the Governing Body should be convened to consider the adoption of an emergency procedure with a view to exploring the possibility of framing proposals, capable of immediate application, on the question of the reduction of hours of work internationally as a means of combating unemployment.

As a result, the Governing Body held a special meeting in Geneva in September, 1932,



and decided by 16 votes to 6 to submit the technical problems concerning the reduction of hours of work to a Tripartite Preparatory Conference to be held in January, 1933, at Geneva. It was also decided that the conclusions of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference should be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its January Session in order that it might consider the desirability of communicating them to the forthcoming World Economic Conference and perhaps also to the Governments. It was understood that the discussions of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference would cover industry as a whole, including mines, and also the hours of work of salaried employees, but that maritime work and agriculture should be excluded.

At its Sixtieth Session (Madrid, October, 1932), the Governing Body decided by 16 votes to 6 to place on the agenda of the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference which will meet on May 31, 1933, the following question: "The reduction of hours of work—Report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference." Finally it was decided that the Director should approach the Governments of the industrial countries which were not Members of the International Labour Organization with a view, if possible, to obtaining their participation in the work of the Conference.

As a result of the decisions taken by the Governing Body, the International Labour Office invited the States Members of the organization to take part in the Tripartite Preparatory Conference, the date of which had been fixed for January 10, 1933, and to send representative delegations composed of one delegate each from Government, employers and workers, the latter to be chosen, in the spirit of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, in agreement with the most representative employers' and workers' organizations respectively. At the same time, the Governments were empowered to nominate advisers to be attached to each delegate.

The Office also approached the Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Egypt with a view to considering the conditions under which they might possibly participate in the work of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference.

The Tripartite Preparatory Conference thus summoned to study the possibilities of finding a remedy for unemployment by the reduction of hours of work met in Geneva on January 10, 1933.

Of the 58 States Members of the Organization, 35 States were represented: Of these the following 19 were represented by complete tripartite delegations: Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Norway was represented by one Government delegate and one employers' delegate, and the following 15 States were represented by Government delegates only: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Finland, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Latvia, Mexico, Persia, South Africa and Turkey. The Dominican Republic was represented by an observer. Some countries explained their inability to attend or to send a complete delegation owing to want of time or to financial considerations. The total number of delegates entitled to vote was 74.

As regards the non-Member States, Egypt sent a Government observer. The Government

of the United States, while not nominating a delegation, instructed its Consul in Geneva closely to follow the work of the Conference and submit a report upon its results. The Government of the U.S.S.R. announced that it would have been willing to take part in the Conference if the date of the meeting had coincided with that of the Economic Conference.

Seventy-two advisers attended the Conference, which, including the deputy delegates and substitutes, comprised 162 persons. A complete list of the delegations will be found in an appendix.

The Conference appointed as its President Mr. Mahaim, Belgian Government delegate, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. It also nominated Sir Atul Chatterjee (India) as Government Vice-President, Mr. Oersted (Denmark) as employers' Vice-President, and Mr. Hayday (British Empire) as workers' Vice-President. It decided that in addition to its President and three Vice-Presidents, its Officers should consist of the three members of the Governing Body nominated by the latter to represent it at the Tripartite Preparatory Conference, together with their substitutes. Of these three members, Mr. Mahaim and Mr. Oersted, who had already been appointed by the Conference, had as their substitutes, Mr. Yoshisaka (Japan) and Mr. Forbes Watson (British Empire); the substitute for Mr. Jouhaux (France) was Mr. Schürch (Switzerland).

The Officers were instructed to consider and submit proposals to the Conference on all questions concerning procedure which might arise during the course of its work.

The Conference adopted as its Standing Orders, with a certain number of modifications, the Standing Orders provisionally applied in the Committees of the Conference at its Sixteenth Session.

## II

After having been constituted in this manner, the Conference decided in the first instance to take as a basis of its work the report which, in accordance with the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, had been prepared by the Office, and including the series of questions drawn up by the Office in the conclusion of this report, the submission of which to the Conference had been agreed to by the three delegates appointed by the Governing Body to represent it at the Conference. The first group of questions related to the possibility and desirability of finding a solution to the problem laid before the Conference, namely, whether a concerted reduction of hours of work could to a certain extent diminish the volume of unemployment either immediately or when even a partial economic recovery occurred. A detailed general discussion, which lasted for several days, took place upon the whole problem. There were fifty-four speakers, not including those who intervened in order to submit, support or discuss the resolutions which were voted upon as a conclusion to the general discussion.

From the outset of the discussion it appeared that the whole Conference was agreed upon the fact that unemployment had at the present moment reached so serious a stage that every effort should be made to find effective remedies as quickly as possible. When, however, the Conference came to consider the question whether the reduction of hours of work was a means calculated to decrease unemployment, divergent opinions were expressed.

The argument in favour of the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment was put forward by members of the workers' group and by the representatives of certain Governments.

In submitting that argument the workers' group stated that they considered the principle of the maintenance of earnings as an essential condition of the proposed measure since the present depression was fundamentally due to under-consumption. In their view the workers had already, as the fact of unemployment indicated, borne the cost of rationalization in industry and they could not admit that still further sacrifices should be demanded of them.

In favour of the reduction of hours of work the following reasons were put forward by members of the workers' group:—

Opportunities of employment should be given to the greatest number of workers in order to enable them to earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependents.

In particular the youth should be enabled to take their place in the community and thus avoid the demoralization resulting from unemployment.

The present unemployment involves serious financial burdens upon the States which endanger the equilibrium of national budgets and create the risk of dangerous inflation.

Unemployment leads to a serious reduction in the purchasing power of the mass of consumers which diminishes the possibilities of the distribution of industrial and agricultural products, thus maintaining and even increasing the present economic instability which in its turn generates unemployment.

General financial and economic remedies the value of which is not disputed could not produce sufficiently rapid and extensive results to afford a complete solution of the unemployment problem.

The reduction of hours of work would certainly contribute to the stabilization of wholesale prices and thus to the final removal of the depression while at the same time helping to produce the same result by increasing the number of wage-earners and consumers, provided that the standard of life were everywhere maintained.

In any case general economic remedies would leave untouched technological unemployment, the existence of which cannot be denied and for which the reduction of hours of work is the only remedy.

In view of the reorganization of industry which has taken place during recent years mainly as the result of rationalization and mechanization, the capacity of industry to readapt itself to a reduced working week, and to overcome the technical difficulties which might arise, cannot be doubted.

While causing an increase of consumption, the 40-hour week would, owing to the increase in productivity, still ensure sufficient production and would at the same time give the workers increased leisure to profit by that production.

A reduction of hours of work would promote the conclusion of new collective agreements and would not prove an obstacle to the adaptation of existing agreements.

It was also pointed out by some Governments and workers' delegates that the possible increase in costs which might result from the reduction of hours of work would, in virtue of the dynamic nature of economic

development be offset (a) by the increase in the purchasing power of the workers (which would not necessarily be accompanied by a decrease in the purchasing power of other classes of society); (b) by the decrease in the overhead charges per unit of production, since the number of units would be increased by the revival of economic activity; (c) by the decrease and perhaps the disappearance of social charges represented by unemployment benefit.

As a consequence production could well bear an increase in wages costs.

Moreover, in contesting certain objections put forward by the employers, which are referred to below, the workers' representatives stated:

That no value should be attributed to the theory according to which the percentage of labour costs entering into the cost of any given commodity should be determined by adding these various percentages at every stage of production, as this does not take into account the other factors which determine sale prices of the commodities at the different stages of production.

The following objections to the reduction of hours of work were put forward by employers' representatives:

The proposed measure is not a matter of voluntary short time as already practised in many countries, but of a general compulsory limitation of hours of work.

The reduction of hours of work accompanied by an increase of hourly rates would entail a considerable increase in production costs and selling prices, which would result in a fall in demand calculated to produce fresh unemployment.

It is necessary when estimating the share of wages, salaries and social charges in the cost of production (and consequently the incidence of the rise in labour costs on the price level) to take into account all the expenses of this nature which are involved in the production of a given commodity in all its stages of production and distribution where this measure would have effect, and each of these items of labour costs should be allotted its relative importance in the product in question.

The maintenance of weekly earnings would lead directly to dangerous inflation.

If earnings were reduced in the same proportion as hours of work, so as to leave the aggregate wages bill at its present level, no general increase of purchasing power would result, and even in that case production costs would be increased.

An increase in costs of production in industry would further reduce the demand for industrial products by the agricultural population. In view of the fact that the purchasing power of the latter is already greatly reduced, the disequilibrium between industry and agriculture would be still further increased.

The increase in the aggregate purchasing power of the workers which might result from the employment of a greater number of wage earners and the maintenance of wages would be counter-balanced by a decrease in the purchasing power of other classes of the population, so that in the end the total demand for industrial products would not be increased.

For various reasons, such as the impossibility of instituting a rotation system in small establishments and the fact that many under-



takings at present are only working 40 hours or even less, the compulsory reduction of hours of work would have little or no effect in creating further employment.

Technical difficulties varying in importance according to countries, such as the adaptation of the unemployed to new work requiring their technical reeducation, the increase of the technical staff required for supervision and management, lack of factory space and plant, difficulty of obtaining the skilled workers required, transference of workers from one place to another giving rise to objections on their part, and housing difficulties, would in many cases prevent the employment of a greater number of workers.

In countries where it is the custom to regulate hours, wages and conditions of work by means of collective agreements, the compulsory reduction of hours of work would to a large extent abrogate these agreements and would thus introduce serious elements of unrest in industry.

The compulsory reduction of hours of work would artificially accentuate mechanization in order to offset the loss of production and the rise in production costs and might thus become a cause of further unemployment.

The difference in the extent to which the reduction of hours of work would affect the cost of production and sale price of industrial goods in various countries, owing particularly to the inequalities already existing at the outset in respect of wages, standards of living, population factors, economic conditions, and so forth, would increase the disparity between the competitive power of various countries, tend to exaggerate economic nationalism and would result in further hindrances to international trade.

A new uniform and compulsory general regulation would deprive industry of its necessary elasticity, hinder the adaptation to present conditions, and run counter to all chances of revival.

Any solution must be international and previous experience shows the inability of the International Labour Organization to provide an international instrument on hours of work, which means the same thing to and for all countries; or which would be ratified and effectively applied by all States Members; further any such instrument would not apply to States outside the Organization; and moreover, uniformity of hours of work unaccompanied by uniformity of wages and other conditions cannot provide international equality.

The effective solution for the unemployment problem can only be found in the remedies for the general financial and economic difficulties which the World Conference will be called upon to consider.

The Government delegates did not express a unanimous opinion. Certain arguments put forward by the members of the Workers' Group were also advanced or supported by Government delegates.

The majority of Government delegates who took part in the discussion were of opinion that the question of the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment deserved the most serious consideration.

In general they declared themselves more or less definitely in favour of action by the International Labour Organization, which would lead to a reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment.

Several, however, made various reservations concerning such points as the duration of the proposed regulation of hours and its scope.

They laid particular stress upon the necessity of the Convention which may be drawn up being ratified and conscientiously enforced by all competing countries, and above all by a sufficient number of the great European and overseas industrial countries. One delegate even considered that the Draft Convention should lay down that the obligations devolving upon the States which ratified it would only become operative if that condition were fulfilled.

On the whole, they considered that the question of wages should not be dealt with in a Convention, since it would be difficult to draw up an effective international agreement on this point. They were, however, of opinion that the reduction of hours of work should as far as possible be accompanied by the maintenance of the standard of life.

Whilst recognizing these as very real difficulties, they nevertheless considered that it was desirable to undertake a thoroughgoing examination as possible of the problems raised by the reduction of hours of work, since they considered that the methods of application might prove a means of solving these difficulties.

Certain delegates from overseas countries expressed their regret that, owing to the short limit of time, they were not able to take an active part in the debates in the Conference, and also desired that due consideration should be given to the state of industrialization, experience and public opinion prevailing in different countries.

One Government representative suggested that the economic aspects of the question should be subjected to further enquiry.

The British Government delegate stated that his Government considered that the question of the compulsory limitation of hours of work to forty a week had not yet been sufficiently examined to warrant a definite conclusion being reached, and that therefore his Government were opposed to proceeding at the present time with the project of a Draft Convention. He pressed for a comprehensive enquiry into the whole question before any definite action is taken.

The general discussion showed that the main questions with which the Conference was faced were covered by the following points:—

1. Is the reduction of hours of work capable of decreasing unemployment?
2. Is such a reduction necessarily contingent upon international agreement being reached?
3. Are there any special conditions which must be considered as indispensable to ensure that that reduction in hours of work would be effective, and in particular is it necessary that the standard of life of the workers should be maintained?

These conditions were set forth in two draft resolutions submitted to the Conference, one by the workers' group, the other by the Government Delegates of France, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Chile, Germany and Italy. The draft resolution submitted by the workers' group was as follows:—

"The Conference considers—

That discussion on the project of a 40-hour week Convention should proceed on the basis that weekly wages and monthly salaries will

not be reduced by reason of the reduction of hours resulting from the adoption and application of such Convention."

The draft resolution submitted by the seven Government Delegates referred to above read: "The Conference—

after reviewing the various arguments advanced for and against a reduction of working hours, considers that it is one of the measures which would contribute to reducing unemployment.

The Conference therefore decides to examine its detailed aspects, taking the questions raised in Part II of the conclusion of the Report of the Office as the basis of its examination, in order to reach an arrangement of an international character the methods of giving effect to which would be determined with a view to rendering possible the maintenance of the standard of life of the wage-earners."

The workers' resolution was put to the vote first and was rejected by 32 votes (12 Government delegates and 20 employers' delegates) against 21 votes (2 Government delegates and 19 workers' delegates) and 17 abstentions.

The workers' group then made the following statement:—

"We shall vote in favour of the resolution submitted by the Government delegates because it contains the principle which was at the basis of the workers' resolution.

"If, as we hope, that resolution is adopted, we are convinced that the work of the International Labour Office which will complete the work of the present Conference will be carried out along the lines indicated not only in the workers' resolution but also in that submitted by the Government delegates."

In order to confirm and strengthen that statement, the British workers' delegate made the following statement:—

"The British workers would have preferred the clearer language of the Workers' Resolution, but as two Governments, in response to the direct questions put to them yesterday, have said that there is no vital difference of intention or principle, but only of phraseology, between the Workers' Resolution and that of the Governments, on that understanding—while keeping ourselves free to decide what our action shall be in June when we see the actual terms in which the draft international measure is presented—we have decided to vote for the Governments' Resolution."

The employers' group stated that its attitude had been determined with regard to the terms of the resolution itself and not with regard to the interpretations put upon it by certain members of the Conference.

The Italian employers' representatives, whilst calling attention to the technical difficulties of such a regulation, nevertheless considered that the social and political aspects of the question called for its further serious examination and on those grounds made a statement to explain his vote.

The resolution submitted by the 7 Government Delegates was adopted by 41 votes (21 Government delegates, 19 workers' delegates and 1 employers' delegate), against 22 votes (3 Government delegates, 19 employers) and 7 abstentions.

After the vote was taken the employers' group made the following statement:—

"The employers' group has carefully considered its position as the result of the votes

which have just been taken. We have already announced that we are profoundly convinced that the proposals which you are now about to discuss are impracticable and provide no remedy for unemployment. The issues which we raised are fundamental. In the situation created by the adoption of the resolution it would have been open to us to dissociate ourselves immediately from this Conference. We know, however, how liable such action would have been to misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and in so far as we may continue to be associated with this Conference, our attitude is governed by a desire to avoid such misunderstanding and such misrepresentation. We feel, however, that in the circumstances we must make it clear that our attitude of opposition is unchanged and our presence in no way prejudices the question of our further action in the matter."

Before passing on to the consideration of the questions contained in Part II of the conclusions of the Report of the International Labour Office in accordance with the resolution which had been adopted, the Conference had to discuss the following statement made by the workers' group concerning the extension to agriculture of the proposed regulation:—

"The Workers' Group of the Preparatory Conference has noted with great regret that, in the discussions on the question of the limitation of working hours, agriculture is from the outset excluded.

"The Workers' Group strongly protests against the exclusion of agriculture in dealing with questions of this importance.

"The Workers' Group notes that since the International Labour Conference, at its Third Session in 1921, adjourned the question of the regulation of hours of work in agriculture, no further mention has been made of this question for more than a decade.

"The Workers' Group notes that rationalization and the crisis is bringing about ever-increasing unemployment in agriculture, as in other industries, and is convinced of the absolute necessity of a limitation of the over-long working hours of agricultural workers.

"The Workers' Group therefore requests the Conference to recommend to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that it should ask the International Labour Office to initiate an immediate enquiry into working hours in agriculture with the object of bringing about as soon as is any way possible an International Convention on the regulation and limitation of working hours in agriculture."

It will be remembered that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Body on September 22, 1932, agriculture had not been included in the scope of the work of the Conference.

The question whether the Conference was competent to transmit this statement to the International Labour Office was raised by an employers' representative and was negatived by 33 votes to 19. After a discussion the Conference adopted by 33 votes to 19 the following resolution submitted by the French Government delegate, to which the workers' group had previously given its support:—

"The Conference—

"while recognizing that agriculture is within the competence of the International Labour Organization,



"finds that the question of the reduction of hours of work in agriculture is not within the terms of reference of the present Conference,

"decides to refer the Workers' resolution to the International Labour Office."

The Conference then proceeded to consider the nature of the future international regulations and the provisions which they might contain.

For the sake of clarity in voting, the Conference decided to vote on some of these questions in more definite terms than those used in the Office Report.

The Conference voted on the following questions:—

1. "Should a Convention be aimed at by the International Labour Conference?"

The Conference adopted that proposal by 36 votes to 21 (for: 18 Governments and 18 workers; against: 3 Governments and 18 employers).

The employers' group then announced that it would abstain from voting in future as it was not prepared to take any responsibility in drawing up a Convention.

2. "Is the Conference of the opinion that the Convention should be of short duration and if necessary renewable?"

This proposal obtained 36 votes to 0. (For: 18 Governments and 18 workers).

The quorum was not reached.<sup>1</sup>

3. "Should the Convention be drafted in such a manner as to allow as large a choice of methods in arranging the hours of work as is consistent with the strict observance of the limits fixed by the Convention?"

The Conference adopted this proposal by 40 votes to 0. (For: 21 Governments and 19 workers).

4. Methods of arranging hours of work proposed in the Report of the International Labour Office:—

(a) "Increasing the number of shifts for work which necessarily has to be carried on continuously."

The Conference adopted this text by 37 votes to 0. (For: 18 Governments and 19 workers).

(b) "Adequately arranging shifts for other work carried on by multiple shifts?"

This method obtained 30 votes to 0. (11 Governments and 19 workers). (The quorum was not reached.)

(c) "Reducing weekly hours of work or organizing a rotation system for work carried on in a single shift provided that the necessary measures are taken to prevent abuse and to ensure that the daily and weekly limits fixed by the Washington Convention and the Coal Mines Convention be not exceeded."

The Conference adopted this text by 37 votes to 0. (For: 18 Governments and 19 workers.)

(d) "Allowing any other method of reducing hours of work to be applied by means of collective agreements which the public authority recognized as being in conformity with the Convention, on condition that they are communicated to the International Labour Office by the Governments concerned."

This text obtained 33 votes to 0. (For: 14 Governments and 19 workers.) (The quorum was not reached.)

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the Standing Orders adopted by the Conference the quorum was 37 votes namely half the total number of delegates.

5. "Whether in the opinion of the Governments there should be special provision to meet the needs of transport within the terms of the Convention under the following:—

"A. Railways.

"B. Other transport."

This proposal obtained 27 votes (10 Governments and 17 workers), against 1 (1 Government). (The quorum was not reached.)

6. "Is it desirable to fix a numerical limit of the hours overtime which may be worked?"

The Conference adopted this proposal by 36 votes (17 Governments and 19 workers) to 2 (2 Governments).

7. "Should the Convention provide that the average working week should not exceed 40 hours, subject to such exceptions as the Convention may provide?"

The Conference adopted this proposal by 35 votes (16 Governments and 19 workers) to 2 (2 Governments).

8. "Should special provision be made in the Convention in respect of its application to small establishments?"

This proposal obtained 35 votes to 0 (17 Governments and 18 workers). (The quorum was not reached.)

#### *Possibility of also Applying the Regulation to Commerce and Offices*

On this point the three following texts were submitted to the Conference:—

9. (a) "Inasmuch as the shortening of the hours of work should apply not only to industrial undertakings but also to commercial establishments and offices, should they both be included in a single Convention or would it be preferable to adopt two Conventions, one concerning industrial undertakings and the other concerning commercial establishments and offices?"

This proposal obtained 22 votes to 0 (4 Governments and 18 workers). (The quorum was not reached.)

(b) "Should the international regulations apply not only to industrial undertakings but also to commerce and offices as covered by the Conventions referred to under II, 1?"

"If so, should not the regulations applying to commerce and offices form the subject of a special Convention?"

This proposal obtained 26 votes (9 Governments and 17 workers) to 1 (1 Government). (The quorum was not reached.)

(c) "Should the Draft Convention apply not only to industrial undertakings but also to commerce and offices as covered by the Conventions referred to under II, 1?"

This proposal obtained 24 votes to 0 (9 Governments and 15 workers). (The quorum was not reached.)

10. "In any case, in whatever form the scheme of regulation adopted for reducing hours of work might be embodied, should a recommendation concerning the standard of living of the workers and wages be considered?"

The Conference adopted this proposal by 32 votes for (13 Governments and 19 workers), against 19 (3 Governments and 16 employers).

11. "In view of the spread of technological unemployment, on which there is a lack of definite information, should some provision be considered for ensuring regular transmission to the International Labour Office by Governments of information on this subject, drawn up as far as possible on a uniform plan?"

The Conference adopted this proposal by 41 votes (21 Governments, 19 workers and 1 employer) to 1 (1 Government).

The Conference thus terminated its examination of the questions set forth in Part II of the Report of the International Labour Office.

The Employers' Group then made the following declaration:—

"At the close of the general discussion before the Conference proceeded to consider the conclusions in the report of the International Labour Office, we pointed out clearly to the Conference that nothing had taken place which led us to change our attitude of complete opposition to the proposals submitted to the Conference."

## STATE LEGISLATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN UNITED STATES

THE United States Department of Commerce recently published a report from the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief describing the provisions made for such relief by legislation in the different States from January 1, 1931 to May 31, 1932. Such legislation has been enacted for the purpose of supplementing local resources with direct advances from State funds. The report states certain principles dictated by the experience gained during the depression.

Most of the States, it is reported, have placed the administration of emergency relief in the hands of a special State body handling this problem only. They have shown that they desired a board which (a) is acquainted with relief needs and methods, (b) knows or can learn local financial resources, and (c) has adequate powers to administer State aid or to supervise local relief administration or to do both. In this emergency, several States have secured volunteer service of high quality by appointing unpaid commissions containing, and in some States consisting entirely of, prominent private citizens, familiar with the relief problem. These commissions have appointed paid staffs with experience in relief work to assist them.

Bonds, new taxes, diversion of present taxes to relief—these are the chief sources of funds used. Some States have felt that the use of bonds to meet current expenses is justifiable in the emergency. Others have recognized the possibility that relief needs may continue as a current expense for some time, and consequently have arranged to carry part or all of the State aid on taxes. Since the burden of local relief is borne chiefly by taxes on land and since land values have fallen off heavily, some States have turned to other tax resources, and have thought it wise to divert to relief part of the present tax income hitherto devoted to other purposes. So far as possible, funds for State aid are generally sought from sources which (a) do not mortgage the future too far, (b) do not overburden any single group of taxpayers, and (c) do not increase the total tax load too greatly.

Experience in some States shows that local government units sometimes try to shift the cost of regular public works to work relief budgets. Local units may also seek to use for routine local relief the State aid designed for emergency unemployment relief. To meet these dangers, some States require the local unit to match State grants. Other States, give the State relief commission power to supervise expenditures from State grants to avoid shifting of responsibility. All the States use present local machinery of relief administration. Some States permit the use of part of the State funds for added personnel needed by local units to handle the increased load. Devices for preventing duplication and waste in relief are frequently required.

The States have found the following requirements essential: (a) In work relief, that most of the funds be available for wages which will make an equal amount of direct relief unnecessary; (b) In work relief, that wages reach the most needy unemployed, namely, those whose resources are exhausted and who will require direct relief if they do not get work relief; (c) In direct relief, that individuals share in State aid according to their need. To meet these requirements, some States have limited the amount to be spent on materials in work relief or have specified that work relief shall be spent only on wages which are equivalent to direct relief. Some States, either by law or by rules of the State relief commission, provide that in work relief, as well as in direct relief, there shall be investigation of applications to insure that relief goes to the most needy. That relief should meet urgent necessities, but that the independence and initiative of the individual in seeking work should not be destroyed, has been the aim in all the States. To achieve this aim, several of them have provided that recipients shall work in return for relief given. They have also required a check-up of the needs of the applicants, not merely to have the funds available for the most needy but also to help recipients maintain the habit of self-reliance.



## "The Limitations of Unemployment Insurance"

Further monographs in their Social Insurance Series have been published recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The series includes studies of the various voluntary and compulsory social insurance systems in the United States and abroad, including unemployment insurance, sickness and invalidity insurance, and old age pensions (earlier publications in this series were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1080; June, 1931, page 646, etc.).

Monograph Six is a study of "the limitations of unemployment insurance," the conclusion being reached that this type of insurance must be supplemented by State aid. It describes the principal methods by which the problem of unemployment protection has been approached in Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland. The example of Great Britain is shown as illustrating a compulsory unemployment insurance plan of national scope, covering about 61 per cent of the working population, which is administered directly by the Government and is supported by contributions from workers, employers, and the National Exchequer. In Germany there is found a national compulsory system, covering 54 per cent of the working population, in which however the administration is largely divorced from direct governmental participation. Here the contributions are limited to the workers and their employers, with public financial assistance granted only as a measure of emergency relief. The system in Denmark is voluntary, with a State subsidy to unemployment benefits administered by trade unions, covering roughly 20 per cent of the working population. In Switzerland, the monograph notes the co-existence of a variety of subsidized compulsory and voluntary provincial and local schemes, within a Federal structure similar to that of the United States, under which plans somewhat less than 19 per cent of the working population is insured.

*International Comparison.*—The monograph concludes with the following international comparison:—

"Of the eighteen foreign countries which have legislation creating or regulating schemes of unemployment insurance, nine have adopted compulsory plans and nine have the voluntary type. Under the voluntary systems the percentage of the gainfully employed population covered by unemployment insurance is in general less than that in countries with

compulsory plans. The more highly industrialized nations usually have a compulsory type of system. Even under the compulsory plans, however, many workers are left unprotected. These people are chiefly in the occupations in which the risk of unemployment is comparatively moderate, such as agriculture and domestic service. In Denmark, some effort to bring agricultural workers into the plan has been made, but the number so covered is only a small proportion of the agricultural workers, as only organized farm labourers can be covered.

"All countries having compulsory schemes require contributions from the employee, the employer, and the State, except Italy, where the Government makes no contribution to the scheme. In Germany, however, the National Government contributes only to the crisis benefits and not to the regular unemployment scheme.

"Under the voluntary schemes the employer is usually exempt from contributions, although in Switzerland the employer contributes to various voluntary employer-employee funds, and in Denmark the employer is nominally required to contribute to a central unemployment fund which is intended to operate as a reserve or emergency fund.

"The unemployment benefit is usually very limited in amount and duration. Those responsible for the adoption of these plans have always maintained that unemployment insurance benefits are to be considered as temporary relief, and intended not as a substitute for wages, but only as a supplement to individual savings.

"During the wholly abnormal flood of unemployment which has come over most industrial nations since 1930, several of the countries having unemployment insurance schemes have had to provide emergency measures of relief, such as employment on public works, special extension of the duration of insurance benefits, and large increases in poor law relief. With the exception of Italy, where the State does not contribute, considerable subsidies have been necessary to provide the present scales of benefit."

Monograph Eight consists mainly of a summary of the evidence taken by the English Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1308).

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1932

The Department of Labour receives monthly reports from local trade unions, indicating their membership and the number of members unemployed on the last day of each month, these providing an unemployment gauge for organized workers in Canada from month to month. During the year 1932 an average of 1,793 locals furnished returns to the Department, these embracing a membership average of 171,460 persons, 22.0 per cent of whom were on an average without employment.

The year 1932 has proved to be one of unsettled conditions in industry with a greater unemployment prevalence than in any year since the establishment of our records. The majority of trades and industries suffered curtailment of activity during the year, the building trades particularly showing heavy employment losses. The percentage of idleness for these trades stood at over 55 per cent in each month during the year reviewed which was in excess monthly of that recorded during 1931. As in building, the manufacturing industries showed a higher unemployment level each month than in 1931, the iron and steel trades indicating a considerable slowing up of activity, especially towards the close of the year. Transportation was also somewhat quieter, unemployment, however, showing little variation from month to month. The situation in coal mining fluctuated to a considerable extent, the balance of employment, however, being unfavourable. In

lumbering and logging a somewhat better situation obtained during the early part of the year than in the same period in 1931, but for the remainder of the year employment showed pronounced curtailment. In telegraphic communication, also, a falling off in activity was noted.

There was little change in the situation at the close of January, 1932, from the previous month, the tendency, however, being unfavourable. The February situation showed some improvement over January, renewed activity in the garment trades in Quebec and in Nova Scotia coal mines being a noteworthy factor in this better employment movement. During March the level of activity remained much the same as in the previous month, with a very slight upward tendency, the percentage of inactivity reported for this month and in September resting at 20.4 and representing the minimum of unemployment for the year. Due in a substantial measure to a falling off in activity in the garment and iron and steel trades, the situation in April showed a moderate decline from March. However, continued and steady improvement on a small scale was noted from the close of April until the beginning of October when conditions again became more depressed, extending with somewhat increased impetus until the close of the year when unemployment stood at 25.5, the highest percentage of idleness to be recorded during the year.

## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1932

The work of the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1932, indicated less activity for that period than in the corresponding quarter of 1931, as there was shown a loss of 40 per cent in vacancies offered and of 42 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. The loss recorded was due to fewer placements in construction and maintenance, particularly in the highway construction division of that section, although all other groups, except farming and logging, likewise registered declines. In farming, a considerable gain was shown, due to many placements made under the Farm Relief Act. Provincially, the Maritimes, Quebec and Saskatchewan showed gains in vacancies and placements, while Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered decreases in each instance. These losses, as in the former comparison, were

largely due, in each province, to fewer placements in construction and maintenance, while the gain in Saskatchewan was attributable to the large number of applicants placed on farms under the Farm Relief Act and the increase in the Maritimes, to additional highway construction sponsored by the government and the various municipalities. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period, October to December, 1932.

From the chart on page which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1932, it will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was downward during the month of October and showed little variation for the first part of November, but during the latter



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	34	5	30	42	12	30	376	254	9	1,439	615	758
Animal products edible.....	5		5				5	5		175	27	147
Fur and its products.....										9	2	7
Leather and its products.....							2			36	9	18
Lumber and its products.....	2	2		11	4	7	6	6		112	29	81
Musical instruments.....										4		4
Pulp and paper products.....							121	114		95	58	33
Rubber products.....	1		1	1		1				8	6	
Textile products.....	1		1				65	21		197	101	63
Plant products edible.....	5	1	4	7	1	6	14	13		197	87	107
Plant products, n.e.s.....							4	4		24	14	11
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....							17	14		57	27	25
Clay, glass and stone.....							14	14		32	7	25
Electric current.....				7	7		5	5		1		1
Electric apparatus.....				2		2	8	8		64	16	47
Iron and steel products.....	18	1	17	12		12	32	21	4	321	187	131
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2			2			4	3		54	33	18
Mineral products.....		1				2	5		5	42	6	35
Miscellaneous.....							74	26		11	6	5
<b>Logging</b> .....	11	6	3	7	7		163	148		2,082	1,858	46
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....				7	7					15	6	9
<b>Farming</b> .....	6	5	1	16	6	10	35	35		1,192	912	271
<b>Mining</b> .....							14	12		21	16	
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....							2			16	11	
Non-metallic ores.....							12	12		5	5	
<b>Communication</b> .....							1	1		1		1
<b>Transportation</b> .....	4		4	14		13	8	8		479	60	412
Forwarding and storage.....	3		3	9		8	2	2		171	13	158
Railway.....							6	6		10	5	5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1		1	1		1				297	41	249
Air.....				4		4				1	1	
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	5,198	423	4,774	2,424	152	2,273	706	639	25	13,358	4,083	9,264
Railway.....	1		1							20	13	7
Highway.....	4,801	41	4,759	1,916		1,918	210	201	11	10,538	3,452	7,122
Building and other.....	396	382	14	508	152	355	496	438	14	2,800	618	2,185
<b>Services</b> .....	971	175	751	1,192	137	1,051	4,581	2,712	715	11,378	4,430	5,850
Governmental.....	4	2	1	1		1	59	59		1,595	937	651
Hotel and restaurant.....	20	6	10	33	9	24	109	88	1	572	393	314
Professional.....	130	10	117	2		2	97	40	44	360	102	235
Recreational.....	4		4	2		2	28	8	11	336	99	230
Personal.....	139		139	260	2	257	215	146	60	2,507	88	2,402
Household.....	674	157	480	894	126	765	4,073	2,371	599	5,983	2,797	2,218
Farm.....										25	14	
<b>Trade</b> .....	91	8	83	22	5	17	270	171	15	1,051	264	787
Retail.....	50	8	42	19	5	14	87	43	15	944	246	703
Wholesale.....	41		41	3		3	183	128		107	18	84
<b>Finance</b> .....	23		23	2		2	25	13	6	59	11	45
<b>All Industries</b> .....	6,338	622	5,669	3,726	326	3,396	6,185	3,993	770	31,075	12,255	17,443
Men.....	5,470	444	5,024	2,799	191	2,608	1,865	1,518	147	23,907	8,841	14,797
Women.....	868	178	645	927	135	788	4,320	2,475	623	7,168	3,414	26,646

half of that month and throughout December, recorded a continuous and marked upward trend. At the end of the quarter, however, the curve of vacancies was nearly 6 points below and that of placements 8 points beneath the levels shown at the close of December, 1931. During the period October to December, 1932, there was a ratio of 48.2 vacancies and 45.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 65.3 vacancies and 63.9 placements during the corresponding quarter of 1931.

The average numbers of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,090; of applications registered 2,261; and of placements effected 1,037; in contrast with the daily average of 1,791 vacancies, 2,741 applications and 1,752 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1931.

During the three months October to December, 1932, the offices reported that they had made 83,106 references of persons to posi-

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1932

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
262	37	224	76	16	60	81	36	44	73	21	51	2,383	996	1,266
3	3		14		14	4	4		1	1		207	40	166
1		1										11	2	9
4	4		3	2	1	2	6	2	9	4	4	41	9	21
												155	57	95
11	1	9	7	2	5	2		2	23	7	16	4		4
									1	1		259	182	65
26	5	21	3	3					1			11	7	2
8	2	6	6	2	4	12	8	4	15	3	12	293	130	86
			17		17				1	1		264	117	143
						4	4		1	1		46	19	28
1		1				1	1		1	1		5	5	
8		8	1	1							1	77	42	27
173	17	156	1		1				2		2	55	22	33
7		7				4	4		3		3	189	29	160
11	2	9	10		10	33	6	27	5		5	88	28	59
1		1	1		1							442	217	215
5	3	2	11	6	5	11	3	7	7	3	4	62	36	22
3		3							3		3	83	22	60
												91	32	11
137	262		70	91		246	246		293	292	1	3,015	2,910	50
5	5		5	5		3	3					35	26	9
2,679	2,689	52	6,079	5,236	70	2,061	1,923	120	122	100	19	12,190	10,886	543
	1		77	69	6	194	167	12	15	15		321	280	18
	1		77	69	6	182	167					259	236	6
						12		12	15	15		33	27	
												29	17	12
									7		7	9	1	8
3	1	2	39	7	32	87	7	80	62	3	59	696	86	602
3	1	2	36	7	29	82	2	80	11		11	317	25	291
						5	5		1	1		22	17	5
									49	1	48	348	42	299
			3		3				1	1		9	2	7
2,846	1,374	1,427	1,764	901	864	2,119	942	1,131	7,165	3,127	3,985	35,580	11,641	23,743
25		25	21	1	20	12	11		12	12		91	37	53
2,650	1,345	1,259	1,707	885	823	1,913	790	1,079	6,180	2,810	3,314	29,915	9,524	20,285
171	29	143	36	15	21	194	141	52	973	305	671	5,574	2,080	3,405
2,493	1,040	1,432	2,501	1,139	1,043	1,504	797	660	1,877	563	1,312	26,497	10,993	12,814
65	15	50	21	5	16	10	1	9	198	19	179	1,953	1,038	907
113	91	28	58	42	15	71	57	8	59	35	24	1,035	721	224
38	8	30	75	56	18	27	6	21	98	16	81	827	238	548
88	1	87	136	2	134	38	1	37	14	4	10	646	115	515
523	7	190	325	5	318	208	15	193	352	11	341	4,529	274	3,900
1,512	768	1,046	1,257	673	542	922	519	389	1,156	477	677	16,471	7,888	6,716
154	150	1	629	356		228	198	3		1		1,036	719	4
110	10	99	176	29	147	112	35	75	92	30	62	1,924	532	1,285
55	8	46	162	28	134	78	30	48	83	27	56	1,478	395	1,058
55	2	53	14	1	13	34	5	27	9	3	6	446	157	227
14	4	10	2		2	10	2	8	5	1	4	140	31	100
8,549	5,403	3,246	10,789	7,493	2,224	6,417	4,158	2,130	9,711	4,152	5,500	82,790	38,402	40,378
6,138	4,357	1,909	8,694	6,370	1,575	5,159	3,363	1,719	8,455	3,612	4,795	62,497	28,696	32,574
2,411	1,046	1,337	2,095	1,123	649	1,258	795	411	1,246	540	705	20,293	9,706	7,804

tions and had effected a total of 78,780 placements, of which 38,402 were in regular employment and 40,378 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 28,696 were of men and 9,706 of women, while casual work was found for 32,574 men and 7,804 women. Comparison with the corresponding period in 1931, showed that 134,862 placements were then made, of which 60,182 were in regular employment and 74,680 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 136,526 men

and 35,252 women, a total of 171,778 in contrast with the registration of 211,053 persons during the same period of 1931. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1932, of 82,790 vacancies, of which 62,497 were for men and 20,293 were for women, as compared with 137,881 opportunities for work during the corresponding period in 1931.

On page of this issue will be found a report, in detail, of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1932.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1932

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1, was 7,947, the employees on their payrolls numbering 721,308 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,764, having an aggregate membership of 155,298 persons. It should be

understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1933, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of January showed curtailment less than normal for the season, and the decline was on a decidedly smaller scale than that noted on January 1, 1932; the decline during December was also considerably less than the average loss recorded at the opening of preceding years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,947 firms whose payrolls declined from 763,561 persons on December 1 to 721,308 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 42,253 persons, or 5½ per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based on the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 78.5 on January 1, 1933, as compared with 83.2 in the preceding month and 91.6 on January 1, 1932. On the same date in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows:—1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is usually the case at the beginning of January, the greatest losses on the date under review occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but there were also important reductions in mining and communications; trade in which the tendency on January 1 has very frequently been downward, showed an increase as compared with December 1. Logging also reported a considerably larger number of employees on the date under review. Since the decreases, especially in manufacturing, were in many

cases due to a temporary stoppage of work over the holiday season, and for inventory and plant repairs, it is likely that a partial recovery from these contractions will be shown in the next report.

### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, establishments in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on January 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 579 firms employing 55,834 persons, compared with 58,387 at the beginning of December. Losses had also been noted on January 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

*Quebec.*—The reduction in Quebec was decidedly smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and building material plants), construction and transportation reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining, while improvement took place in logging and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have

been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season. The labour forces of the 1,954 co-operating employers aggregated 210,166 workers, as against 223,940 on December 1, 1932.

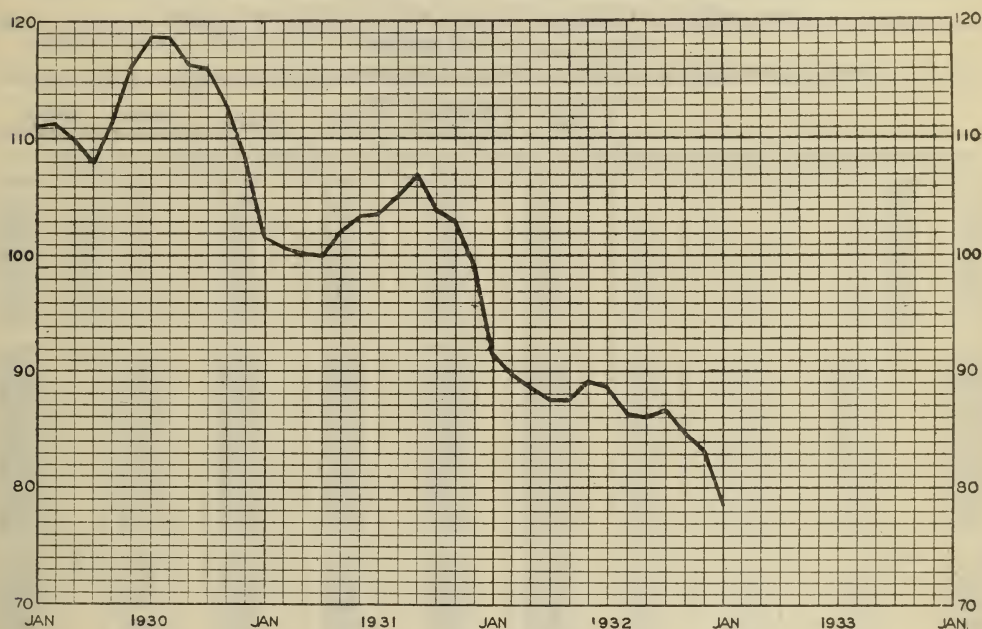
*Ontario.*—Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in the non-ferrous metal, leather, electrical appliance and other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large

losses. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment; in addition, communications and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging registered seasonal improvement.

*British Columbia.*—The recessions in British Columbia were on a decidedly smaller scale than those indicated on January 1 of last year; the then index, however, was higher. The 776 firms furnishing data reported 56,733 employees, as against 60,084 in the preceding month. Lumber, vegetable food and non-fer-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



contractions in transportation, mining and construction, and smaller declines in services and communications. Retail trade and logging on the other hand, recorded slightly increased activity. A combined payroll of 295,022 persons was employed by the 3,531 firms whose returns were received and who had 314,694 on their staffs on December 1. This contraction involved the release of approximately the same number of persons as that indicated on January 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines on a rather smaller scale than at the beginning of January, 1932, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,108 employers of 103,553 workers, or 2,903 less than on De-

cember 1. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment, that in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, pulp and paper, transportation and coal mining showed slight improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

#### Employment by Cities

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the ad-



jacent Border Cities, where manufacturing especially in iron and steel, showed improvement.

*Montreal.*—The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than the decline registered on January 1, 1932, and the index on the date under review was lower. Statements were received from 1,108 establishments with 113,958 employees, as compared with 125,289 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, retail trade was seasonally busier.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturers reported a loss in Quebec City, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; the 152 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 11,992 persons on December 1 to 11,569 at the beginning of January. This decline was smaller than that indicated on January 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—Toronto firms showed a smaller seasonal contraction than on January 1, 1932, but employment was then in greater volume. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus groups; construction and transportation

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.7	29.1	40.9	14.4	7.9

were also slacker, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,196 employers with 103,626 workers, compared with 109,024 in their last report.

*Ottawa*.—Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and transportation also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 157 reporting establishments aggregated 10,936 persons, or 789 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved rather more employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

*Hamilton*.—Data were received from 235 firms in Hamilton employing 22,198 workers, as against 24,096 on December 1. Manufac-

turing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. The declines noted on January 1, 1932, were larger but the index was then higher.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities*.—

There was a slight increase in the number employed in the Border Cities on January 1, 1933, manufacturing showing an improvement. Returns were compiled from 132 establishments with 8,148 persons in their employ. Activity was less than on January 1, 1932, when a considerable increase had been indicated.

*Winnipeg*.—Factory employment declined in Winnipeg, but construction showed a slight improvement. The 353 co-operating firms reported 33,624 employees, compared with 34,350

**NOTE**.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922.....	74.2	.....	94.0	.....	.....	.....	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923.....	80.9	.....	93.6	100.5	90.5	.....	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924.....	87.4	.....	94.5	97.0	83.2	.....	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925.....	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	.....	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98	77.1	71.8	85.1	89
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1933....	15.8	1.6	14.4	1.5	3.1	1.1	4.6	3.5



in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as that recorded on January 1, 1932, but employment was then more active.

*Vancouver.*—Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 341 employers of 25,385 persons, as compared with 26,488 on December 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on January 1, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, while other groups did not show much change.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Manufacturing

The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of January in the twelve years of the record, except 1925 and 1927, but in spite of this, the index was lower than in any other year since 1925. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded important curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument, animal products, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6
Relative weight of employment by industries, as at Jan. 1, 1933.....	100.0	51.1	2.8	6.0	3.2	12.9	9.3	2.8	11.9

other factories. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shut-downs for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,924 manu-

facturers, employing 368,548 operatives, compared with 397,705 on Dec. 1.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches showed curtailment, that in meat-preserving plants and dairies being most exten-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1933	Dec. 1, 1932	Jan. 1, 1932	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1929	Jan. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	51.1	74.4	80.3	83.9	93.7	106.5	107.3	97.9
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	92.0	95.0	95.1	95.5	103.3	109.8	102.1
Fur and products.....	2.2	77.8	81.0	78.1	88.2	80.4	80.5	93.7
Leather and products.....	2.2	77.6	86.7	78.7	73.8	88.1	85.8	102.6
Boots and shoes.....	1.4	80.8	90.8	83.4	72.9	87.8	.....	.....
Lumber products.....	3.1	43.2	50.6	55.6	66.8	83.7	84.2	78.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.4	30.0	36.2	41.1	50.7	70.0	70.6	65.5
Furniture.....	7	64.1	73.9	85.2	98.3	108.9	112.9	105.3
Other lumber products.....	1.0	67.0	76.2	77.2	90.1	105.8	103.3	97.9
Musical instruments.....	1	22.9	43.9	58.0	56.9	83.8	110.4	102.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	88.4	102.9	94.7	95.5	100.0	98.1	87.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.8	82.2	86.1	89.9	98.7	110.4	106.1	104.4
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	67.1	70.2	76.1	87.0	105.0	100.1	102.3
Paper products.....	1.0	89.4	99.3	91.7	98.0	106.9	107.2	104.9
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	100.5	102.9	107.7	114.6	118.7	114.6	107.9
Rubber products.....	1.3	75.6	86.1	82.2	106.3	128.0	142.2	116.2
Textile products.....	10.4	88.1	96.3	90.3	93.6	98.5	102.4	99.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.1	100.6	105.4	97.4	99.0	96.8	106.9	108.8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	2.0	73.6	76.9	77.4	85.1	84.0	103.1	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	9	105.7	112.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	96.6	93.0
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	364.9	367.2	278.7	274.1	198.6	172.9	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	103.0	115.1	103.3	99.9	108.5	109.4	92.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	75.3	85.0	81.4	83.3	95.5	93.0	93.9
Other textile products.....	9	65.9	73.5	74.4	82.5	95.3	100.2	101.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	2.2	120.6	121.7	119.3	116.7	125.7	113.5	109.7
Tobacco.....	1.4	124.8	125.4	115.5	101.6	117.1	96.1	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	8	113.0	115.6	123.7	139.9	139.7	141.0	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	108.9	105.2	99.5	108.9	192.4	153.5	116.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	101.8	106.9	110.6	113.8	119.9	110.2	102.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	7	50.1	53.9	77.1	95.2	116.0	108.3	89.8
Electric current.....	1.9	108.3	110.6	118.4	124.7	123.8	114.1	107.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	96.4	101.5	126.4	143.5	156.3	128.7	109.5
Iron and steel products.....	10.2	56.3	60.1	70.7	88.7	107.3	114.9	96.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	8	47.6	63.7	59.2	93.2	110.2	117.6	105.4
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	63.1	67.7	86.9	105.2	127.9	117.4	110.7
Agricultural implements.....	3	22.9	24.2	25.0	47.6	97.3	106.8	95.1
Land vehicles.....	5.3	64.2	62.1	75.6	88.2	100.5	113.3	92.0
Automobiles and parts.....	1.1	57.9	50.9	56.9	69.7	104.7	130.1	82.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	3	53.2	54.5	60.9	94.4	109.3	112.8	68.2
Heating appliances.....	3	54.3	72.0	61.8	70.6	90.2	120.7	98.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	4	43.4	46.2	82.4	126.2	173.4	150.4	117.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	57.0	62.8	71.8	87.7	103.8	120.2	90.3
Other iron and steel products.....	1.4	53.2	65.3	74.3	87.5	103.5	106.8	99.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	74.7	79.8	93.6	112.7	127.4	121.7	107.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	115.4	118.2	117.3	124.9	145.9	122.9	101.6
Miscellaneous.....	5	93.5	98.4	98.4	103.2	105.5	105.4	95.5
<i>Logging</i> .....	2.8	74.5	56.2	68.7	107.6	200.2	171.0	163.2
<i>Mining</i> .....	6.0	96.9	99.9	105.1	114.4	122.5	116.2	112.6
Coal.....	3.4	91.6	93.4	99.1	106.9	112.6	111.1	113.5
Metallic ores.....	2	129.8	134.0	134.8	196.3	146.6	126.6	119.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	5	59.3	65.3	76.5	105.4	119.7	118.0	87.8
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.2	87.5	89.3	98.1	110.6	128.2	112.6	102.9
Telegraphs.....	6	83.9	84.6	98.7	108.3	123.7	117.8	99.0
Telephones.....	2.6	83.4	90.5	98.0	111.1	129.4	111.2	104.0
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.9	78.3	83.9	85.6	95.9	101.9	102.6	99.4
Street railways and cartage.....	3.4	114.2	116.6	112.4	117.7	125.5	113.4	104.0
Steam railways.....	7.9	71.6	72.9	82.5	95.2	99.9	103.5	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.6	64.7	94.2	68.0	72.3	81.5	83.4	72.7
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	9.3	32.4	67.6	104.8	110.7	92.7	87.4	75.6
Building.....	1.6	29.7	37.4	64.3	96.0	121.4	96.6	82.8
Highway.....	4.7	97.1	115.4	197.1	172.4	59.0	70.4	63.1
Railway.....	3.0	63.7	56.3	63.7	75.1	79.3	85.0	79.0
<i>Services</i> .....	2.8	102.2	103.7	114.4	123.2	123.5	118.9	105.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	95.2	94.8	107.7	122.2	123.3	114.9	99.0
Professional.....	3	116.6	125.3	128.2	121.6	115.0	113.6	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.1	106.2	111.8	120.6	125.5	126.7	124.0	113.9
<i>Trade</i> .....	11.9	119.6	117.8	125.7	132.9	133.8	128.5	120.4
Retail.....	9.0	128.4	124.8	135.4	142.3	142.7	136.8	127.1
Wholesale.....	2.9	98.9	101.3	103.9	112.2	113.4	110.4	107.3
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	78.5	83.2	91.6	101.7	111.2	109.1	100.7

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



sive. Statements were received from 225 manufacturers with 16,732 workers, as compared with 17,278 at the beginning of December. This loss was smaller than that recorded on January 1, 1932, when the index number was some three points higher. All provinces except British Columbia reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario.

*Leather Products.*—There was a decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved a larger number of employees than that noted on the corresponding date last year, and the index was slightly lower. A combined working force of 15,732 persons was registered by the 254 firms making returns, as compared with 17,494 in the preceding month. The greatest losses occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber Products.*—Seasonal contractions on a rather larger scale than on January 1, 1932, were noted in lumber mills, 751 of which reduced their payrolls from 25,967 on December 1 to 22,265 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, match, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in Ontario, although employment generally declined.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-seven manufacturers of musical instruments released 641 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 668 at the beginning of January. Practically all the decrease took place in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, and the index number was then very much higher.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There were seasonal reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery and flour and cereal factories. The working forces of the 390 co-operating employers totalled 25,146 persons, as compared with 29,282 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were especially pronounced, although the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were on a rather lower scale, and the index number then was higher than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1933, was similar to that noted on the same date in 1932, but employment was then in greater volume. Sta-

tistics were received from 548 firms, whose staffs aggregated 49,319 workers, or 2,318 fewer than in their last report. The most noteworthy losses were in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was downward in all provinces except British Columbia, where a fair increase was noted. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing establishments.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which, however, was less than that of January 1, 1932; 41 plants had 9,622 employees on the date under review, as against 10,905 at the beginning of December. The largest losses took place in Ontario. The index number, at 75.6, was lower than in the same month of last year, when it had stood at 82.2.

*Textile Products.*—The 854 textile firms furnishing data released a much larger proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments reporting at the beginning of January, 1932, when the index number was about two points higher than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 74,742 persons on January 1, 1933, as against 81,522 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods, garment and thread, yarn and cloth divisions.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a slight falling-off in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco and beverage groups, the decline being similar in size to that recorded on January 1 last year, when employment was slightly below its level on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 153 manufacturers in this group, employing 15,564 workers, or 132 fewer than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in distilled and malt liquor factories, and largely in Ontario, while in Quebec moderate improvement was noted in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied product plants, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, showed a contraction on January 1, as compared with the preceding month, 386 persons having been released from the labour forces of the 144 reporting establishments, which had 7,524 employees. Greater declines were noted than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was a few points higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further recessions in employment occurred in building material works, 184 of which reported an aggregate staff of 5,399, as compared with 5,903

in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone plants recorded important declines; these were, however, smaller than those of January 1, 1932, but employment generally was then in greater volume.

**Electric Current.**—There were large decreases in the number employed in electric current plants, according to statistics from 91 producers, employing 13,310 workers, or 306 fewer than on December 1. Ontario reported the greatest falling-off. The general reduction involved many fewer employees than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, when the index, however, was higher.

**Electrical Apparatus.**—A further reduction in personnel was registered by the 92 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 10,225 persons on January 1, as compared with 10,773 in the preceding month. Employment was in lesser volume than on the same date of 1932; although somewhat larger declines had then been noted.

**Iron and Steel Products.**—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, general plant machinery and sheet metal works reported considerable curtailment; less extensive losses were shown in agricultural implement factories and other divisions of this group, while automobile plants showed a decided increase. The payrolls of the 767 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 73,671, against 78,413 employees on December 1. This contraction (which was on a smaller scale than that noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was much higher) was most pronounced in Ontario, but the movement was generally downward.

**Non-Ferrous Metal Products.**—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved a rather smaller number of workers than that indicated on the same date in 1932, when the index was many points higher. Returns were compiled from 131 employers of 11,562 persons, as compared with 12,357 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows that the smelting and refining and lead, tin, zinc and copper groups released most of the workers who were laid off.

**Mineral Products.**—Declines were noted in this group, the shrinkage, however, being less than that registered at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 11,517 persons was employed by the 115 establishments whose returns were received, and who

had 11,807 employees on December 1. The situation was not quite so favourable as on January 1, 1932, although greater curtailment had then been indicated.

### Logging

Logging showed an unusually large increase, as compared with the preceding month, but employment was in less volume than at the beginning of January of most other years for which data are available, the single exception being January of 1932. A combined working force of 20,452 men was reported by the 224 co-operating firms, who had 15,388 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, that in Quebec being the greater; a slight decrease was noted in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

### Mining

**Coal.**—There was a contraction in coal mines, 89 of which reduced their payrolls from 25,087 persons on December 1, to 24,600 at the beginning of January. A falling-off was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while the tendency was favourable in British Columbia. The index number on January 1, 1932, was higher, employment then had also shown a slight reduction from December 1 of the preceding year.

**Metallic Ores.**—A large decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 66 firms who employed 15,330 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 15,812 in the last report. The index was rather lower than on the same date of last year.

**Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).**—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward, the reductions were on a smaller scale than on January 1 a year ago, but the index was then many points higher. Statements were received from 75 firms employing 3,865 workers, as compared with 4,252 in the preceding month. Quebec recorded the greatest shrinkage.

### Communications

Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs; the situation compared favourably with that indicated on the same date in 1932, when decreases were also noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 23,490 on December 1, to 23,014 employees at the beginning of January.

### Transportation

**Street Railways and Cartage.**—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline, involving fewer workers than that



reported on January 1, 1932, when the index number was some two points lower. A combined staff of 24,240 persons was employed by the 174 co-operating firms, who had 24,701 employees in the preceding month. Of the five economic areas, the Maritimes and Western Provinces showed improvement, while Quebec and Ontario shared the reductions.

*Steam Railways.*—Employment on steam railways showed a decrease involving a smaller number of workers than that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then was higher than on the date under review. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 56,987 persons, as against 57,979 in their last report.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a large seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while an increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. A rather larger number of workers was let out than on January 1, 1932, when the index was a few points higher. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 89 employers of 11,255 men, compared with 16,413 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 625 contractors reduced their staffs from 14,969 at the beginning of December to 11,865 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec, although there were general losses in all provinces. More extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, but the index was then many points higher.

*Highway.*—Statements were received from 319 firms employing 33,815 workers, or 6,454 fewer than on December 1. Road construction was generally maintained at a decidedly lower level than in the winter of 1931-1932,

when the unemployment relief measures then in vogue had provided work for a very much greater number of men. Important losses were indicated in all provinces, that in the Maritime areas being most pronounced.

*Railway.*—A further recession was shown in this division, in which 33 employers reported 21,434 persons on their payroll, as compared with 22,479 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on January 1 of a year ago, although the declines then noted were very considerably larger. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded the bulk of the decrease, while seasonally increased employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces.

### Services

Reduced activity was registered in the service group, in which 314 firms employed 20,028 persons, or 222 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller decreases took place at the beginning of January, 1932, when the index was higher.

### Trade

Retail trade afforded greater employment than on December 1, but losses occurred in wholesale establishments. The 832 co-operating employers in the trade group had in the aggregate 85,506 workers, compared with 84,406 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on January 1, 1932, although the general tendency was then downward, as on January 1 in most years for which data are available.

### Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1932

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon

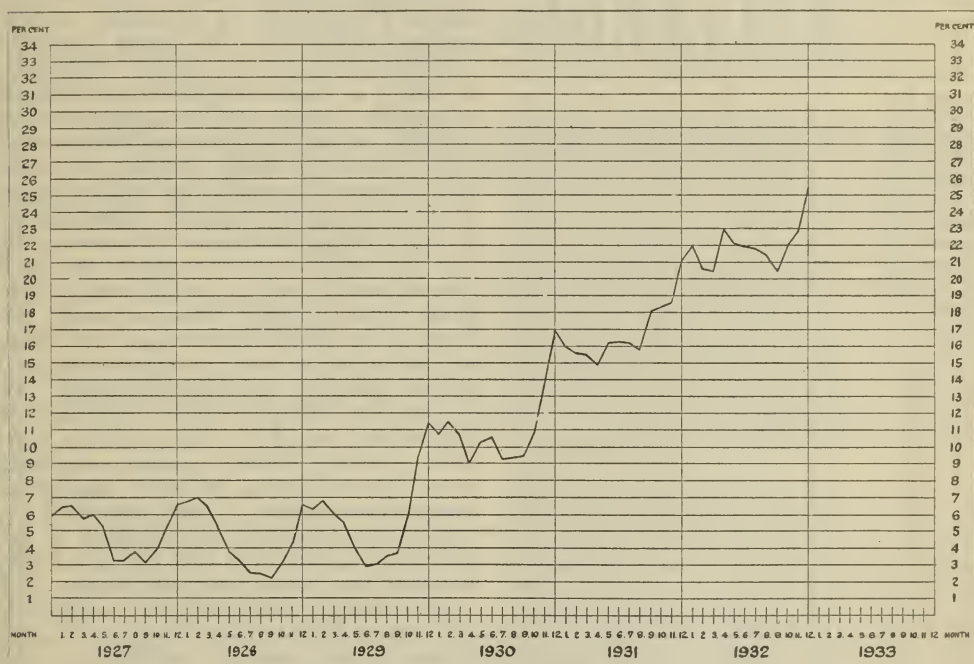
which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment among local trade unions at the close of December, 1932, established a peak for the year and also since the collection of these records was first undertaken, the percentage of idleness standing at 25.5. This less favourable tendency in December was a cul-

mination of the adverse employment movement shown during October and November when the unemployment percentages were 22.0 and 22.8 respectively. For December, returns were received from a total of 1,764 labour organizations involving 155,298 members, 39,607 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. A lower employment volume was afforded also, than in December, 1931, when 21.1 per cent of idle members were recorded. All provinces reflected a slowing up of activity from November, which was not of particular significance in any one province, the recessions rating from 3.5 per cent in Saskatchewan to percentages of 0.5 and 0.3

Monthly records are kept separately of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver unions recorded the highest percentages of idleness during December, those in the first two cities named representing moderate increases in slackness from November while in the latter city the change was slight though adverse. In Edmonton, employment declined sharply from November, Regina unions also showing a noteworthy drop in activity, while in Saint John fractional recessions only occurred. Employment advancement though slight was apparent in Halifax from Novem-

### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



in Nova Scotia and Manitoba respectively. Building and construction was considerably quieter than in November, especially in Ontario where a substantial falling off in activity was noted. Nova Scotia unions indicated a pronounced gain in employed members from December, 1931, the coal mines of the province accounting largely for the change, though short time work was quite prevalent in the mines. The most extensive losses in activity from December, 1931, were apparent among Ontario unions which showed a large drop in the employment afforded, and in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia also heavy curtailment was noted.

ber, the situation in Winnipeg remaining much the same with a slight tendency upward. Pronounced curtailment was evident among Toronto, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Saint John and Vancouver unions from December, 1931. Declines of lesser importance were reported from Regina, employment for Halifax unions showing a very slight drop. In Montreal the balance of employment was favourable during the month reviewed though the change was merely nominal.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the unemployment trend by months from January, 1927, to date. The level of the curve throughout the year 1932 has been



consistently above that shown during 1931, indicating a slowing up of activity during the year just past. The trend in January, 1932, changed but slightly from the previous month, the tendency, however, being upward. During February and March activity as represented by the curve was in somewhat better volume while in April a distinct rise in the course followed by the curve was noted, unemployment in the manufacturing industries accounting largely for the change. Following April a period of

employment expansion on a smaller scale set in, the curve continuing its downward course until the close of September. In October industrial activity as noted by the curve was again retarded, unemployment continuing more prevalent each month until the close of the year when 25.5 per cent of idleness was reached, the most substantial percentage to be shown throughout the year and since our records were first established. During March and September the best situation for the year prevailed when 20.4 per cent of the members reported were without work.

The situation in the manufacturing industries was less favourable during December than in the preceding month as shown by the reports received from 467 unions covering a membership of 42,017 persons. Of these, 12,145 or a percentage of 28.9 were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with 26.0 per cent in November. Reductions in activity on a noteworthy scale were reflected by garment workers, while among cigar makers and glass workers the percentage declines were quite pronounced though affecting few workers. Among pulp and paper makers, wood workers, and general labourers unemployment showed a moderate increase, the tendency for iron and steel, leather, hat and cap, and brewery workers, and bakers and confectioners being toward lessened activity, though the changes were slight. Textile and fur workers, and metal polishers, on the other hand, showed somewhat improved conditions. In the printing trades the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months compared. Garment workers recorded a decidedly better situation during December than in the corresponding month of 1931 when 23.8 per cent of unemployment was reported in the manufacturing industries as a whole, and employment for general labourers, leather and brewery workers, and bakers and confectioners also tended upward. Slackness in the remaining trades, however, considerably outweighed this expansion, the iron and steel trades particularly showing extensive losses in activity, pulp and paper makers, the printing trades, textile, hat and cap, and glass workers, metal polishers, and cigarmakers also recording a considerably greater unemployment prevalence than in December, 1931.

Coal miners with 45 unions embracing a membership of 13,235 persons in December registered 8.3 per cent of idleness contrasted with percentages of 7.0 in November and 10.0 in December, 1931. In the Nova Scotia mines a practically unchanged situation was shown from November, few members being reported as actually unemployed though there was evidence of considerable short time work. In the Alberta and British Columbia mines the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	5.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Dec., 1919.....	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
Dec., 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.0
Dec., 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Dec., 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Dec., 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Dec., 1924.....	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Dec., 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9.1	10.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	4.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.9	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	15.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.5	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.7	22.5	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	26.2	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
December, 1919	72.2	11.4	12.7	14.6	2.5	6.9	9.1	1.1	2.2	14.0	44.9	10.6	40.2	1.1	8.1	2.6	4.3	6.2	5.6	12.1	38.2	9.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
December, 1920	11.1	43.6	13.9	23.3	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	4.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1921	70.6	43.6	13.9	21.6	21.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1922	64.8	43.6	13.9	7.9	7.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1923	19.4	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1924	0.57	43.6	13.9	12.9	12.9	6.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1925	6.80	43.6	13.9	2.2	2.2	3.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1926	12.9	43.6	13.9	15.6	15.6	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1927	26.7	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	4.0	6.6	2.8	2.8	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1928	19.9	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1929	24.6	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	9.0	10.4	3.4	3.4	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
January, 1930	18.4	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	8.0	10.4	4.0	4.0	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
February, 1930	2.3	43.6	13.9	8.4	8.4	7.1	7.5	3.7	3.7	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
March, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
April, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
May, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
June, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
July, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
August, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
September, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
October, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
November, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1930	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
January, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
February, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
March, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
April, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
May, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
June, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
July, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
August, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
September, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
October, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
November, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
December, 1931	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
January, 1932	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
February, 1932	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
March, 1932	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
April, 1932	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
May, 1932	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
June, 1932	1.3	43.6	13.9	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	12.3	46.8	4.4	40.8	1.1	19.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	5.6	17.2	35.9	3.3												



employment level was reduced by about 3 per cent from November. Unemployment in the coal fields of Nova Scotia was in much lesser volume than in December, 1931, Alberta and British Columbia unions, however, showing large increases in slackness. As in Nova Scotia the Western miners worked at greatly reduced time.

Operations in building and construction were further restricted during December, the 241 unions making returns with 20,406 members showing 69.2 per cent of idleness contrasted with 63.5 per cent in November. Responsibility for this adverse change rested largely with Ontario unions, particularly those of bricklayers, masons and plasterers. In addition, granite and stonecutters, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers all reported a somewhat lower employment volume than in November. Slight improvement, however, was reflected by tile layers, lathers and roofers, electrical workers and plumbers and steam-fitters. Compared with the situation in the building trades during December, 1931, when 58.1 per cent of the membership involved was idle, electrical workers were much better engaged during the month under survey, and gains in activity of lesser degree, though noteworthy, occurred for painters, decorators and paperhangers. In the remaining trades, however, conditions were decidedly less favourable than in December, 1931.

Employment in the transportation industries was slightly retarded during December from the previous month as manifest by the reports tabulated from 772 local unions with an aggregate of 57,405 members. Of these 8,914 were reported idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 15.5 contrasted with 13.5 per cent of inactivity in November. Less favourable conditions also prevailed from December, 1931, when 12.3 per cent of unemployment was reported. The steam railway division, which included over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed some falling off in activity from both the previous month and December, 1931. Among navigation workers there was considerable curtailment in the employment volume afforded from November though the situation was much better than in December, 1931. Teamsters and chauffeurs were quite busy during December, showing noteworthy improvement from the previous month, and also from the corresponding month in 1931, while among street and electric railway employees the same situation obtained in the three months used here for comparative purposes.

Retail clerks were much busier during December than in the previous month, the 5 unions making returns with 1,079 members

showing 0.7 per cent of inactivity compared with 5.8 per cent in November. A high level of activity was also indicated in December, 1931, when 0.3 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Reports tabulated from 73 associations of civic employees during December, 1932, with a total of 7,358 members showed that 464 or 6.3 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 5.6 in November and 2.3 in December, 1931.

There was a slight lessening of the unemployment volume among unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during December, the 112 locals from which reports were received with 4,025 members showing 20 per cent of idleness at the end of the month in contrast with 21.3 per cent in November. Hotel and restaurant employees indicated marked improvement in conditions from November and better employment was apparent also among stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees and barbers. Activity for unclassified workers, however, declined substantially. In making a comparison with the returns in the miscellaneous group of trades for December, 1931, when 19.1 per cent of the members reported were idle, hotel and restaurant employees, as in the previous comparison, were afforded a greater amount of work during the month reviewed, and slight gains were registered by barbers. On the other hand, a less favourable situation was reflected by theatre and stage employees, unclassified workers and stationary engineers and firemen.

Among fishermen the employment tendency in December, 1932, was toward a reduction in activity, though the change was slight as shown by the reports tabulated from 2 associations with a membership numbering 705 persons. Of these 200 or 28.4 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month in contrast with 27.0 per cent in November. Considerable curtailment of employment was manifest from December, 1931, when 20.2 per cent of idleness was recorded.

From unions of lumber workers and loggers 4 reports were received during December, 1932, with an aggregate of 1,300 members, 675 of whom or 51.9 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 46.5 in November and 20.6 in December, 1931.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1930, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Offices Reports for December, 1932

The volume of business transacted by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1932, showed a gain of nearly 3 per cent in the average daily placements effected when compared with those of the preceding month, while a decline of 18 per cent was recorded from the placements effected daily during December a year ago. The expansion in the first instance was largely due to additional placements in services, construction and maintenance and logging, these gains being partly offset by declines in farming, transportation and manufacturing. Under the second com-

the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed an abrupt upward trend from November, which continued throughout the month under review, the curve of vacancies on December 31 being about 20 points higher and that of placements 17 points above the levels shown at the end of the preceding month, but 6 and 8 points, respectively, below the levels attained at the close of December a year ago.

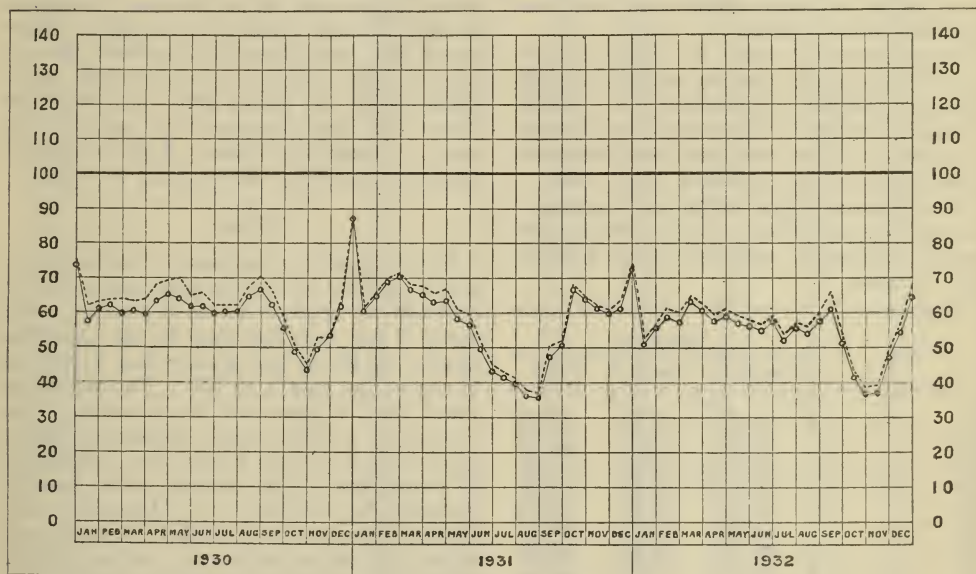
The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 57.2 and 68.6 during the first and second half of December, 1932, in comparison with the ratios of 63.4 and 74.3 during the

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications —————

Vacancies - - - - -

Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



parison, a heavy loss took place in construction and maintenance, with lesser declines in manufacturing and transportation, while farming showed a substantial gain, due to additional placements effected under the Farm Relief Act, with noteworthy increases also reported in services and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1930, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from

same periods of 1931. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 54.4 and 64.4 as compared with 61.2 and 72.4 during the corresponding month of 1931.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1932, was 1,188, as compared with 1,148 during the preceding month and with 1,418 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 1,913, in



comparison with 2,607 in November and with 2,073 in December, 1931.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during December, 1932, was 1,123, of which 550 were in regular employment and 573 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,096 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,375 daily, consisting of 552 placements in regular and 528 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1932, Offices of the Service referred 30,394 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 29,192 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,290, of which 11,361 were of men and 2,929 of women, while placements in casual employment totalled 14,902. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,847 for men and 7,038 for women, a total of 30,885, while applications for work numbered 49,736, of which 40,332 were from men and 9,404 from women.

During the year 1932, the Offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 366,028 vacancies, 652,428 applications and 352,214 placements in regular and casual employment, a decline of 25 per cent from the placements effected during the preceding year, 1931.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1922, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, 1932, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were 42 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 268 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1931. Placements were nearly 44 per cent above November and 280 per cent in excess of December a year ago. Work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction was responsible for the large gain in placements over December, 1931, as losses were reported in all groups except construction and mainten-

ance. None of the declines, however, were large. Nearly all placements effected during the month were in construction and maintenance and services, there being 2,805 in the former and 328 in the latter group. Of the placements in services, 211 were of household workers. There were 55 men and 59 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during December, when compared with the preceding month and of 96 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1931. Placements also were over 14 per cent higher than in November and 99 per cent above December a year ago. As in Nova Scotia, relief work on road construction accounted for the large gain in placements over December, 1931. The only loss of importance was in services, the changes in other groups being nominal only. Placements were almost entirely confined to construction and maintenance and services, there being 1,000 in the former group and 388 in the latter. Of the placements in services, 314 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 162 men and 45 women.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December, were nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 58 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of 1931. Placements declined over 15 per cent in comparison with November, but were nearly 31 per cent higher than during December a year ago. An increase in placements in the services' group was responsible for the gain over December, 1931, as the improvement reported in trade and manufacturing was offset by a decline in bush placements. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 81; logging 47; construction and maintenance 169; trade 76; and services 1,134, of which 1,038 were of household workers. There were 389 men and 820 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

During December, employment offices in Ontario received orders for over 6 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but for 45 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1931. There was a gain of 5 per cent in placements when compared

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1932

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>3,191</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>274</b>
Halifax.....	314	12	344	298	89	209	940	38
New Glasgow.....	62	3	83	96	18	49	595	72
Sydney.....	2,815	0	2,814	2,815	7	2,808	139	164
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>115</b>
Chatham.....	34	0	59	34	6	28	337	56
Moncton.....	971	1	969	970	38	932	127	36
Saint John.....	403	0	414	403	163	240	506	23
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,091</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>943</b>
Amos.....	92	0	115	93	77	15	40	19
Hull.....	52	0	294	60	52	0	128	104
Montreal.....	1,220	107	2,489	1,081	629	114	1,262	330
Quebec.....	387	55	883	468	181	118	387	219
Rouyn.....	45	8	47	43	43	0	2	16
Sherbrooke.....	150	1	340	205	131	22	112	172
Three Rivers.....	145	7	187	223	96	40	19	83
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>11,241</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>19,229</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>5,944</b>	<b>36,736</b>	<b>4,969</b>
Belleville.....	164	0	110	164	125	39	224	91
Brantford.....	105	0	389	105	94	11	3,037	50
Chatham.....	61	4	174	59	30	29	903	131
Fort Frances.....	132	9	98	123	86	37	224	274
Fort William.....	418	0	421	418	377	41	97	390
Guelph.....	58	8	264	61	54	5	805	12
Hamilton.....	573	2	774	605	137	426	3,860	165
Kingston.....	1,193	26	1,318	1,191	31	1,160	1,368	32
Kitchener.....	66	0	297	75	57	9	1,158	482
London.....	940	17	1,228	959	436	490	2,825	125
Niagara Falls.....	115	11	54	123	25	87	339	60
North Bay.....	308	0	368	360	327	33	190	284
Oshawa.....	1,716	0	1,740	1,715	52	1,663	734	118
Ottawa.....	457	55	801	434	195	157	1,304	298
Pembroke.....	182	1	305	181	51	130	57	86
Peterborough.....	123	5	129	125	87	38	405	34
Port Arthur.....	821	0	723	723	696	27	1,383	416
St. Catharines.....	279	3	554	270	49	221	2,778	95
St. Thomas.....	112	5	241	110	52	58	877	13
Sarnia.....	176	0	199	176	48	128	535	77
Sault Ste. Marie.....	113	8	267	119	87	17	68	29
Stratford.....	71	0	203	71	43	28	766	197
Sudbury.....	57	0	236	59	39	20	214	126
Timmins.....	222	67	190	151	105	46	356	246
Toronto.....	2,294	97	7,646	2,298	1,265	816	9,406	1,021
Windsor.....	485	40	500	427	199	228	2,823	108
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,145</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>11,531</b>	<b>3,001</b>
Brandon.....	593	1	700	589	340	249	521	157
Dauphin.....	77	0	84	43	33	10	154	32
Portage la Prairie.....	22	1	16	16	10	6	0	15
Winnipeg.....	2,453	1	4,124	2,622	1,783	825	10,856	2,797
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>4,523</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>1,671</b>
Estevan.....	109	1	136	110	103	7	43	70
Moose Jaw.....	787	115	588	741	408	320	742	303
North Battleford.....	95	0	91	92	92	0	39	82
Prince Albert.....	276	150	198	208	195	13	70	165
Regina.....	1,124	450	696	707	603	104	771	435
Saskatoon.....	673	81	636	640	568	72	1,035	352
Swift Current.....	169	7	132	161	137	24	53	135
Weyburn.....	47	0	43	42	28	14	9	40
Yorkton.....	244	132	186	186	115	71	0	89
Emergency Sub-offices.....	999	0	999	999	999	0	0	0
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>1,839</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>1,278</b>
Calgary.....	648	16	2,180	631	537	94	6,752	785
Drumheller.....	137	0	316	133	86	47	206	74
Edmonton.....	456	7	1,390	463	386	71	5,152	357
Lethbridge.....	349	7	478	344	27	317	744	34
Medicine Hat.....	249	0	308	250	38	212	403	28
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,447</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,158</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>1,682</b>
Kamloops.....	239	0	327	241	236	3	7	9
Nanaimo.....	241	0	727	241	101	140	764	194
Nelson.....	351	0	350	350	43	307	2	6
New Westminster.....	85	0	489	86	59	27	406	31
Penticton.....	261	0	283	264	153	107	147	36
Prince Rupert.....	12	1	23	11	0	11	161	0
Vancouver.....	1,121	4	4,772	1,196	811	317	3,574	395
Victoria.....	1,137	0	1,187	1,137	122	1,015	814	1,011
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>30,885</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>49,736</b>	<b>30,394</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>14,902</b>	<b>71,755</b>	<b>14,343*</b>
Men.....	23,847	822	40,332	23,356	11,361	11,952	65,925	11,544
Women.....	7,038	704	9,404	7,038	2,929	2,950	8,830	2,799

\* 419 placements effected by offices since closed.



with November, but a loss of 46 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Reduction in work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction accounted for the decrease in placements when the month under review is compared with December, 1931. Gains were reported in services, logging and farming, but there was a decline in the manufacturing industries. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 498; logging 782; farming 244; transportation 105; construction and maintenance 4,441; trade 354; and services 4,237, of which 1,668 were of household workers. There were 3,776 men and 971 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during December called for nearly 3 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 27 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1931. There was a gain of over 6 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a decline of over 24 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Less relief work on road construction was provided during December, 1932, than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, which accounted for the decline in placements under this comparison. Losses were also reported in services and trade, but these reductions were offset in part by gains in farming under the Farm Relief Plan and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 24; logging 226; farming 1,182; construction and maintenance 946; trade 45; and services, 823, of which 639 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,857 of men and 309 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December, were 8 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 55 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of 1931. There was a gain of less than 1 per cent in placements when compared with November, but of nearly 45 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Placements on farms under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act accounted for the gain over December, 1931. The only other change of importance was in construction and maintenance, in which group fewer placements had been made on highway construction. Small gains were shown in logging, trade and mining, with corresponding losses in services and manu-

facturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 32; logging 44; farming 2,167; construction and maintenance 923; trade 58; and services 614, of which 504 were of household workers. There were 2,922 men and 326 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received and placements effected by employment offices in Alberta during December were 4 per cent higher than in November, but 44 per cent less than during December, 1931. The highway division of construction and maintenance showed the largest decline in placements from December a year ago, and was mainly responsible for the adverse change under this comparison, although all groups, except farming and logging, participated in the loss. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were logging 198; farming 396; mining 50; construction and maintenance 712; and services 417, of which 330 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 848 men and 226 women during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during December, were nearly 3 per cent better than in the preceding month, and nearly 17 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of 1931. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 5 per cent, when compared with November and of nearly 17 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction accounted for the gain in placements over December, 1931, as the changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industries included manufacturing, 24; construction and maintenance, 2,605; trade, 45; and services, 743, of which 432 were of household workers. During the month 1,352 men and 173 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1932, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,290 placements in regular employment, 6,954 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 456 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 277 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 179 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a mini-

imum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices issued 206 certificates for reduced transportation during December, of which 204 were given to persons going to provincial employment. From Port Arthur 139 workers were conveyed to situations within the same zone and included 133 bushmen and 6 highway construction cookees. Destined to the Port Arthur zone also, were 5 miners transferred from Timmins. The Sudbury office was instrumental in the despatch of 23 bushmen within its own zone and of 2 bushmen to Timmins, the latter zone receiving also 35 pulp cutters from North Bay. The 2 persons travelling outside the province were lumber scalers who received certificates at Pembroke for transportation to Amos. In Manitoba during December both the provincial and inter-provincial labour movement originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 8 persons within the province and 153 to other provinces. The majority of the workers travelling outside the province were for the Port Arthur zone, which was the destination of 150 bushworkers, 1 farm hand and 1 miner. In addition 1 farm hand was carried at the special rate to North Battleford. Provincially 2 hotel workers and 1 town general were sent to Dauphin, 1 hotel general and 1 farm hand to Brandon and 2 farm hands and 1 hotel cook within the Winnipeg zone. By offices in Saskatchewan 31 transfers at the reduced rate were effected in December, 7 of

which were to employment within the province and 24 to centres outside. The inter-provincial movement was entirely of bushmen shipped from Prince Albert to points in the Dauphin zone. Included in the provincial transfers from Regina were 1 hotel cook and 1 teacher journeying to centres within the Regina zone, 1 Red Cross worker to Prince Albert and 1 farm hand to Moose Jaw. On certificates secured at Saskatoon 3 mine labourers were transported to Prince Albert. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during December totalled 49, all of whom were conveyed to situations within the province. The Edmonton office was responsible for the transfer of 46 of these to centres within its own zone, including 28 bushworkers, 8 mine workers, 7 farm hands, 2 farm household workers and 1 town maid. Travelling from Calgary 2 farm hands went to Drumheller and 1 hotel cook to employment within the Edmonton zone. All transfers in British Columbia during December were effected by the Vancouver office and numbered 9, these being provincial. To the Penticton zone were despatched 1 farm hand and 2 farm housekeepers, to Nelson 1 logger and within the Vancouver zone 3 mine workers and 2 farm hands.

Of the 456 workers who were transported at the reduced rate during December 240 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 200 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 10 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1932

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December, 1932, represented construction work valued at \$1,480,731, as compared with \$2,505,309 in November, 1932, and \$7,895,106 in December, 1931. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$1,024,578 or 40.9 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of \$6,414,375 or 81.2 per cent in comparison with the high total for the same month of 1931. In this record, which goes back to 1920, the December, 1932, figure was exceeded by the total for December of each year from 1920-1931, but the wholesale costs of building materials, as measured by the Bureau's index number, were lower than in any other year since 1920.

Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued almost 100 permits for dwellings valued at some \$350,000 and over 600 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of about \$900,000. There was also one permit in St.

Boniface for engineering work at a cost of \$100,000. During November, the construction of some 200 dwellings and 1,400 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately \$630,000 and \$1,800,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Manitoba alone, registered an increase in the value of the authorized building, showing a gain of \$84,350, or 27.7 per cent. Declines were indicated in the remaining provinces. While the absolute decreases were \$582,834 or 38.3 per cent in Ontario and \$349,114 or 57.3 per cent in Quebec, the relative decreases of \$20,015 or 90.4 per cent in Saskatchewan and \$30,194 or 59.6 per cent in Alberta were most pronounced.

All provinces except New Brunswick recorded decreases as compared with December, 1931, in the value of the building authorized. In this comparison also, Quebec and Ontario reported the most marked losses of \$2,825,870



## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	December, 1932	November, 1932	December, 1931	Cities	December, 1932	November, 1932	December, 1931
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....				Sarnia.....	886	4,880	14,522
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>				Sault Ste. Marie....	2,430	950	9,825
*Halifax.....	48,900	108,703	70,355	*Toronto.....	805,352	1,197,314	2,630,181
New Glasgow.....	48,525	108,123	70,305	York and East			
*Sydney.....	375	380	50	York Townships	9,374	46,249	164,685
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>				Welland.....	1,725	1,070	6,150
Fredericton.....	22,655	25,308	7,315	*Windsor.....	2,275	1,660	66,625
*Moncton.....	215	5,880	360	East Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	3,556
*Saint John.....	22,440	15,428	6,955	Riverside.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>				Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Montreal—Maison-	260,940	609,054	3,086,810	Walkerville.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
neuve.....	215,805	248,174	2,982,690	Woodstock.....	2,213	2,884	11,223
*Quebec.....	12,035	319,895	83,195	<b>Manitoba.....</b>			
Shawinigan Falls....	Nil	4,135	500	*Brandon.....	114,750	30,400	465,970
*Sherbrooke.....	2,200	4,000	9,300	St. Boniface.....	1,800	Nil	225,870
*Three Rivers.....	500	200	9,000	Winnipeg.....	100,050	300	163,600
*Westmount.....	30,400	32,650	2,125	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>			
<b>Ontario.....</b>				*Moose Jaw.....	12,900	30,100	76,500
Belleville.....	938,925	1,521,759	3,866,672	*Regina.....	2,230	23,245	27,978
*Brantford.....	2,650	125	Nil	*Saskatoon.....	1,000	150	150
Chatham.....	2,800	1,822	55,958	<b>Alberta.....</b>			
*Fort William.....	150	200	56,450	*Calgary.....	600	12,450	25,728
Galt.....	405	2,760	26,862	*Edmonton.....	20,425	10,695	2,100
*Guelph.....	1,785	9,587	10,116	Lethbridge.....	13,008	50,619	89,308
Hamilton.....	11,600	44,950	557,250	Medicine Hat.....	5,960	15,984	57,700
*Kingston.....	8,230	7,310	19,277	<b>British Columbia.....</b>			
*Kitchener.....	7,560	37,474	22,394	Kamloops.....	71,906	136,221	280,698
*London.....	21,995	37,985	50,225	Nanaimo.....	620	1,940	2,020
Niagara Falls.....	300	2,145	15,521	*New Westminster...	175	2,504	24,125
Oshawa.....	375	6,665	900	Prince Rupert.....	2,650	9,305	11,250
*Ottawa.....	47,540	38,440	96,810	*Vancouver.....	1,725	275	1,235
Owen Sound.....	Nil	1,100	4,500	*North Vancouver...	53,660	111,893	215,900
*Peterborough.....	555	6,383	203	*Victoria.....	850	145	2,800
*Port Arthur.....	2,935	25,226	2,970		12,226	10,159	23,368
*Stratford.....	1,535	1,635	7,745				
*St. Catharines.....	2,100	17,920	22,527	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	1,480,731	2,505,309	7,895,106
*St. Thomas.....	Nil	3,525	Nil	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	1,352,321	2,405,402	7,359,864

or 91.5 per cent and \$2,927,747 or 75.7 per cent respectively.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed decreases in the value of the building permits issued as compared both with November, 1932, and December, 1931. Saint John, Belleville, Moose Jaw and Prince Rupert recorded advances in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for 1932.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during December and in the years since 1920; the 1932 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1932 will be issued next month.) Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years, 1920-1932. (Average 1926=100.)

The unrevised statistics for 1932 indicate that last year's aggregate was the smallest since 1920; it should also be noted, however, that the Bureau's index number of wholesale

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in twelve months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1932.....	1,480,731	39,403,306	25.2	77.6
1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71.8	82.6
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106.4	90.9
1929.....	14,668,682	234,944,549	150.2	99.0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140.1	98.1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118.0	96.7
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100.0	100.0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	79.9	103.8
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	80.9	106.7
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	85.4	111.7
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	94.8	108.6
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	74.7	122.7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	74.8	152.4

prices of building materials was also considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in November and December, 1932, and December, 1931. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, January, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at December 19, showed an improvement as compared with November 21. The principal industries in which employment improved were coal mining, metal manufacture, general engineering, iron founding, and slate quarrying, the textile industries (except woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery), the clothing, drink, and glass bottle industries, the distributive trades, and the transport, communication, hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand, employment declined in the pottery, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, leather, and leather goods industries, and the seasonal decline continued in building and public works contracting.

The improvement in employment was mainly in London, the Northern Counties and Wales, and less marked in the Southern Counties and the Midlands. In Scotland and in Northern Ireland there was a slight decline. Employment was still moderate in London and the South-Eastern Counties, slack in the Southwest and in the Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at December 19, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21·7, as compared with 22·2 at November 21, 1932, and with 20·9 at December 21, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at December 19, 1932, was 18·1, as compared with 18·2 at November 21, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·6 as compared with 4·0. For males alone, the percentage at December 19, 1932, was 25·1, and for females, 12·6, at November 21, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·7 and 13·0.

At December 19, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,171,175 wholly unemployed, 454,522 temporarily stopped, and 97,590 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,723,287. This was 76,519 less than a month before, but 213,366 more than a year before. The total included 2,226,483 men, 64,466 boys, 388,406 women and 43,932 girls.

Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The persons on the Registers included 1,213,813 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) who received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,139,434 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 239,677 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,363 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at December 19, 1932, was 2,795,795.

### United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and payrolls in December, 1932, as compared with November, 1932, based on payroll reports ending nearest the 15th of the month received from 68,229 identical establishments in 17 major industrial groups having in December 4,476,531 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$86,519,751. The combined totals of these 17 industrial groups show a decrease of 0·4 per cent in employment and a decrease of 0·9 per cent in payrolls over the month interval.

Increased employment was shown in 4 of the 17 groups included in this monthly survey, and increased payrolls were reported in 3 groups. The retail trade group reported a seasonal gain in employment of 16·5 per cent and increased payrolls of 10·1 per cent. The metalliferous mining group reported a gain of 4·2 per cent in employment coupled with a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent in payrolls; the crude petroleum producing group reported an increase of 1·2 per cent in employment coupled with a decrease of 1·7 per cent in earnings; and the bituminous coal mining group reported an increase of 0·9 per cent in number of employees coupled with a decrease of 0·9 per cent in payrolls. The electric-railroad operation group reported a gain of 0·4 per cent in payrolls coupled with a decrease of 0·5 per cent in employment and the anthra-



cite mining group reported a gain of 10·2 per cent in earnings over the month interval coupled with a decrease of 0·5 per cent in number of workers. In the remaining 11 groups in which both decreased employment and earnings were reported, the decreases were as follows: Laundries and banks—brokerage—insurance—real estate, 0·4 per cent in employment and 0·8 per cent in payrolls each; power and light, 0·8 per cent in employment and 0·1 per cent in payrolls; wholesale trade, 0·8 per cent in employment and 1·1 per cent in payrolls; telephone and telegraph, 0·9 per

cent in employment and 1·1 per cent in payrolls; hotels, 1·4 per cent in employment and 1·6 per cent in payrolls; manufacturing industries, 1·9 per cent in employment and 2·3 per cent in payrolls; dyeing and cleaning, 3·6 per cent in employment and 7·4 per cent in payrolls; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 14·4 per cent in employment and 18·7 per cent in payrolls; building construction, 15·4 per cent in employment and 20·3 per cent in payrolls; and canning and preserving, 33·2 per cent in employment and 25·4 per cent in payrolls.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**D**URING the month of January, 1933, none of the departments of the Government of Canada entered into any contracts for works of construction, repair, remodelling or demolition, but following is a statement of payments made during January for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 586 04

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 311 76
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
S. Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. . . . .	3,112 38
Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	651 00
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	674 97
J. H. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	6,318 27
Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont. . . . .	106 00
<i>Mail bag fittings—</i>	
Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	160 00
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	641 40
<i>Ink—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	25 50

## NEGOTIATIONS AS TO WAGES ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

**F**OLLOWING proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, an agreement was reached a year ago between the principal railway companies in Canada and the unions representing engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers providing for a ten per cent deduction from the pay of each employee from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, the basic scales being unchanged (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 124). It was provided that if business conditions should not improve sufficiently to enable the railway companies to terminate this agreement on January 31, 1933, notice would be given to the representatives of the employees on December 1, 1932, and conferences would be held. Such a notice was given, and during the conference which followed the railway companies notified the unions representing the employees of a reduction in the

basic wage scales of twenty per cent to be effective March 3, 1933. The union representatives arranged to place the matter before the local branches of the organizations and later to hold conferences with the railway companies. The classes affected by the changes proposed include 40,000 employees out of 150,000 railway employees. The agreements as to the ten per cent deduction for other classes of railway employees, maintenance of way, shops, clerks, freight handlers, etc., do not expire until later dates (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 452).

In the United States, an arrangement for a ten per cent deduction from the pay of each employee from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1933, had been made on January 31, 1932; and during December, 1932, it was agreed between the twenty-one unions representing the various classes of employees that this

arrangement would be continued for nine months, when the basic rates would be automatically restored, unless agreements to the contrary had been made, and that on June 15, 1933, the railways might serve notice for a basic wage reduction to be followed by pro-

ceedings under the Railway Labour Act, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1926, page 792); also that in these proceedings the railway companies would act collectively, and that all parties would attempt to have the proceedings completed by October 31, 1933.

### AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR COAL MINERS IN NOVA SCOTIA, AT GLACE BAY, SYDNEY, MINES, SPRINGHILL AND STELLARTON

THE agreements in effect from February 1, 1932, to January 31, 1933, between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Glace Bay, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, Springhill, and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, subsidiaries of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, and District 26, the United Mine Workers of America, have been renewed for another period of twelve months, without any changes except that the rates of pay for some fifty to sixty employees in special positions in receipt of high earnings, not included in the day wage scale, are reduced as from May 1, 1933.

The expiring agreement was reached as a result of the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia, the text of the report being

given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 270. The text of the agreements appeared in the issue for August, 1933, page 913. The Commission had recommended a general reduction of twelve and one-half per cent in piece-rates and ten per cent in day-rates, with a minimum of \$3.25 per day for all adult miners, this being the existing rate for surface labourers. In regard to the wage scales of the employees reduced by the new agreement, the Commission had recommended that they should be dealt with separately, their rates being the result of differentials, allowances, etc., in some cases after investigation by conciliation boards.

The agreement was ratified by a vote of the United Mine Workers of America employed by the mining companies parties to the agreement on January 31, 1933.

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 85.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 969, with the following exception:—

Although the agreement continues the wage rates of \$39 per week for foremen, linotype operators and machinists and 37 per week for floormen, the following clause is added:

"Should the party of the first part find at any time during the term of this contract, that business conditions affecting the revenues of the said party warrant a reduction in salaries and wages of all departments, it is hereby agreed by the party of the second part that a ten per cent reduction in wages will be acceptable for the balance of the term of this contract, provided, however, that salaries and wages of all other departments are similarly reduced, except in cases of existing contracts and salaries of certain minor employees of small income."



Under this clause, a wage reduction of 10 per cent was made May 1, 1932, and a further reduction of 10 per cent January 1, 1933.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, AND VICINITY.—ESSEX DIVISION, HYDRO-ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 616.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 934, and June, 1929, page 678, with the following exceptions:—

Wages: sub-station operators \$119.70 per month (The former rate was \$140.); motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators 53 cents per hour (The former rates were 52 cents during first six months, 57 cents during second six months, and 62 cents after the first year of service).

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 269.

This agreement was reached as a result of direct negotiations between the parties. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been established but not fully constituted.

Agreement to be in effect from December 17, 1932, to November 30, 1933, and from year to year thereafter until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, February, 1930, and January, 1931, with the following exception:—

The wage rates are reduced 10 per cent, making the rate for ordinary longshore work 63 cents per hour for day work and 72 cents for night work. The rates for special cargoes and work under special conditions are similarly reduced 10 per cent.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

PRICES during the month again showed a downward movement, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$6.94 for January as compared with \$7.04 for December, 1932; \$7.68 for January, 1932; \$9.86 for January, 1931; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was a substantial fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of mutton, pork, bacon, lard and flour were also lower. The prices of potatoes, shoulder roast of beef, butter, evaporated apples and prunes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.89 at the beginning of January as compared with \$16.01 for December, 1932; \$17.59 for January, 1932; \$20.21 for January, 1931; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.55 for January, 1929; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of bituminous coal and wood. A slight decrease in rent was reported from Vancouver.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower for January at 63.9 as compared with

64.0 for December, 1932; 69.4 for January, 1932; 75.9 for January, 1931; 95.3 for January, 1930; 94.0 for January, 1929; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914. Ninety-seven prices quotations were lower, fifty-seven were higher and three hundred and forty-eight were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one was higher. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of decreased prices for hogs, fresh and cured meats, lard and eggs which more than offset higher prices for hides, steers, lambs and calves; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, owing to lower prices for certain cotton fabrics, raw jute, hessian and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of reduced quotations for lumber and wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due mainly to lower prices for hot rolled and annealed steel sheets, cast iron pipe, scrap iron and steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower prices for electrolytic copper, lead, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group due to reduced quotations for hollow building blocks, sulphur and quicklime which more than offset advances for window glass, building stone and plaster; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for zinc oxide and sodium bicarbonate. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group

advanced, higher prices for flax, oats, rye, wheat and flour influencing the index more than lower prices for corn, oatmeal, rolled oats, bran, shorts and coffee.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were considerably lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of coffee,

(Continued on page 236)

### COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	( 1900	(† 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1932	Dec. 1932	Jan. 1933
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	46.4	63.8	71.4	71.0	54.6	53.4	56.4	62.8	69.4	71.8	63.0	50.2	41.2	41.2
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.6	45.0	46.4	44.6	30.4	29.0	30.6	36.4	43.2	45.4	37.2	26.8	21.8	22.2
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	16.6	25.3	25.7	26.9	18.9	18.3	18.5	21.7	23.9	25.1	22.0	15.4	12.2	12.2
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	31.2	32.3	30.8	25.6	27.2	28.9	29.0	30.1	31.0	26.9	22.1	16.9	16.6
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.6	33.1	36.5	36.0	26.7	26.7	28.5	25.9	27.2	29.8	25.9	15.9	12.9	12.7
Pork salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.2	62.6	69.6	71.4	52.0	51.6	53.8	51.2	53.2	54.4	52.5	34.4	28.4	28.0
Bacon, break-																			
fast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	24.8	44.8	52.4	58.4	39.8	40.8	41.4	37.2	38.4	29.4	38.3	20.9	18.6	18.1
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	66.6	77.6	67.8	43.4	45.6	40.8	44.2	44.8	42.6	41.6	25.6	26.0	24.6
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.5	63.3	86.6	85.2	71.2	63.3	62.8	64.3	60.2	64.4	50.5	41.8	45.4	39.1
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.4	51.2	69.5	75.7	58.7	46.6	50.1	52.0	48.4	52.1	40.1	32.6	32.1	29.5
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	71.4	90.6	93.0	79.8	71.4	73.8	73.8	75.0	77.4	72.6	63.0	57.0	57.0
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.0	93.8	135.2	113.4	83.4	81.0	92.0	85.8	88.2	88.0	67.6	48.8	45.2	45.6
Butter cream-																			
ery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.9	51.2	74.8	63.6	48.6	45.5	50.7	47.0	48.3	47.5	37.3	27.5	25.9	26.1
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.3	33.3	40.9	39.2	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.2	33.8	33.0	32.2	22.2	19.8	110.6
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.6	30.4	38.1	37.5	29.3	33.0	33.4	33.2	33.8	33.0	32.2	22.2	19.8	119.6
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.4	114.0	120.5	132.0	105.0	100.5	115.5	115.5	117.0	99.0	90.0	84.0	84.0	
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	30.3	32.0	32.0	65.0	74.0	68.0	48.0	44.0	54.0	55.0	55.0	53.0	37.0	27.0	26.0	
Flour, family...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	35.0	40.0	36.0	28.0	27.5	29.0	31.5	31.5	32.0	26.5	23.5	23.0	
Roller Oats...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	19.6	30.4	28.2	19.6	21.0	22.0	21.2	21.0	20.6	19.6	17.4	16.4	
Rice...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	33.4	23.2	21.6	17.4	17.0	16.0	16.0	21.2	20.8	15.4	9.6	8.0	
Beans, hand-																			
picked...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.4	17.3	25.7	25.3	18.4	19.0	15.7	13.9	13.6	16.0	12.6	11.7	10.6	
Sugar, granula-																			
ted...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.8	42.2	62.0	51.2	36.8	38.4	31.6	32.4	30.0	29.2	25.6	24.4	23.2	
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	19.8	28.6	24.6	17.4	18.2	15.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	12.2	11.8	11.2	
Tea, black...	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	12.5	16.0	14.5	13.5	14.9	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	14.3	12.9	11.0	
Tea, green...	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	12.1	16.7	15.7	15.1	14.9	17.9	17.7	17.6	14.3	12.9	11.0	10.8	
Coffee...	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.1	14.7	14.8	13.6	13.4	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	13.3	11.2	10.3	
Potatoes...	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	37.5	72.7	103.0	75.5	52.6	39.0	88.0	54.8	42.6	77.9	41.7	24.2	29.2	
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	
All Foods...		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.73	\$ 12.42	\$ 15.30	\$ 14.48	\$ 11.03	\$ 10.52	\$ 11.63	\$ 11.19	\$ 11.39	\$ 11.88	\$ 9.86	\$ 7.63	\$ 7.04	\$ 6.94
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.9	c. 4.2	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 3.9	c. 3.9	
Coal, anthra-	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	72.4	87.8	125.0	109.6	115.1	114.7	102.7	102.1	101.4	101.4	101.2	95.9	
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous...	1 "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.1	55.9	65.2	92.1	71.7	74.0	65.8	63.7	63.0	63.1	62.5	61.0	58.8	
Wood, hard...	1 cu. ft.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.9	63.7	80.6	90.5	80.2	80.6	76.9	75.0	75.5	76.0	75.6	69.8	64.1	
Wood, soft...	1 "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	32.1	47.2	62.5	69.0	59.8	59.4	56.2	55.8	55.4	54.3	54.4	50.9	48.0	
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.9	25.8	31.0	40.3	31.7	31.6	30.1	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.7	27.7	27.3	
Fuel and																			
light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.65	\$ 3.27	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.94	
Rent...	1 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.51	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.99	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.99	
†Totals...		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.49	\$ 19.61	\$ 24.15	\$ 25.30	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.13	\$ 21.96	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.55	\$ 22.17	\$ 20.21	\$ 17.59	\$ 16.01	\$ 15.89

### AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	12.45	15.35	14.72	11.18	10.68	11.80	11.12	11.33	11.92	10.21	8.19	7.37	7.32	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.80	10.63	13.42	13.18	9.78	9.44	10.77	10.32	10.23	11.00	9.81	7.69	7.22	7.04	
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.53	6.51	7.04	7.45	12.33	14.97	14.44	11.11	10.48	11.82	11.26	11.21	11.81	10.20	8.24	7.44	7.32	
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.27	12.18	14.67	13.76	10.63	10.24	11.23	10.37	10.54	11.11	9.24	7.14	6.51	6.45	
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.43	12.51	15.35	14.39	10.88	10.45	11.66	11.22	11.27	11.84	9.77	7.56	7.00	6.85	
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.21	11.84	16.09	13.94	10.87	10.16	10.83	10.80	11.13	11.51	9.33	7.36	6.83	6.66	
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.46	12.18	15.39	14.10	11.06	10.47	11.21	11.37	11.36	11.90	9.58	7.40	6.69	6.66	
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.77	12.72	15.88	14.77	10.94	10.26	11.31	11.29	11.52	12.15	9.51	7.45	6.87	6.72	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.08	12.69	16.11	15.75	12.08	11.39	12.42	12.16	12.26	12.85	10.89	8.38	7.76	7.65	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
Dominion (average).....	20.6	16.5	15.8	11.1	9.0	12.2	16.6	12.7	14.0	18.1	21.0	33.7
Nova Scotia (average).....	22.2	17.2	15.0	11.6	10.0	10.3	14.8	14.9	16.2	18.6	20.9	33.8
1—Sydney.....	22.6	18	16.2	13.3	12.3	11	15	15.4	16.6	19.7	20.5	32
2—New Glasgow.....	23.5	19	14	10.2	8.8	10	12.3	16	15.5	18.6	20	34.4
3—Amherst.....	17.7	15	12.2	10.5	10	10	13.5	15	13.3	18.7	21.4	33.3
4—Halifax.....	24.5	17.8	19	12.8	11	8.7	18	13.2	15.6	18	19.8	32
5—Windsor.....	25	20	15	12	10	12	15	.....	17.5	19	21.7	33.5
6—Truro.....	20	13.7	13.5	11	8	10	.....	15	18.8	17.6	21.8	37.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22	18.5	18	12.8	12	.....	.....	15	15	18.7	21.3	30
New Brunswick (average).....	22.5	18.7	19.4	12.8	10.6	11.3	12.5	16.0	16.8	18.6	21.5	35.9
8—Moncton.....	22.5	17.2	16.6	13.2	10.4	.....	10	15.8	15.3	18.5	20.9	32.5
9—St. John.....	23.2	17.8	17.4	12.6	10.5	11.5	.....	14	16.5	17	20.7	36.7
10—Fredericton.....	.....	22.5	25	15	13	11	15	20	21	20.5	22.8	37.7
11—Bathurst.....	21.7	17.3	18.5	10.5	8.3	.....	.....	14	14.5	18.2	21.7	36.5
Quebec (average).....	17.6	14.5	15.4	10.1	6.4	9.3	16.0	10.9	13.4	17.9	19.9	34.6
12—Quebec.....	20.3	17.1	16.8	12.1	8.4	10.7	16.4	12.1	13.7	18.4	22.2	31.2
13—Three Rivers.....	15	14.7	12.8	9.7	5.7	10.5	11.4	11.1	15.1	20.1	23.1	36
14—Sherbrooke.....	20.2	16	19.2	13.6	7.5	10.2	16.7	12.4	16.6	17.6	19.4	37.5
15—Sorel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8.5	12.3	20	20	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	14.8	12.4	12	8.7	5.4	10.5	15	9.5	11.3	17.5	19.2	32
17—St. John's.....	18.6	13.2	15	7.9	5.2	10.5	17	10.6	10.2	17	18.5	34
18—Thetford Mines.....	12.3	11.7	12.3	9.3	5	7	20	10.3	16.6	16	17.5	36.7
19—Montreal.....	23	16.9	19.6	10.3	7.3	8.2	18.6	11.8	12.7	17.3	19.6	35
20—Hull.....	16.8	14.3	15.2	9.3	6.5	7	17.6	11.9	12.4	16.8	19.2	34.6
Ontario (average).....	21.1	16.9	16.2	11.6	9.5	13.7	17.5	12.6	13.6	17.2	20.1	32.4
21—Ottawa.....	21.9	16	16.7	11	8.5	11.9	16.8	11	11.1	17.2	20.4	33.1
22—Brockville.....	21.6	17.6	16	10.9	8.1	13.7	17.5	10.1	10.5	17.7	21	31.9
23—Kingston.....	22.9	18.3	16.5	12.9	9	10.8	17.8	12.2	11.2	16.5	19	30.7
24—Belleville.....	17.3	14.3	14	10	7.5	13.6	15.7	11.7	10.7	19	20.5	30.7
25—Peterborough.....	17.4	14.2	14.2	10	7.7	11.2	12.5	11.1	16	14.9	17.6	30.7
26—Oshawa.....	20	15.7	15	10.7	10.2	13.3	17	12	12	16.3	20.4	33.2
27—Orillia.....	17.7	13.3	15.7	10.7	9.3	15	16	13.5	14.8	16.7	18.4	30
28—Toronto.....	24.6	18.5	18.7	12.3	11.2	13.4	16.8	12.4	14.4	19.4	23.3	34.8
29—Niagara Falls.....	24.5	20	20	13.1	9.8	17.4	21.3	14	14.5	17.7	21.7	31.6
30—St. Catharines.....	19	15.1	16.6	10.7	8.6	13.1	13.7	12	10.5	15.4	17.7	32.8
31—Hamilton.....	22.2	17.8	19.8	13.7	12	14.9	16.8	12.5	14.4	17.1	20.8	31.1
32—Brantford.....	21.1	17.6	16.6	11.7	8.2	13.3	19.4	12.8	12.3	17.2	20	32.4
33—Galt.....	24.2	20.7	17.5	15	12	16.2	21.7	16	12	15.9	19.6	30.7
34—Guelph.....	20.1	16.2	16.5	11.5	10.6	14.7	12.2	11.2	13.5	16.2	19.1	30.3
35—Kitchener.....	19.1	16.9	14.2	12.1	9.5	12.5	20	11.1	15	15.2	18.2	28.3
36—Woodstock.....	19.3	16	16.3	11	9.3	14.7	.....	11.7	12.5	15.7	17.7	29
37—Stratford.....	19.7	14.5	15.1	10.8	11	14.2	18.5	11.8	10	15.6	18.4	30.2
38—London.....	22.1	17.6	16.5	11.4	9	14.1	18	12.7	14.7	16.9	20.6	33.8
39—St. Thomas.....	22	17.7	16.4	11.8	10.2	12.4	19	12.7	13.5	17	19.4	32
40—Chatham.....	19.7	15.8	15.8	11.6	8.8	13.7	14.5	13	12	16.7	19.2	31.5
41—Windsor.....	19.7	15.4	15.4	11.5	10.4	13.4	17.5	11.7	11.3	15.6	18.5	33.5
42—Sarnia.....	20	17	17	12.8	10	13.3	15	11	13.3	17.2	21.7	32.2
43—Owen Sound.....	22.3	16	15.3	11.3	10.5	15.3	.....	13.3	.....	18.7	22.6	35
44—North Bay.....	18.7	16.1	13.9	10	7.5	11	16.5	12.5	15.2	17	19	30
45—Sudbury.....	20.7	17.1	13.9	10.6	8.1	14.2	18.3	13.6	14.4	16.4	19.7	34
46—Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.3	15	18	20	36
47—Timmins.....	26.5	22.2	18	12	11.3	15.5	25	15.2	18.2	19.3	23	38.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19	15.4	14.2	10.7	8.4	13.2	15	13.5	16	18.9	21.8	33.5
49—Port Arthur.....	21.7	18	15	12.9	10	15	20.2	13.9	18.3	21.4	24.3	35.7
50—Fort William.....	25.6	18.2	18.6	12.8	10.1	13.7	19.3	14.6	16.7	19	20.8	35.8
Manitoba (average).....	17.4	13.8	14.2	9.9	8.0	10.5	15.5	11.2	11.4	18.3	21.4	28.6
51—Winnipeg.....	19.4	15.1	14.8	9.1	8.6	10.3	16	10.2	12.7	17.9	20.7	27.8
52—Brandon.....	15.3	12.5	13.5	10.7	7.3	10.7	15	12.2	10	18.6	22.1	29.4
Saskatchewan (average).....	19.2	14.9	13.1	8.6	6.7	9.9	14.6	10.6	11.4	18.4	21.9	31.9
53—Regina.....	21.1	15.4	14.4	8.6	7.6	9.8	15.4	11.3	10	18.7	21.4	33.5
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	11	8	6	10	15	11	15	20	23.3	34
55—Saskatoon.....	15.4	12.5	11.7	8	5.9	8.9	13.9	9.5	9.2	15.9	19.7	29.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.3	16.6	15.2	9.8	7.3	10.7	14.2	10.7	.....	19	23	30.7
Alberta (average).....	18.3	14.4	13.2	8.7	7.0	10.2	13.8	10.2	11.6	18.7	22.1	33.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	18.6	14.5	13.9	9	7	11	14.2	11.3	13.1	19.7	22.8	33.6
58—Drumheller.....	17	13.7	11.5	7.5	4.7	9	12.7	9.5	10.6	18.6	21.8	36
59—Edmonton.....	19.2	15.2	14.4	8.7	7.1	10.7	15.4	11	13.8	18	21.7	30.6
60—Calgary.....	18.7	14.7	13.6	9.4	8.7	10.5	13.5	10.4	10.4	19.5	22.7	31.5
61—Lethbridge.....	18.2	13.7	12.4	8.7	7.7	9.7	13.2	9	10	17.6	21.5	33.7
British Columbia (average).....	22.6	18.1	16.7	11.6	10.2	14.1	19.8	14.5	16.6	20.4	24.5	39.2
62—Fernie.....	22	18	16	11	8	12	15	15	16	22.2	28	35.7
63—Nelson.....	22	18	15	12	8	13	22	15	20	19.7	25	39
64—Trail.....	19	17.2	15	10.5	10.2	14	19	14	15	19.3	24.2	37.5
65—New Westminster.....	22.8	17.2	15.6	11.5	11.2	12.5	18.6	13.2	16	18.8	22.2	36.8
66—Vancouver.....	24.3	19	16.3	11.9	12	15.2	20.9	12.8	18	19.1	22.7	38.6
67—Victoria.....	22.9	18.9	17	11.9	11.5	14.4	20.4	14.4	14	19.2	22.6	38.9
68—Nanaimo.....	25	18.3	18.7	12.2	12	16.7	22.3	13.7	.....	20.7	24.6	40
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	18	20	12	9	15	20	18	17	24	26.7	46.7

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

Fish								Eggs					Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17-3	20-8	14-1	12-7	53-7	18-1	17-0	23-9	12-3	39-1	29-5	9-5	22-8	26-1	
10-0	25-0			52-9	12-4	14-0	18-1	13-5	45-4	33-8	9-6	23-6	27-9	
8-9	25			48-7	13-4	13-8	16-1	12-6	50-8	31-4	10-11	23-5	27-1	
11	20			50	13	15	18-3	13-5	42	33-7	9-11	24	26-2	
				60	12-5	14	16-6	13-5	40	33-2	8 c	25-7	25-4	
					12-3	15	16-3	13-7	47-2	33-3	11-5a	20	27-4	
10	30				11	12	22-3	13	45	36-2		22-5	25-7	
					11-7	12	19-2	14-7	47-5	31-7	7-9	25-7	29-4	
13-2	23-7			58-0	13-4	15-9	21-3	13-5	39-6	32-4	9-5	23-7	26-7	
14-3	26-2			54	14	16	18-2	14-1	43-2	32	9-10	25-9	28-1	
12	20			60	12	14	21-3	12-4	40-2	35-8	10-12	24-1	26-4	
	25			60	15-6	17-7	24-5	15	40	35-7	8	24-7	27-4	
12-5	21-7			50-0	18-3	16-9	16-0	12-5	35	29-8		20	25-11	
						19-3	17-6	12-8	40-0	29-6	7-8	21-5	24-4	
						19	15-8	12-3	41-8	31-9	10	21-6	24-8	
						17-6	19-3	14-4	43-3	32-8	6 b	21-3	24-7	
							16-3	13-5	42-1	32-8	6-7a	23-8	24-14	
							16-7	12-2	35	29-3	6 c	24-2	25-15	
						15	15	12-7	35-8	29-2	5-6	24-8	26-16	
12-5	21-7			50	18-6	16	13	12-1	39-8	29-2	7	24-3	25-17	
					21-4	17-2	21-8	13-2	35	30-3	6	20-5	23-18	
19-2	20-5	18-0	9-0	51-9	17-4	15-5	21-3	11-0	45-7	30-3	11	23-8	26-19	
18	22-2	19-7	9-1	60	20-5	16-3	28-3	13-3	41-9	28-8	10	20-4	23-20	
		15			16-2	16	20-7	11-6	41-7	30-7	10	22-2	24-9	
	21-7	16		50	17-6	14-8	22-7	11-7	31-7	26	8	20-9	22-22	
					17	19	25-3	12-4	38-6	34-2	8	23-5	23-23	
					20	15	27	11-4	33-2	22	7-8a	24	25-1	
							27-2	13-5	33-5	27-4	9	22-8	25-25	
25		16-2				17	28-5	12	35-6	30-1	10 b	25-8	26-27	
18	22-7	17	11-2		18	17-3	30	13	37-9	28-3	10	24-2	25-28	
					19		32-2	11-6	42	30-1	10	21-5	25-29	
	25				17-5	14	32-1	13-2	36	29-2	10	25-7	26-30	
18	21-7	22-5	10		15-7	16-8	31-4	11-4	39-3	32-7	10	24-5	27-31	



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average).....	19.6	5.6a	14.9	2.6	4.6	8.2	10.8	11.7	11.3	11.7
Nova Scotia (average).....	18.9	6.4	14.7	3.2	4.9	8.1	12.4	11.6	11.1	11.3
1—Sydney.....	20.5	6.7	15.7	3	4.7	7.8	12.4	11.3	11.4	11.2
2—New Glasgow.....	19	6	15.3	3.2	5	9	11.2	11.8	10.4	11.2
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6	15	3.1	5	7	.....	11.3	10.7	10.7
4—Halifax.....	18.4	6.7	14.1	3.3	4.7	8.4	11	11.2	11.1	11
5—Windsor.....	17	.....	14	3.3	5	7.5	15	12.3	12	12
6—Truro.....	20	6.6.7	14.3	3.3	4.7	9	12.3	11.9	11.1	11.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.6	6.7	18	3.1	4.7	9	14.3	12.4	11.8	13.8
New Brunswick (average).....	18.9	7.0	14.4	3.2	4.3	7.9	13.2	11.0	10.5	10.5
8—Moncton.....	19	6.7	14.8	3.4	4.2	9.7	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.4
9—Saint John.....	18.5	7.3	14.5	3	4.6	7.5	13.7	10.7	10.2	10.3
10—Fredericton.....	18.4	7.3	15.3	3.1	4.8	7.7	14.5	11.1	10.8	11
11—Bathurst.....	19.5	6.7	13	3.1	3.5	6.7	12	10.4	10.1	10.1
Quebec (average).....	17.6	4.6	13.4	2.8	4.8	6.9	11.0	9.9	10.3	10.7
12—Quebec.....	21.8	6.5.7	14.1	3	4.8	7.8	10.7	10	10.5	10
13—Three Rivers.....	18.8	4.4.7	14.1	3.1	4.4	6.3	11.4	10	10.6	11.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.4	4	13.4	2.9	5	7.5	11.4	9.8	10.1	11.8
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14.2	2.6	5	6.2	10	10.2	10	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.5	3.3	13.6	2.2	5	7.5	11.3	9.7	10.5	10.2
17—St. John's.....	14.9	4	13	2.4	4.4	7.3	12.5	10	10.5	11.1
18—Thetford Mines.....	19	.....	12.5	2.9	5.3	5.4	11.5	9.9	10.2	11
19—Montreal.....	19.1	4.7-5.3	13.9	3.1	4.5	8	10.7	10	10.7	11
20—Hull.....	15.3	4.7	12	3.3	4.4	6.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9
Ontario (average).....	18.7	5.1	14.6	2.4	4.6	9.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0
21—Ottawa.....	18.7	5.3-7.3	13.8	3.3	4.7	9.8	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.5
22—Brockville.....	14	4	12.4	2.7	4.3	7.5	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.4
23—Kingston.....	15.9	4.7	14.1	2.8	4.1	9	11	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	17	5	15.2	2.1	4.5	8.8	12.2	10.4	10.5	10.5
25—Peterborough.....	16	4.7	13.6	2.2	3.8	8.1	10	9.9	9.8	10.6
26—Oshawa.....	17.3	4.7-6.7	.....	2.1	4.6	9	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.5
27—Orillia.....	17.1	4	14.4	2.3	4	8.7	10	11.2	11.8	10.6
28—Toronto.....	23.7	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.4	4.5	9.2	10.9	11.2	10.9	10.8
29—Niagara Falls.....	21	4.7	15	2.4	4.7	8.7	11.5	11.8	12.3	12.1
30—St. Catharines.....	17.9	4.7-6.7	15.8	2.3	4.2	9.2	11.6	10.4	10.9	10.9
31—Hamilton.....	23.9	4.6-7	15	2.1	4.6	8.9	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.8
32—Brantford.....	19.3	4.6-7	.....	2	4.2	9.5	9.5	11	10.5	10.5
33—Galt.....	23.2	4.6	16	1.9	4.6	9.3	10.7	12.1	11.7	12.3
34—Guelph.....	19.9	5.3	15.4	2.1	4.8	9.9	10.9	11.7	11.1	11
35—Kitchener.....	19	4.7	15	2.1	4.7	9.6	11.7	10.7	10.5	10.7
36—Woodstock.....	16.7	4.7	12.5	1.6	4.5	9.2	10	11.2	11.4	10.5
37—Stratford.....	16.6	4.7-6	14.3	1.9	4.8	9.3	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.9
38—London.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	15.6	2.1	4.3	9	11.5	11.7	11.3	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	15.6	2	4.3	8.9	12	12.3	12.1	12.2
40—Chatham.....	17.6	4.7	15.1	2.2	5	9.6	12.3	11	11.3	11
41—Windsor.....	17	5.3-7.3	13.7	2.2	3.5	8.4	12.6	10.7	10.9	11.3
42—Sarnia.....	20.2	4	15	1.8	4.8	9.4	11.4	11.6	11.3	11
43—Owen Sound.....	16.2	4.5-3	15.7	2	3.9	8.7	11.3	10.4	10.2	10.2
44—North Bay.....	20	5.3	15	3.3	5.1	10.2	12.5	10.4	10	10.2
45—Sudbury.....	20.1	5.3	13.5	3.1	4.7	7.7	.....	10.5	11	10.9
46—Cobalt.....	18.8	6	.....	3.5	6	9.1	11	11.9	12.6	12.4
47—Timmins.....	20.3	5.6	14	3.4	5.2	9.2	10.4	12.1	12.4	12.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18.1	4.5-3	15	3.3	5	9.9	13.2	12.2	12	11.4
49—Port Arthur.....	20.6	5.3	15	2.5	4.6	8.7	11.6	11.3	11.1	11.1
50—Fort William.....	19.1	5.3	13.5	2.5	4.6	8.4	10.5	11.7	11.3	11.1
Manitoba (average).....	20.8	5.5	15.8	2.4	4.2	9.8	11.0	12.9	12.3	12.4
51—Winnipeg.....	21.2	5.6-6	15.4	2.4	3.6	9.4	10	12.4	12	12.1
52—Brandon.....	20.3	4.8-5.3	16.2	2.4	4.8	10.1	12	13.3	12.6	12.6
Saskatchewan (average).....	21.3	5.8	14.5	2.3	4.6	8.5	11.1	14.2	13.6	13.9
53—Regina.....	21.2	4.6-7	15	2.3	5	7.7	9.7	14.1	13	13.7
54—Prince Albert.....	23.2	5.6	.....	2.2	4.3	7.6	12	14.8	14.6	14.8
55—Saskatoon.....	19.4	6.7	14	2.4	4.3	9.3	10.1	13.7	12.3	12.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.5	5.6	.....	2.4	4.7	9.2	12.4	14.1	14.5	14.6
Alberta (average).....	22.6	6.0	14.9	2.4	4.7	7.9	9.8	13.6	14.1	14.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	24.1	.....	.....	2.3	4.7	6.9	9.8	13.4	14.2	14.7
58—Drumheller.....	21.3	5.4	15	2.5	4.2	7.3	9.1	14.6	15	15
59—Edmonton.....	20.8	6.7b	15.5	2.4	4.4	7.1	9.8	13.5	13.5	13.5
60—Calgary.....	22.6	5.6-7	14.3	2.3	6	9	9.6	13.1	13.5	14.3
61—Lethbridge.....	24.2	5.7	.....	2.6	4	9.4	10.6	14	14.2	14.5
British Columbia (average).....	22.8	6.9	17.8	2.9	5.0	6.3	7.2	13.1	13.2	12.9
62—Fernie.....	22.5	.....	15.5	2.8	4.7	7.6	8	14.4	14.4	14.5
63—Nelson.....	23.5	6.3	16	2.7	4.5	7	8.4	12.5	12.9	13.3
64—Trail.....	19.2	7	14.3	2.8	4.2	5.7	6.2	13	13.2	13
65—New Westminster.....	21.6	6.3	20	2.9	4.5	5.6	5.9	12.7	12.1	12.3
66—Vancouver.....	23.3	6.3	18.8	2.9	4.8	6.5	7.2	12.3	12.3	12.6
67—Victoria.....	21.6	7.5	20	2.9	5.4	5.8	6	13.1	12.3	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	25.8	.....	20	2.9	6	6.9	9.3	13.1	13.1	12.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6.3-8.3	.....	2.9	6	5	6.5	15	15	12.5

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.  
b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
3-9	3-3	\$ .929	19-2	19-6	15-5	10-8	17-2	16-2	56-4	20-9	51-1	39-3	
3-9	3-3	1-013	19-9	19-1	11-5	10-7	16-7	15-3	53-3	20-2	53-0	37-6	
3-7	3-2	1-173	22-3		12	12-9	16-8	14-7	55	21-9		40	1
3-6	3-1	.933	17	25		10	17	13-3		20		35	2
3-6	3-1	1-74	15-8			10	17			20			3
3-6	3-1	1-17	23-1	18-7	10	10-7	16-8	18	60	20-8		38	4
3-6	3-1	1-075	20	15		10	16-5	15		19-5			5
3-6	3-1	.987	21	17-5	12-5	10-5	16	15-3	60	18-7			6
3-6	3-1	.725	15	13-7		13-1	16	14		26-2	53	37-3	7
3-6	3-1	.918	18-3	19-3	16-0	11-6	15-4	15-0	51-3	18-0	49-2	37-1	
3-6	3-1	.961	18-4	18-7	18	11-6	15-8	15-2	45	18-2	56	35	
3-6	3-1	.95	18-7	20	15	12-9	14-7	14-5	57-5	18-8	41-7	38	8
3-6	3-1	.959	18-4	19-2	15	11-9	16-1	15-2		17-8	50	38-5	10
3-6	3-1	.80	17-5				15			17		38	11
3-6	3-1	.969	18-7	22-9	13-5	11-4	17-1	15-0	65-0	20-1	55-7	37-6	
3-6	3-1	1-041	21-8			11-7	17-4	15-7	70	22-1	54-5	38-1	12
3-6	3-1	.916	18-1	20	15-4	11-9	18	15-1		19-7		36-7	13
3-6	3-1	1-035	19-8	25-4	14-7	11-7	17-9	15-3		22-2	58	38-3	14
3-6	3-1	.675	14-7		12	12-3	17	13-3		18-7		38-7	15
3-6	3-1	1-023	18-3	25	13-7	11-7	16-8	15-5	50	18		36-8	16
3-6	3-1	1-046	18-3		11-5	11	18	13	15	15		36-7	17
3-6	3-1	1-002	19-8			10	16	14-3	60	25		40	18
3-6	3-1	1-169	20-7	23-1	13-4	11-1	16-8	15-6	79-8	20-7	54-5	37-2	19
3-6	3-1	.811	16-7	18-6		11-2	15-7	17-5	51-9	19-7		35-8	20
3-6	3-1	.903	13-2	13-2	14-1	10-9	17-1	16-6		20-5	51-9	36-3	
3-6	3-1	.45	18-5	21-5	13	11-4	16-5	17-1	52	20-4	55	36-1	21
3-6	3-1	.871	18-5	18-6		9-2	16-8	15-6	45	19-3	56	37	22
3-6	3-1	.862	17-2	23-7		10	17-1	10-1	62-5	20-1	57-4	36	23
3-6	3-1	.817	16-8	18		10-6	16-5	15-3	59	20-6	49	36-6	24
3-6	3-1	.725	15	14-2		10-2	16-7	15	62	20-6	57-7	34-7	25
3-6	3-1	.822	16-7	20-6		11-5	17-3	16-8	65	20-7	65	34-7	26
3-6	3-1	.85		14		10-7	17-2	15-7		26-2	57	35	27
3-6	3-1	.337	18-5	17-3		10-3	16-8	15-7	57	19-1	54-5	36-1	28
3-6	3-1	1-083	20-7	17-5		10-2	20	16		18-6	50	36-7	29
3-6	3-1	.90	18-5	20		14	18	17-2	60	18-7		35-8	30
3-6	3-1	.859	17-6	21-7		10-8	16-8	16-5	50	18-7	42	34-7	31
3-6	3-1	.837	16-8	21		12-2	17-1	15		21-2		34-7	32
3-6	3-1	.835	17-3	18-2		10-5	15-2	17-2		18-4	52-5	34-5	33
3-6	3-1	.835	19-6	14		10-7	16-8	17-2		19-7	57	35-8	34
3-6	3-1	.837	17-1	11-4		12-3	16-7	16-3		20-9		35	35
3-6	3-1	.85	15			8-5	16	15		20-5		35	36
3-6	3-1	.90	17-6	13-7		11-3	17-8	15-9	55-5	20-1	51	36-6	37
3-6	3-1	.805	16-1	16-4		10-9	16-7	15-1	55	20-9	59	34-7	38
3-6	3-1	.831	15-9	13-9		9-9	17-5	17-2	50	20-8		36-3	39
3-6	3-1	.81	16-5			9-7	16-7	15-7		19-4		34-5	40
3-6	3-1	.897	16-4			9-6	16-4	15-9	43	18-1		36	41
3-6	3-1	.687	15	22-7		11-3	17-7	16-2		21-2		34-7	42
3-6	3-1	.78	13-5	15-7		9-2	16-3	15-5	45	21-5		35-2	43
3-6	3-1	1-09	22-5	25		9-8	17-5	16		21		38-3	44
3-6	3-1	.868	18-2			11-7	16-3	18-7	61-5	20	45	37-7	45
3-6	3-1	1-336	28-7	25		11-4	17	18-2	58-7	20-2	40	40	46
3-6	3-1	1-45	27-5	25	14-7	12	17-3	18-3	58-5	21-6	45	41-3	47
3-6	3-1	.767	15-8	22-5	15	12-3	18-5	18-6	59-5	19-4	52-5	39-8	48
3-6	3-1	1-008	20-5		14-5	11-3	17-9	17-9	49-5	22	46-1	38-2	49
3-6	3-1	1-047	20-7	22-5	13-3	10-8	17	17-9	48-4	21-2	45-3	37-7	50
3-6	3-1	.870	17-6		17-1	10-4	18-5	16-3	53-6	22-6	47-8	40-3	
3-6	3-1	1-05	21-7		14-2	10-1	18-3	15-7	49-3	22	46-1	40-6	51
3-6	3-1	.689	13-4	20		10-7	18-6	16-9	57-8	23-2	49-4	40	52
3-6	3-1	.888	19-9	18-3		10-7	19-4	17-8	61-1	22-8	52-6	45-0	
3-6	3-1	1-10	21-7	20		10	19-7	18	62-5	23-3	52-7	44	53
3-6	3-1	.583		15		11-7	20-6	17-3	56-7	24-5	52-2	45	54
3-6	3-1	1-17	23-6		20	9-6	17-3	18	63-7	22-3	51-8	45-2	55
3-6	3-1	.846	19-1			11-4	19-8	17-8	61-6	21	53-8	45-8	56
3-6	3-1	.955	22	15-8		10-2	18-1	17-1	57-1	22-9	51-3	46-9	
3-6	3-1	.921	19	17		9-7	17-2	16-9	60	22-6	54-2	46-5	57
3-6	3-1	.872	17-6	16		10-4	17-7	16-9	58-3	23-1	52-5	47	58
3-6	3-1	.884	21	15-2		10-4	17-7	17-1	56-6	23-2	50-3	45-9	59
3-6	3-1	.597	15-9	15		11-5	17-8	17-2	54-6	21-8	48-4	46-6	60
3-6	3-1	1-037	22-1		18-9	10	17-3	16-6	56-2	23-7	51-2	48-7	61
3-6	3-1	1-04	21-7	15		11-4	17-3	15-8	54-6	22-5	49-7	46-2	
3-6	3-1	1-25	27-6	20		10-9	19-6	18-5	53-3	25	55	48-7	62
3-6	3-1	1-25	27-5	20		10	18	16	63-3	24-7	48-3	48	63
3-6	3-1	.699	15-8	16-3		9-1	16-7	14-6	46-5	21-2	45	42-7	64
3-6	3-1	.774	15-8	18		10-4	16	14-4	48-3	21-3	46-7	41	66
3-6	3-1	.915	20-7	20-7		9	17-1	13-8	51-8	20-7	49-2	43-7	67
3-6	3-1	1-02	21			10-8	16-9	16-1	58-3	23-8	57-5	48-3	68
3-6	3-1	1-35	26-7	22-5		9	16-2	17-5	55	20	47-5	47-5	69



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	cents 5.8	cents 5.6	cents 40.8	cents 43.2	cents 25.1	cents 14.4	cents 3.0	cents 44.6	cents 51.3	cents 11.5	cents 5.2	\$ 15.355
Nova Scotia (average).....	5.9	5.5	41.9	37.0	24.9	11.6	3.0	41.9	34.8	11.7	5.0	15.000
1—Sydney.....	5.8	5.4	39.8	34.4	24.6	14.4	2.8	50	50	12.4	4.7	
2—New Glasgow.....	5.7	5.2	45.7	35.6	23.3	11.9	2.9	42.5	34	12.5	5.2	
3—Amherst.....	6	6	45	35		10	2.5			10		
4—Halifax.....	5.6	5.4	45	35	25.3	11.2	3.7	35	35	12	5	15.00
5—Windsor.....	6	5.5	34.5	42.5	26.5	10	3.1			12	5	
6—Truro.....	6	5.2	44.7	39.7	24.7	12.3	2.9	40	35.5	11.5	5	
7—P.F.I. Charlottetown	5.5	5.1	41	23.2	15	2.5	43.3	40	40	13.5	5	14.40
New Brunswick (average)	5.3	5.2	44.1	36.2	23.9	10.7	2.8	43.6	35.9	11.9	4.7	15.125
8—Moncton.....	5.4	5.1	50	41.5	25.8	10.8	3	50	37.2	12.2	5	15.50g
9—Saint John.....	5.3	5.3	42.9	34.7	22.2	10.8	2.7	42.2	37.8	11.7	5	14.75
10—Fredericton.....	5.5	5.4	46.8	37.5	24.4	11.3	2.9	42	36.4	11.7	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	5	4.8	36.5	31.2	23	10	2.6	40	32	12	4	
Quebec (average).....	5.2	5.0	42.5	45.6	24.5	13.2	2.9	45.5	54.9	10.2	4.8	14.482
12—Quebec.....	5.1	4.9	47.2	51.2	25.6	14.5	3.3	42	60	10	5	14.25
13—Three Rivers.....	5.7	5.3	45.5	46.9	25	13.4	3	47	55	10.7	5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.1	5.1	38.1	43.6	23.7	12.8	2.8	50	56.2	10.9	4.7	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel.....	5.5	5.2	43.7	45	27	10	2.5	41.7	60	10	5	14.00-14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5	4.9	49.1	52.4	25.8	13.1	3.4	45.6	55	10	4.8	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	38.3	43.3	25	13.3	2.6	43.3	50	10	4.3	
18—Theftford Mines.....	5.4	4.9	39.5	41.2	22.7	13.8	3.1	42.5	47.5	10	5	
19—Montreal.....	5	5	43.6	46.3	24.4	14.8	2.7	46.4	55.7	10.1	4.7	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	5.3	5.1	37.3	40.8	21	12.7	2.9	51	55	10	4.5	15.25-15.75
Ontario (average).....	5.9	5.7	46.3	44.7	24.7	12.6	2.8	42.9	51.8	10.8	5.0	15.275
21—Ottawa.....	5.4	5.3	45.9	45	24.7	12.4	2.6	55.5	57.1	10.3	5.1	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	5.4	5.2	38.8	43.6	24.2	11.8	2.6	39.3	45	10.3	5.1	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.2	5	37.8	42.9	24.5	11.7	2.8	41.4	48.3	10.4	5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	5.7	5.6	44.7	47.4	23.7	12	2.7	45.7	60	10	5.3	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.6	5.1	44.3	39.4	24	13	2.9	40.7	48.3	10.8	5.1	14.50-14.75
26—Oshawa.....	5.8	5.3	43	46	25.3	11.1	2.8	43.1	47.5	10.7	5.2	13.50
27—Orillia.....	6	5.9	44.2	48.2	24	14.1	2.7	50	50	10.7	4.8	15.50
28—Toronto.....	5.5	5.5	46.4	49.9	24.1	11.7	2.7	45.2	54	10	4.9	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.8	5.7	40	58.3	24.7	14	3.5	45	55	11.3	5.1	13.25-13.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	5.8	42.8	58.2	24.5	11.5	2.7	41	60	10.5	5.3	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.6	5.5	45.4	53	24.3	10.9	2.8	36.8	46.4	9.6	5.3	14.50
32—Brantford.....	6	5.9	44.9	43.1	24.6	11.9	2.7	42.9	53.7	10.3	5.7	14.50
33—Galt.....	5.5	5.4	42.2	40.8	24.2	11.8	2.9	46.7	54.9	10.3	5	14.75-15.00
34—Guelph.....	6.2	6.2	41.4	42.5	24.5	10.9	2.8	45	47.5	10.7	5	14.75-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	5.7	5.6	36.6	42.7	23.8	11.6	2.8	40	47	10.2	4.1	15.00
36—Woodstock.....	5.7	5	39.5	39.5	24	10	2.7	39	49	11.5	5	14.25-14.50
37—Stratford.....	5.9	5.8	46	46.5	24.7	10.7	2.9	43.2	52	11	5.3	15.00
38—London.....	6.4	6.3	44.7	44.6	22.9	12.3	2.5	41.7	57.5	10	4.9	15.50-15.75
39—St. Thomas.....	6.1	5.9	46.7	48	25.9	12.9	2.7	45.4	55	10.7	5.2	15.00
40—Chatham.....	5.7	5.7	44	43.4	24.1	13	2.8	43.8	50	10.1	4.9	15.50
41—Windsor.....	5.6	5.4	37	40.6	24	11.9	2.9	46	50	9.7	4.8	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	5.9	5.9	44.7	47	23.2	11.7	2.7	38.7	40	10.2	5.2	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	5.7	5.7	46.7	46.7	25	10.5	2.7	38	55	10.2	5	15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.2	5.8	54.7	50	26	14.2	2.4		60	13.7	5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6	5.8	38	45	25	16	2.8	43.3			4.7	16.50-16.75
46—Cobalt.....	6.4	6	43.5	46	29.3	15.2	2.6	37.5	46.7	12.5	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	6.4	6.3	35.7	46.7	25.4	16.9	3.2	42.8	45.5	11.3	5	17.75-18.25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.3	5.9	34.2	47.5	24.5	13.8	2.8	45.8	60	12.5	4.8	15.00
49—Port Arthur.....	5.8	5.7	40.2	48	25.4	15.7	2.4	40	53.3	11.6	4.9	16.25-16.50
50—Fort William.....	6.2	6.2	41	48	25.8	14.1	2.8	41.7	53.3	12	4.9	16.25-16.50
Manitoba (average).....	6.1	6.1	39.5	44.3	25.9	14.3	3.1	43.9	53.9	12.9	6.3	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.1	6.1	36	45.2	26	13.6	3	43.6	56	12.2	6.9	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6	5.9	33	43.3	25.8	15	3.2	44.2	51.7	13.5	5.7	21.50
Saskatchewan (average)...	6.3	6.5	34.3	41.9	26.7	19.2	3.4	47.0	55.0	13.3	5.8	
53—Regina.....	6.3	7	30	36	25	18.3a	2.9	47.5	50	15	5	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.5	6.5	32.2	44.7	29.3	16.7a	3.5	48.3		10	7.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.2	6.3	37	46.3	26.5	19.8a	2.8	42	60	15	4.6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6	6	37.8	40.4	26	22	4.2	50			6	
Alberta (average).....	6.3	6.3	36.9	42.2	26.0	17.6	3.5	42.4	56.1	14.1	5.3	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.5	6.6	38.1	41.1	25.4	21	3.3	42.1	60	13.3	5.3	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.6	6.9	35	42.5	25.7	20	3.9	43.7	52.5	15	4.3	
59—Edmonton.....	6	5.9	40.6	44	26.3	15.6a	3.4	43.8	48	13.9	5.6	
60—Calgary.....	6.1	5.9	36.5	37.9	25	15.5a	3.4	42.5	60	14	6.8	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.2	6.2	34.5	45.7	27.5	16	a	39.7	60	14.3	4.5	
British Columbia (average)	5.8	5.6	36.4	39.0	27.0	21.6	3.4	53.2	56.2	12.5	5.8	
62—Fernie.....	6.2	6.5	40	40	27	18.3a	3.7	50	60	13.7	5.7	
63—Nelson.....	6.1	5.6	39.3	41.4	27.8	26.7a	3.7	60	56	15	6.4	
64—Trail.....	6.2	6.5	31	34.3	27	25	a	4	60	11	7.5	
65—New Westminster.....	5.2	5	32.5	33.6	25.3	18.3a	2.5	47.2	55	11.3	5	
66—Vancouver.....	5.2	5	35.5	37	27	22	a	46.7	60	11	6	
67—Victoria.....	5.8	5.1	36.2	37.2	25.9	21.4a	3	48.5	53.7	10.6	6.1	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.7	5.5	39	40.6	28.2	21.2a	4.3	60	55	13.7	5.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.7	5.2	37.5	40	27.5	20a	2.9		60	13.7	4.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths, per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9-346	11-811	10-173	12-407	7-647	9-338	7-702	27-0	10-0	23-935	16-835	
8-325	10-000	6-667	8-333	5-000	6-000	7-000	29-9	10-0	23-167	15-417	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-7	10	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00	
6-50-6-75	9-00	4-00	6-00	3-00	4-00		29-5	10	20-00	10-00-12-00	
8-75-9-00	10-50						28	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	
9-00-10-25	11-00	10-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	32	10	25-00-40-00	18-00-25-00	
							30	10	25-00	20-00	
9-25-10-00							30	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
8-30-9-75	10-80	8-50	10-00	6-75	8-00	7-50c	29	10	21-00-26-00	10-00-17-00	
9-844	11-167	8-000	9-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	28-0	9-6	24-375	18-625	
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	31	9-7	22-00-32-00	18-00-22-00	
8-50-11-25	11-00-12-00	8-00-10-00	10-00-12-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00c	28-7	9-8	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
9-00-10-00	11-00						27-3	9-8	25-00	18-00	
9-25							25	9-1	18-00	15-00	
8-732	12-179	11-286	12-191	8-690	9-951	8-467	23-5	9-5	22-056	13-875	
10-00	11-00	12-67c	12-67c	11-33c	11-33c	7-50c	22-1	9-7	25-00-35-00		
8-00	11-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	7-00	27-3	9-9	18-00-25-00	10-00-18-00	
9-00	13-00	6-50	7-50	5-50	6-50	7-00	25-1	9-6	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
8-00	12-00-12-50	8-00-9-00	9-00-10-00	5-00-6-00	6-00-7-00		21	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
7-25-7-50	12-50	12-00-14-67c	13-33-16-00c	9-33-10-67c	13-33c	7-00-10-67c	19-5	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	
							20	8-9	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	
							25-5	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	
9-50	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26-1	9-4	18-00-33-00	15-00-18-00	
9-25	13-50	8-00	9-00	5-50	6-00		24-6	8-6	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00	
10-004	11-281	10-719	13-452	8-531	10-708	9-357	25-5	9-5	24-259	17-250	
9-25	12-50-13-50	8-00	9-50	6-00	7-50	5-00	24-3	9-5	22-00-32-00	18-00-23-00	
8-00-9-00	12-50						24	9-1	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	
8-00	12-50-13-00	12-00	16-00	10-00	14-00	14-00c	26-7	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	
11-50		11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	25	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	9-0	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	21-7	9-4	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	
9-75	12-50	8-50	10-00	7-00	8-00-8-50		25	9-5	20-00-24-00	12-00-18-00	
10-50	10-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	26-7	9-4	22-00-32-00	17-00-22-00	
7-00-7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	26-7	9-8	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	
7-50g	10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	22-7	9-7	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	26-4	9-4	20-00-35-00	12-00-20-00	
11-00	11-00		15-00		13-00	8-348c	24-6	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	21-7	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	
9-00-11-50	11-50	12-00-12-50	13-00	9-00-10-50	10-50-11-50		24-1	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00	15-00-16-00	17-00-18-00	12-00	14-00		23-2	9-4	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
11-00	11-00						21	8-3	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
8-50-11-00	12-00	14-00-16-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		22-7	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
9-00-11-00	10-00-11-00		16-00c		11-25c	9-00c	23-9	9-6	25-00-35-00	17-00-25-00	
11-50	10-25-12-00		16-00-18-00			12-00c	23-3	9-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00	10-00						23-6	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
8-50	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	10-00c	26-7	8-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-25	11-25						26-7	9-1	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
	10-00						22-4	9	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00	
12-75	13-50	7-50-9-00					30	10			
8-50-13-00	13-00		15-00c		12-00c	12-75c	28-3	10	n	18-00	
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50		9-00-12-00		8-25-10-50		32-5	9-6	22-00	14-00	
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	5-00-5-50	7-50-10-50		35	9-5	p	p	
9-50-12-00	10-50-11-50	6-50	8-00c	6-00	7-50c	6-00c	27-8	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	6-00	7-00	5-50-7-00	27-9	9-5	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
9-813	13-625			6-375	7-250	6-500	25-9	10-1	26-250	17-500	
9-50-11-50	12-50-13-50			4-50-7-50	5-50-8-50	6-00c	25	10-2	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
8-25-10-00	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00i	6-50-8-50i	7-00	26-8	10	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00	
8-625	17-313			5-000	8-875	9-750	28-6	10-8	25-875	17-625	
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				6-50-10-00		26-5	10	23-00-35-00	18-00-23-00	
8-00-9-50h	19-00			3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00		30	12-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
7-50-9-00h	17-50			6-25	7-00-10-00	7-50	28-8	10-8	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	
5-25-9-00h	18-25				13-00-14-00c	12-00c	29	10	22-00-32-00	13-00-20-00	
5-969	10-000			6-000	7-000	4-458	29-9	10-0	24-750	18-000	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	9-6	20-00-27-00	18-00-20-00	
6-00h						4-50	30	10	r	r	
4-50-6-00h				6-00	8-00	5-33c	29-7	10-6	25-00-30-00	16-00-25-00	
7-50-8-00h	10-00f & g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30	9-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	10-1	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	
10-029	11-540			7-438	7-846	4-991	33-4	11-9	23-406	17-781	
9-00-11-00	12-70			6-50-7-00	8-50-10-00	5-625c	38-7	12-3	20-00	18-00	
8-50-10-00	13-00			6-50	8-50	6-50c		12	22-00-26-00	16-00-20-00	
9-50-10-50	11-50				8-00	30-4	12-1	11	22-50-28-00	17-50-22-50	
9-50-10-50	11-50				8-00	4-00	12-1	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00	64	
9-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-75	4-25	29-3	10	22-50	19-00	
7-70-8-20s					8-42c	4-77c	33	11-1	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	
12-00-13-50				8-00-12-00	9-00-13-00i	4-80c	35-7	15	20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
							12	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-50	69	

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$20-\$30. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1932	Dec. 1932	Jan. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	103.0	97.8	96.9	94.0	95.3	75.9	69.4	64.0	63.9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	105.1	94.6	95.0	87.1	92.0	57.8	55.7	50.2	50.9
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	103.0	102.2	107.1	107.0	109.9	88.2	63.6	57.2	57.1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	104.3	95.4	94.5	93.2	88.6	75.0	71.8	68.6	68.0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.6	99.1	98.4	93.7	93.3	81.7	74.8	64.0	63.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.8	98.3	93.7	93.3	92.9	88.7	87.1	86.2	85.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	105.7	94.2	91.4	96.9	95.5	69.1	66.5	57.5	56.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.6	102.5	92.8	93.4	93.4	89.3	87.3	86.1	86.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.9	98.9	96.9	94.9	94.6	88.3	84.4	83.6	82.5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	103.2	97.4	96.0	94.1	95.2	81.5	73.3	70.6	69.8
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	103.1	99.7	99.2	96.6	103.4	79.6	63.6	59.3	59.5
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	103.2	95.8	93.9	92.4	89.8	82.8	79.8	78.2	76.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	103.2	97.5	97.9	93.6	94.5	69.7	66.5	58.6	58.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.7	110.0	94.8	94.4	96.2	91.5	91.1	87.7	87.7
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	103.3	96.1	98.2	93.5	94.3	67.3	63.8	55.4	55.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.3	96.8	95.2	98.0	97.4	84.0	79.5	76.2	75.8
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	103.5	95.9	98.9	92.5	93.6	63.6	60.3	50.8	51.1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	107.2	94.9	95.7	86.6	89.6	58.7	56.6	51.1	51.5
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	104.0	101.9	105.1	105.1	106.7	86.2	64.7	58.7	58.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	105.1	98.5	103.3	95.6	102.7	60.9	52.0	42.7	43.6
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	101.6	98.0	105.6	104.8	84.8	71.0	59.3	60.0
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.9	98.3	93.6	93.1	81.6	74.8	65.8	63.9
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.1	99.4	91.9	92.8	92.2	84.7	83.1	81.2	80.5
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	106.0	98.8	100.3	94.2	97.6	66.4	58.6	51.1	51.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.0	97.5	95.6	92.6	92.6	79.0	71.8	68.1	67.5

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 229)

oatmeal, rolled oats, bran, shorts, cured meats, eggs and lard which more than offset advances in the prices of flour, potatoes and fresh meats. Producers' goods advanced slightly, higher prices for wheat, oats, flax, rye, hides, steers, calves, lambs and silver outweighing lower prices for corn, hogs, raw silk, lumber, coffee and zinc.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods advanced, while fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower. In the former group higher prices for wheat, barley, flax, steers, calves, lambs and silver more than offset lower prices for corn, hogs, lead, zinc and tin. In the latter group the decrease was due mainly to lower prices for bran, shorts, lard, iron pipe, copper wire bars and brick. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were slightly higher, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers, and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	168	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	166	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken in account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces,, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income suffi-



cient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1932. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3;

1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3; 1931, 89.6.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1931 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 126.6; 1931, 125.1; Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 159.3; 1929, 159.5; 1930, 158.8; 1931, 157.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change during the month, sirloin steak averaging 20.6 cents per pound in January the same as in December, while rib roast was slightly higher at 15.8 cents per pound in January as compared with 15.6 cents in December. Mutton was down from an average price of 16.9 cents per pound in December to 16.6 cents in January. Pork prices were also lower, fresh being down from 12.9 cents per pound in December to 12.7 cents in January and salt pork from 14.2 cents to 14 cents. Breakfast bacon was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound lower at 18.1 cents. The price of lard declined in many localities, the average being down from 13 cents per pound in December to 12.3 cents in January.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline in nearly all localities, fresh averaging 39.1 cents per dozen in January as compared with 45.4 cents in December and cooking averaging 29.5 cents per dozen in January and 32.1 cents in December. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.5 cents per pound. Butter prices averaged slightly higher, dairy being up from 22.6 cents per pound to 22.8 cents and creamery from 25.9 cents per pound to 26.9 cents. Cheese was fractionally lower at 19.6 cents per pound. Prices were slightly higher in most localities in the Prairie provinces.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.6 cents per pound. The price of canned vegetables was fractionally higher, tomatoes

averaging 11.7 cents per tin, peas 11.6 cents and corn 11.7 cents. The price of potatoes was higher in most localities, the average for January being 93 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 88 cents the previous month. Evaporated apples were up in the average from 15.2 cents per pound to 15.5 cents. Prunes were also higher at 10.8 cents per pound in January as compared with 10.6 cents in December. The price of anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price of \$15.36 per ton. Bituminous coal was down from \$9.40 per ton in December to \$9.35 in January. Coke was also slightly lower at an average price of \$11.81 in January. A decrease in rent was reported from Vancouver.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices for the most part averaged somewhat higher in January than in the previous month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 44.2 cents per bushel in January as compared with 42.4 cents in December. The high price for the month was 46 cents per bushel reached on the 10th and the low 42 cents on the 3rd. The price of flax advanced from 70.2 cents per bushel to 77 cents, oats from 21 cents per bushel to 22.5 cents and rye from 28.7 cents per bushel to 31.1 cents. Western barley was slightly lower at 27.6 cents per bushel, while American corn at Toronto was 1 cent per bushel lower at 66.8 cents. Flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel higher at \$4.50. Rolled oats at Toronto was down from \$2.60 per ninety pound bag to \$2.45. Bran and shorts at Montreal each declined 62 cents per ton, the former to \$16.25 and the latter to \$17.25. Raw sugar at New York declined from 94.3 cents per cwt. to 79.5 cents (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.18 per cwt. Santos coffee at Toronto was again 1 cent per pound lower at 18 cents. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 3.8 cents per pound to 3.6 cents (Canadian funds). In livestock good steers at Toronto showed little change at \$4.11 per hundred pounds, while at Winnipeg the price advanced from \$3.22 per hundred pounds to \$3.64. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$6.03 per hundred pounds to \$6.16 and at Winnipeg from \$5.60 per hundred pounds to \$6.03. Lambs at Toronto were up from \$5.18 per hundred pounds to \$5.92 and at Montreal from

\$4.75 per hundred pounds to \$5.61. Bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$3.97 per hundred pounds to \$3.76 and at Winnipeg from \$3.08 per hundred pounds to \$2.86. Fresh eggs at Montreal were substantially lower at 31.8 cents per dozen as compared with 40.6 cents the previous month. The price at Toronto was down from 37.8 cents per dozen to 28.5 cents, while at Winnipeg the price was down from 36.8 cents per dozen to 28.3 cents. The decrease was said to be due in part to the unusually heavy production for the season. Creamery butter was little changed at Montreal at 23.5 cents per pound. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 6.9 cents per pound to 7.1 cents (Canadian funds), while raw silk was down from \$1.97 per pound to \$1.62. Common birch lumber was down from \$45. per thousand board feet to \$42, and hemlock mill run was 50 cents per thousand board feet lower at \$19. Cast iron pipe was down from \$50. per ton to \$48. Hot rolled and annealed steel sheets declined from \$3.88 per hundred pounds to \$3.72. Scrap steel was down from \$7.25 per ton to \$6.50 and No. 1 scrap iron from \$10 per ton to \$7. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper declined from \$7.02 per hundred pounds to \$6.91, imported copper wire bars from \$5.75 per hundred pounds to \$5.68 and tin from 30.5 cents per pound to 30 cents. Silver was slightly higher at 29 cents per ounce as compared with 28.9 cents in December. In building materials the price of hollow building blocks declined from \$100 per thousand to \$87.50. Quicklime was down from \$6.25 per ton to \$6. Granite blocks declined from \$1. per cubic foot to 85 cents.

Shorter working hours were recommended in the following paragraph in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 10: "It is unquestionable that the use, constantly increasing, of the marvellous modern mechanism has caused an overproduction which consumers cannot absorb. Neither inventive genius nor the ameliorations and progress which it creates can be stopped. Nevertheless statistics prove that 25 per cent of the working class are without work. The government believes that by diminishing the number of hours of work in certain industries which do not suffer from foreign competition, and for such periods as circumstances will justify, we can manage to give to many more of our workmen an opportunity of finding employment; as we do not forget that unemployment is the worst of scourges, both economical and moral."



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1932," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1933.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 60·8 for December, a decline of 0·1 per cent for the month. Advances in meat and fish, iron and steel, coal and miscellaneous commodities were more than offset by declines in cereals, other food, other metals and minerals and textiles.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 77·7 for December, a decline of 0·3 per cent for the month. There were declines in all groups with the exception of a substantial advance in the animal food group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July 1914 = 100, was 142 at the end of December, a decline of one point from the first of the same month. Food was considerably lower while sundries were slightly higher.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913 = 100, was 92·4 for December, a fall of 1·6 per cent for the month. Agricultural products were 3·9 per cent lower, colonial products 1·2 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 0·6 per cent and manufactured goods 0·5 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 118·4 for December, a fall of 0·3 per cent for the month. Food, clothing and sundries were lower, rent was unchanged and heat and light were slightly higher for the month.

### India

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Government of Bombay, on the base of July 1914 = 100, was 99 for November, a decline of one per cent for the month. Decreases were noted in pulses, sugar, oilseeds, textiles, increases in hides and metals, while there was no change in "other food."

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living, Bombay, on the base July 1914 = 100, was 110 for November, an increase of one per cent for the month due to increased food prices, although there was a decline in the clothing group.

### South Africa

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Census and Statistics Office index number on the base 1910 = 1000 was 978 for October, a decline of 2·4 per cent from the July level. With the exception of small increases in meat and fuel and light, all groups were lower than for July.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of retail prices, on the base 1910 = 1000, was 1268 for November, showing no change from the October level. There was a slight increase in the food group but all other groups were unchanged for the month.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 82·4 for January, a decline of 4·1 per cent for the month. With the exception of a slight increase in building materials, all groups were lower than for December.

*Bradstreet's* index number which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common use was \$6.5324 at February 1, a fall of 3·8 per cent for the month, which brings the index number more than 2 per cent below the previous low level reached in June 1932. Compared with January 1, provisions were 8·3 per cent lower; fruit, livestock, hides and leather, textiles, miscellaneous commodities were also lower, while breadstuffs and metals were higher for the month. Other groups showed little or no change.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated *per capita* consumption of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$128·435 at February 1, a decline of 1·33 per cent for the month. With the exception of an increase in the breadstuffs group, all groups contributed to the general decline.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913 = 100, was 122·8 for December, a slight increase over the November level. There were decreases in foods and heat and light, while clothing was slightly higher.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1932, was 229, there being 80 in October, 89 in November and 60 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1932 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1932, page 1236. In the fourth quarter of 1931, 246 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 235). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on page 246 contain 69 fatalities for the first three-quarters of 1932 and 6 fatalities for 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents on the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases on the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, from certain other official sources, and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1932 were as follows: agriculture, 27; logging, 14; fishing and trapping, 15; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 34; manufacturing, 28; construction, 18; electric light and power, 9; transportation and public utilities, 53; trade, 10; service, 21.

Of the mining accidents, 14 were in "metaliferous mining," 18 in "coal mining," 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 4 in "animal foods," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 3 in "saw and planing mill products," 2 in "wood products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 7 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 10 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "highway and bridge," and 6 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 26 fatalities in "steam railways," 13 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transporta-

tion," 8 in "local transportation," 3 in "storage," 1 in "telegraphs and telephones," and 1 in "unclassified."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 8 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 11 were in "public administration," 3 in "recreational," 2 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," and 5 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Two men lost their lives on a farm near Lindsay, Ontario, on October 24, when a boiler of a threshing machine exploded during silo filling operations.

Two hunters were drowned in Grand Lake, Nova Scotia, when their craft upset on October 19.

Two trappers were drowned from their boat on Bass Lake, Ontario, about November 5.

Two lobster fishermen were drowned off Indian Harbour, Nova Scotia, when their craft capsized on December 8.

Two coal miners were killed by a cave-in at a surface mine at New Victoria, Nova Scotia, on November 16.

Afterdamp followed an underground explosion of gas and dust at River Hebert, Nova Scotia, on December 1, resulted in the loss of 5 coal miners' lives.

On the same date 2 miners were killed by a runaway coal car when the cable pin broke on an incline at Minto, New Brunswick.

On November 16, 4 men were suffocated in a fish packing plant at Halifax, Nova Scotia, when the building collapsed following an explosion caused by spontaneous combustion in dried fish.

Two oil refinery workers were drowned in oil when a large tank burst in Montreal, Quebec, on November 9.

In steam railways, three men were scalded to death when a valve head exploded at Toronto, Ontario, on October 6, and on October 20, three men were killed near Dryden, Ontario following an engine explosion.

In water transportation three deckhands and the assistant stewardess were drowned on Lake Erie, Ontario, on October 5, when the freighter foundered in a storm.

A truck driver and his helper were drowned when a bridge collapsed under a load of wood on October 10, at Chute aux Galets, Quebec.



### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three-quarters of 1932, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 69 fatalities, of which 8 were in agriculture, 4 in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 6 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 9 in manufacturing, 4 in construction, 2 in electric light and power, 12 in transportation and public utilities, 7 in trade, 15 in service

and 1 in unclassified. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 6 in February, 6 in March, 2 in April, 4 in May, 8 in June, 18 in July, 11 in August and 12 in September.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1931. This contains 6 fatalities, one of which was in agriculture and 5 in fishing and trapping. Three of these fatalities occurred in October, 1 in November and 2 in December.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—</b>				
Farmer's son.....	Near Spruce Lake, Sask.....	Oct. 1..	22	Caught in teeth of threshing machine.
Harvester.....	Near Kirriemuir, Alta.....	" 3..	40	Truck plunged over embankment.
Farmer.....	Brookdale, N.S.....	" 5..	about 48	Fell off load of wood.
Farmer.....	North River, N.S.....	" 8..	48	Burned in fire that destroyed his home.
Farmer.....	Near Aylmer, Ont.....	Oct. 12..	59	Fell from silo. Died Oct. 17.
Farmer.....	Black River, N.S.....	" 17..	.....	Thrown from horse. Died Oct. 18.
Farmer.....	Chestermere Lake District Alta.	" 19..	.....	Struck by piece of circular saw when it broke.
Farmer.....	.....	.....	about 50	.....
Farm hand.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 24..	about 22	Boiler of threshing engine exploded.
Farmer.....	Plymouth, N.S.....	" 25..	.....	Shot in mistake for deer.
Labourer.....	Near Kentville, N.S.....	" 25..	42	Trampled by horse.
Farmer.....	Estlin District, Sask.....	" 27..	46	Burned on starting stove with kerosene.
Farmer.....	Milnerton, Alta.....	Nov. 1..	.....	Crushed under wheels of tractor.
Farmer.....	Brighton, N.S.....	" 5..	56	Collision of truck with his wagon.
Farmer.....	Carleton, N.S.....	" 5..	.....	Gored and trampled by maddened ox.
Farmer.....	Beauceville, Que.....	" 5..	.....	Fell from roof of barn.
Farmer.....	Near Battersea, Ont.....	" 6..	25	Accidental discharge of his gun while climbing fence.
Farmer.....	Near Peterborough, Ont.....	" 16..	19	Struck by piece of fly wheel when it broke.
Farmer.....	Near Forest Glen, N.S.....	" 19..	.....	Accidental discharge of his gun.
Farmer.....	Near Tisdale, Sask.....	" 21..	24	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Near Margaree, N.S.....	" 24..	.....	Exhaustion from being lost in woods while searching for stray cattle.
Farmer.....	Near Kisbey, Sask.....	Dec. 1..	62	Strained while managing unruly team.
Farmer.....	Near Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 5..	50	Struck by auto while leading horses.
Farm hand.....	Beeton, Ont.....	" 14..	28	Buried under cave-in of gravel.
Farmer.....	Near Morinville, Alta.....	" 26..	20	Crushed under tractor when it tipped from mounting on sleigh.
Farmer.....	St-Come, Que.....	" 28..	26	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Near New Hamburg, Ont.....	" 29..	.....	Struck by falling timber.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Champlain, Que.....	Oct. 10..	20	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 10..	24	Drowned.
Rigging slinger.....	Bute Inlet, B.C.....	" 26..	30	Struck on head by limb.
Logger.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 29..	23	Struck by sapling.
Boom man.....	Sullivan Bay, B.C.....	Nov. 9..	24	Fell off boom.
Faller.....	Bouhey Bay, B.C.....	" 18..	37	Pinned down by log.
Logger.....	Near Rouyn, Que.....	" 19..	35	Struck by companion's axe while stripping branches off tree.
Woodcutter.....	Near Dawson City, Yukon.....	Nov. 20..	about 24	Attacked by starving bear.
Labourer.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 20..	24	Drowned.
Logger.....	Near Lac des Mauves, Que.....	" 23..	48	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Near Labelle, Que.....	Dec. 5..	24	Crushed beneath falling tree.
Labourer.....	Champlain, Que.....	" 12..	38	Struck by falling tree, fractured skull.
Logger.....	Fraspur, Alta.....	" 16..	29	Struck by falling tree. Died Dec. 17.
Logger.....	Near Osaquan, Ont.....	" 30..	30	Crushed under falling tree.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Trapper.....	Churchill River, Sask.....	Oct. 15..	20	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Hunter.....	Grand Lake, N.S.....	" 19..	.....	Drowned when craft upset.
Hunter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapper.....	Bass Lake, Ont.....	about Nov. 5..	.....	Drowned from boat while building cabin for trapping.
Trapper.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	" 8..	.....	Boat boom fell on his head. Died Nov. 9.
Fisherman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapper.....	Watabeag Lake, Ont.....	Nov. 24..	61	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Trapper.....	Montreal River, Ont.....	Nov. 24..	about 37	Broke through ice and was drowned.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
<i>Con.</i>				
Trapper.....	Gold River, Vancouver Island, B.C.	" 26..		Drowned when canoe capsized.
Hunter.....	Lake Kokogaming, Ont.....	Dec. 2..	54	Broke through ice and was drowned when he lost his way.
Trapper.....	Near Minaki, Ont.....	about Dec. 3..		Rock dislodged from ledge fell on him.
Trapper.....	Near Pine River, Man.....	about Dec. 5..	27	Shot while on his trap lines.
Lobster fisherman...	Off Indian Harbour, N.S....	" 8..		Drowned when their craft capsized.
Lobster fisherman...	Lockport, N.S.....	" 24..		Fell overboard and was drowned.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Granby, B.C.....	Oct. 12..	36	Jammed between oil drum and fallen timber when tram cable broke on incline.
Prospector.....	Near Rouyn, Que.....	about Oct. 20..	42	Died from exhaustion.
Stope boss.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 20..	29	Crushed by cave-in of rock following blasting.
Helper.....	Abitibi, Que.....	" 24..	28	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Noranda, Que.....	" 27..	31	Burned when clothing caught on fire following blasting operations.
Loader.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Nov. 2..	32	Buried under falling sand when bulkhead gave way.
Machine runner.....	Falconbridge, Ont.....	" 4..	33	Fell down raise when ventilating it with air hose.
Trimmer.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 8..	24	Crushed in sand car when it sprung back from dumping position.
Driller.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	" 11..	33	Fell from raise in mine. Died Nov. 16.
Machine helper.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	" 22..	34	Jammed between car and wall of drift. Died Dec. 6.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	Dec. 3..	29	Fell down shaft.
Miner.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 23..	41	Silicosis, first laid off Aug. 16, 1926.
Miner.....	Premier, B.C.....	" 26..	28	Thrown down chute when raise collapsed.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 30..	42	Silicosis, first laid off Oct. 11, 1931.
<b>Coal Mining—</b>				
Miner.....	Queens Co., N.B.....	Oct. 3..	34	Crushed between mine cage and bottom of shaft.
Miner.....	Blakeburn, B.C.....	" 24..	38	Struck by falling rock.
Driver.....	Bienfait, Sask.....	Nov. 4..	30	Fell from mine car and was crushed between car and tunnel. Died Nov. 12.
Miner.....	New Victoria, N.S.....	" 16..	25	Cave-in at surface mine.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 18..	21	Struck by fall of coal. Died Nov. 19.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alta.....	" 18..	45	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 19..	48	Fall of coal.
Miner.....			23	
Miner.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	Dec. 1..	39	Overcome by after-damp following underground explosion of gas and dust.
Miner.....			43	
Miner.....			21	
Miner.....			28	
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	Dec. 1..	20	Struck by run away coal car when cable pin broke on incline. Second man died Dec. 3.
Miner.....			21	
Triplehand.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 5..	40	Caught between chute and handle brake of box car. Died Jan. 1, 1933.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 13..	38	Struck by fall of stone.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 19..	38	Crushed by falling coal. Died Dec. 20.
<b>Non-Metallic mineral Mining and Quarrying, n.e.s.—</b>				
Driller.....	Turner Valley, Alta.....	Oct. 25..	26	Pinned under rolling drill pipe. Died Oct. 26.
<b>Structural materials—</b>				
Labourer with sand and gravel Company.....	Burfond, Ont.....	" 22..	26	Electrocuted while cleaning transformer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—</i>				
Baker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 4..	41	Ran sliver in thumb while scraping trough. Died Nov. 14.
Labourer of flour mill	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 19..	68	Struck by auto.
<b>Animal foods—</b>				
Fish handler.....			28	
Fish handler.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Nov. 16..	22	Suffocated when building collapsed following explosion caused by spontaneous combustion in dried fish.
Fish handler.....			23	
Fish handler.....			24	



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Textiles and clothing—</i>				
Machinist at cotton factory.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Nov. 4..	26	Fell from staging fracturing skull when struck by key when it flew out of motor shaft. Died Nov. 15.
<i>Saw and planing mill products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 14..	67	Fell from lumber pile. Died Oct. 16.
Mill worker.....	St. Francois Xavier des Hauteurs, Que.....	Nov. 1..	38	Clothing became caught in belt.
Boom worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 4..	38	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
<i>Wood products—</i>				
Worker in door plant Bolt cutter at shingle factory.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11..	45	Hand cut in machinery. Died Nov. 12.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products—</i>	Stone Falls, B.C.....	" 14..	40	Crushed against windfall by log.
Mill worker.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 17..	59	Log fell on him.
Labourer.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	Dec. 20..	19	Struck head on sulphur bucket.
<i>Printing and publishing—</i>				
Truck driver for Newspaper Co.....	Baileboro, Ont.....	Nov. 7..	-	Head-on collision.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>				
Machine operator at tack factory.....	Galt, Ont.....	Oct. 11..	22	Fell while turning fly wheel striking elbow on floor. Died Nov. 2.
Repairman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 12..	51	Caught in drive shaft.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 27..	50	Caught in machine.
Worker in washing machine plant.....	London, Ont.....	" 31..	53	Casting fell on his foot. Died of lockjaw Nov. 8.
Machinist.....	Trenton, N.S.....	Dec. 1..	32	Struck on head by steel shaft when it fell from load.
Foreman.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 5..	53	Pierced in leg by flying chip of steel. Died Dec. 22.
Head of wire plant... Non-ferrous metal products—	Kingston, Ont.....	" 21..	-	Crushed under collapsing wall of plant.
Operator's helper with copper wire cable Co.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Oct. 21..	54	Fell against rotating machine. Died Oct. 25.
Worker with wire and cable Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 18..	39	Burned when molten metal was accidentally poured on his legs. Died Nov. 26.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products—</i>				
Oil refinery worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 9..	44	} Drowned in oil when large tank burst.
Oil refinery worker.....			43	
Marble polisher at monument works..	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 13..	50	Pneumonicosis, first laid off Dec. 24, 1931.
<i>Chemical and allied products—</i>				
Handyman at chemical factory.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 14..	64	Burned on using cresylic acid on arm in mistake for turpentine. Died Oct. 24.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Contractor.....	North Battleford, Sask.....	" 4..	-	Fell 40 feet from smoke stack. Died Oct. 6.
Painter.....	St. Joseph de Beauce, Que.....	" 17..	20	Fell from roof. Died Dec. 3.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24..	28	Fell to basement. Died Oct. 31.
Carpenter.....	Eganville, Ont.....	Oct. 25..	47	Fell from roof. Died Nov. 29.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 3..	40	Fell from roof. Died Dec. 3.
Worker.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 4..	49	Infection from stepping on nail. Died Nov. 11.
Labourer.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 5..	40	Struck by falling wall blown down by wind.
Labourer.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 15..	59	Struck by falling log.
Glazier.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dec. 9..	-	Fell from scaffold when support gave way. Died Dec. 20.
Contractor.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 27..	63	Fell from roof of shed.
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Road worker.....	New Denver, B.C.....	Oct. 26..	49	Caught in rock slide.
Relief worker.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	Nov. 5..	30	Truck left road.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Worker on sewer construction.....	Etobicoke, Ont.....	Oct. 6..	25	Cave-in of sewer trench.
Worker on sewer construction.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 18..	50	Struck by log rolling down embankment.
Dredging supt.....	Near Allanburg, Ont.....	" 20..	37	Struck by flying dredge cable when it snapped.
Labourer on tunnel construction.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26..	46	Crushed between truck and cement mixer.
Worker on canal dredging.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Nov. 3..	21	Fell from tug and was drowned.
Labourer on dam construction.....	Laviolette, Que.....	" 4..	20	Arm caught between belt and pulley.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Serviceman.....	Alix, Alta.....	Oct. 4.	50	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	" 11.	55	Fell from tree when limb broke.
Power house worker.	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 17.	62	Electrocuted when he picked up charged wires while repairing testing machine.
Asst. superintendent with power Co.....	Walkerton, Ont.....	" 22.	23	Fell from ladder.
Electrician.....	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 3.	28	Struck by pieces of grindstone when it burst.
Labourer.....	Near Simcoe, Ont.....	" 10.	25	Struck by falling limb of tree.
Lineman.....	Alberty Plains, P.E.I.....	" 16.	30	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21.	27	Fell to ground when repairing street lamp.
Lineman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Dec. 1.	28	Electrocuted while working on transformer pole.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Brakeman.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	Oct. 4.	61	Fell from train and was run over.
Yard worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6.	32	Scalded when valve head exploded.
Yard worker.....			35	Second man died Oct. 8 and third on Oct. 9.
Maintenance foreman	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13.	52	Fell from car when it was jolted by second shunted car.
Yardman.....			42	
Section foreman.....	North Bend, B.C.....	" 17.	50	Speeder struck by train.
Engineer.....	Near Dryden, Ont.....	" 20.	53	Engine explosion, second man died Oct. 21 and third man Oct. 22.
Fireman.....			46	
Brakeman.....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	" 21.	50	Fell from bridge when plank broke. Died Oct. 23.
Bridge foreman.....			23	
Shed foreman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 22.	51	Crate fell on him while unloading it from car.
Brakeman.....	Palmerston, Ont.....	" 31.	40	Fell from flat car and was run over.
Car inspector.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Nov. 3.	35	Crushed between two cars during shunting operations.
Sectionman.....	Near Grand Falls, N.B.....	" 8.	32	Motor car jumped track.
Labourer.....	Swift Current, Sask.....	" 8.	32	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10.	52	Run over by train.
Carpenter foreman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 30.	30	Fell from ladder when it slipped. Died Dec. 24.
Labourer.....	Spuzzum, B.C.....	Dec. 1.	33	Fell 100 feet from bridge.
Conductor.....	Watrous, Sask.....	" 2.	46	Fell from top of car and was run over.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3.	54	Fell to pavement while returning in truck.
Engineer.....	Edson, Alta.....	" 14.	14	Run over by engine.
Track patrol.....	North Bend, B.C.....	" 14.	46	Shot while on duty.
Brakeman.....	Springwater, Sask.....	" 14.	45	Fell from freight and was run over.
Engineer.....	Port Mann, B.C.....	" 15.	51	Collision of switch engine with freight train.
Railwayman.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 18.	45	Caught between engine and coal chute. Died Dec. 19.
Section foreman.....	Farrow, B.C.....	" 31.	40	Collision of light engine with his track motor.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Ferryman.....	Near Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	Oct. 1.	22	Fell from his motor boat and was drowned.
Deckhand.....	Lake Erie, Ont.....	" 5.	41	Drowned when freighter foundered in storm.
Deckhand.....			32	
Deckhand.....	Louisdale, N.S.....	" 19.	24	Fell from boat and was drowned.
Asst. stewardess.....			19	
Captain.....	Off Victoria, B.C.....	" 31.	31	Drowned from boat.
Master.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	Nov. 1.	33	Drawn into machinery of coal conveyor.
Mate.....	Windor, Ont.....	" 11.	47	Struck on head by clamshell of hoisting machinery.
Dock worker.....	Pictou, Ont.....	" 22.	22	Fell from steamer and was drowned.
Dock clerk.....	St. John, N.B.....	Dec. 10.	52	Fell down hold of ship.
Longshoreman.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 22.	20	Jammed between crane and barge.
Ship yard worker.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 28.	42	Struck by electric train.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Near Port McMurray, Alta.....	Oct. 29.	about	Angina pectoris caused by excessive exertion.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Chute aux Galets, Que.....	Oct. 10.	37	Drowned when bridge collapsed with load of wood.
Helper.....	Near Albert Mines, Que.....	Nov. 10.	30	Fell from heavy laden wagon and was run over. Auto accident.
Teamster.....			26	
Driver.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 21.	26	Injured when truck skidded and went over embankment.
Truck driver.....	Near Colborne, Ont.....	Dec. 2.	21	Struck by train when he jumped from truck.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10.	74	Injured when his truck overturned.
Truck driver.....	Near Brockville, Ont.....	" 14.	30	Struck by train. Died Dec. 19.
Truck driver.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 17.	21	
<i>Storage—</i>				
Grain buyer at elevator.....	Morecambe, Alta.....	Oct. 12.	12	Slain by hold-up man.
Labourer at grain elevator.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 4.	4	Struck on head by falling plank.
Agent at grain elevator.....	Cudworth, Sask.....	" 29.	35	Crushed under scales while repairing same.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>				
Cableman.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	Nov. 29.	52	Punctured thumb while splicing cable, septicaemia. Died Dec. 10.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—<i>Con.</i></b> <i>Unclassified—</i> Groundman with irrigation project....	Strathmore, Alta.....	Oct. 11..	21	Neck broken when truck overturned. Died Oct. 14.
<b>TRADE—</b> <i>Wholesale—</i> Salesman for Fruit Company.....	Spring Coulee, Alta.....	Nov. 23..	46	Brain hemorrhage from auto accident. Died Nov. 24.
Truck driver for beverage Co.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Dec. 7..	24	Struck by auto. Died Dec. 10.
<i>Retail—</i> Herb peddler.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 26..	70	Struck by auto.
Supervisor at grocery	Near Barrie, Ont.....	Nov. 14..	36	Struck by auto, fractured skull. Died Nov. 16.
Truck driver for coal merchants.....	Woodlands, Que.....	Nov. 26..	36	Killed when his truck swerved off highway.
Delivery cyclist for grocery.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 28..	19	Injured when auto struck his bicycle.
Truck driver's helper for coal dealers.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28..	49	Collision of auto with truck at intersection.
Teamster for coal Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec. 16..	61	Crushed against wall by truck. Died Dec. 28.
Yard manager for lumber and coal Co.....	Airdrie, Alta.....	" 29..	48	Slipped under train and was run over.
Driver for coal and wood Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31..	about 51	Fell from wagon, fracturing skull.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Public Administration—</i> Game warden.....	Near Lillooet, B.C.....	Oct. 3..		Shot by trapper while examining deer skin.
Foreman of works dept.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5..	60	Struck by auto and thrown under wheels of truck.
R.C.M.P. corporal	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.....	Oct. 14..		Accidental discharge of his gun.
Lighthouse keeper	Battle Island, Ont.....	Nov. 3..		Drowned from boat.
Labourer with Gov't. Dept.....	Palmerston Twp., Ont.....	" 12..	34	Fell into water and was drowned while removing flood wood from tide dam.
Labourer.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 21..	49	Struck by auto while sprinkling sand on street.
Garbageman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22..	58	Oil truck struck his wagon.
Constable.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27..	54	Collision of police radio car with auto. Died Dec. 23.
Light house keeper	Near Mohawk Island, Ont.	Dec. 14..		Drowned when their boat capsized in storm.
Light house keeper	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31..	26	Auto struck his motorcycle.
<i>Recreational—</i> Hunting guide.....	Near English Mills, N.S....	Oct. 18..	about 50	Shot in mistake for moose.
Hunting guide.....	Lake of the Woods, Ont.....	Nov. 3..		Drowned when boat was swamped in storm.
Official of amusement corp.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 30..	60	Fell from office window while adjusting signal for chauffeur.
<i>Laundering, Dyeing and Cleaning—</i> Worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Nov. 24..	22	Clothing became caught in shaft.
Truck driver.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Dec. 31..	57	Train struck his truck. Died Jan. 1, 1933.
<i>Personal, Domestic and Business—</i> Labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 17..	68	Fell from ladder.
Labourer.....	Tillsonburg, Ont.....	" 19..	76	Fell from tree.
Window cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22..	50	Fell 30 feet from window.
Elevator operator.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Nov. 7..	50	Crushed under elevator.
Janitor.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 9..	45	Infection from injured finger. Died Dec. 22.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1932**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Homesteader.....	Near Carrot River Sask.....	Jan. 25..	—	Shot in mistake for wolf.
Farmer.....	Cooksville, Ont.....	Feb. 23..	—	Train struck their truck.
Farmer.....	Near Barrie, Ont.....	Mar. 7..	63	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer.....	South Bolton, B.C.....	May 6..	60	Shock from being lost in woods.
Farmer.....	Priddis Dist., Alta.....	Apr. 22..	—	Perished in blizzard.
Farmer's son.....	Near Foxwarren, Man.....	Aug. 18..	17	Thrown from horse.
Farmer's son.....	Near Listowel, Ont.....	Sept. 20..	17	Fell from tree. Died Oct. 31.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Grandview, Man.....	Mar. 1..	24	Struck by falling tree.
Timber cutter.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 11..	41	Struck by falling tree. Died April 11.
Logger.....	Near Newlands, B.C.....	July 23..	25	Fell from hand car. Died July 25.
Logger.....	Quebec, Que.....	Sept. 5..	30	Cut his wrist. Died Sept. 12.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Trapper.....	Near South Teteagouche, N.B.....	Feb. 18..	58	Frozen while looking over traps.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i> Miner.....	Sherridon, Man.....	Mar. 5..	34	Fell 180 feet down stope when rung of ladder broke.
Underground brake- man.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	May 21..	26	Crushed between car and wall while coupling cars. Died May 22.
Scaler.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Jun. 30	53	Inhalation of gas and smoke caused by fire, on Feb. 10, 1928.
Miner.....	Red Lake, Ont.....	about July 4..	—	Drowned from canoe.
<i>Coal Mining—</i> Miner.....	Thorburn, N.S.....	Feb. 1..	49	Injured by fall of coal. Died Oct. 16.
<i>Structural Materials—</i> Gravel pit worker..	Near Lethbridge, Alta.....	Jul. 16..	49	Thrown from truck.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Animal Foods—</i> Worker for creamery	Near Letellier, Man.....	Feb. 21..	50	Strain from shovelling snow when car was stuck in drifts.
<i>Textiles and clothing—</i> Calendar man.....	Montreal, Que.....	Apr. 21..	46	Arm crushed in machine. Died June 16.
Worker on scutching machine.....	Bellechasse, Que.....	Aug. 18..	29	Electrocuted.
<i>Leather, Fur and Pro- ducts—</i> Labourer in tannery	Huntsville, Ont.....	about Sept. 12..	47	Infected leg. Died Sept. 27.
<i>Saw and Planning Mill Products—</i> Labourer.....	Argenteuil, Que.....	June 6..	24	Shoulder wrenched, infection. Died June 29.
Mill worker.....	Castlegar, B.C.....	Sept. 7..	47	Struck by falling lumber when platform gave way. Died Nov. 14.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i> Brakeman.....	Laviolette, Que.....	Jul. 20..	40	Struck against post while passing through gate-way. Died July 23.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products Mechanic.....</i>	Portneuf, Que.....	Sept. 10..	37	Skull fractured when his auto struck against post.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i> Worker in gypsum plant.....	Near Milton, Ont.....	Sept. 30..	58	Struck on head by rock falling from kiln.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i> Carpenter's helper...	Flin Flon, Man.....	June 1..	43	Crushed when wagon load upset on him.
Carpenter's helper...	Montreal, Que.....	" 6..	36	Tetanus from a dirty nail. Died June 31.
Pipefitter.....	Laviolette, Que.....	Sept. 5..	33	Fell down cliff when section of cliff gave way, skull fractured.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Labourer on power development.....	Beauharnois, Que.....	Jul. 6..	30	Electrocuted.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Electrician.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Aug. 12..	50	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 27..	31	Electrocuted.



**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1932—Concluded**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Sectionman.....	Levis, Que.....	June 1..	56	Hernia from strain while packing ties. Died June 15.
Carpenter.....	Transcona, Man.....	Jul. 9..	39	While removing door from car, it fell on his head.
Carpenter.....	Richmond, Que.....	" 9..	58	Slipped on plank and fell from trestle to ground, hernia. Died July 11.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22..	54	Struck by autobus, skull fractured. Died July 30.
Messenger.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 28..	29	Thrown from motorcycle, skull fractured.
Street and Electric Railways—				
Motorman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 26..	39	Fell from top of car when he received a shock while adjusting trolley. Died Jan. 31.
Water Transportation—				
Stevedore.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 6..	52	Fell into hold of ship and was smothered under avalanche of grain.
Engineer on sand boat	Montreal, Que.....	Jul. 13..	52	Drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 4..	53	Fell into hold of ship. Died Dec. 26.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	about Sept. 15..	31	Fell down hold in Sept. 1928.
Local Transportation—				
Truck driver.....	Near Bowmanville, Ont....	Jul. 27..	45	Train struck their truck.
Helper.....				
TRADE—				
Wholesale—				
Labourer with coal importers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 19..	27	Electrocuted.
Retail—				
Cattle buyer.....	Lucan, Ont.....	Feb. 25..	53	Train struck his auto.
Storekeeper.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	June 2..	50	Shot by robber.
Labourer with lumber & grain Co.....	Edwin, Man.....	" 15..	26	Fell 45 feet from scaffold when it broke.
Baker.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 4..	36	Fell from carriage when horse took fright, skull fractured. Died Aug. 15.
Worker with motor products Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12..	-	Burned when truck took fire. Died Aug. 28.
Fur store manager..	Montreal, Que.....	" 20..	28	Skull fractured in auto accident.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Yard foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 2..	69	Leg broken in fall. Died Mar. 6.
Labourer on highway maintenance.....	Wolfe, Que.....	Jul. 1..	62	Struck by auto.
Park worker.....	Near Van Bruyssel, Que....	" 20..	-	Drowned when canoe upset.
Park worker.....				
Labourer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 30..	38	Struck by falling tree.
Municipal foreman..	Manotick, Ont.....	" 30..	67	Cut his leg on rusty wire while inspecting fence, infection. Died Sept. 27.
Asst. geologist.....	Abitibi, Que.....	Aug. 2..	19	Drowned.
City labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 15..	75	Struck by auto.
Valve box inspector.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Sept. 7..	63	Struck by car while riding bicycle.
Policeman.....	Portage La Prairie, Man....	Sept. 7..	48	Struck by car. Died Sept. 16.
Recreational—				
Stampede manager..	Williams Lake, B.C.....	June 30..	37	His horse fell on him.
Rodeo performer....	Green Lake, B.C.....	Jul. 11..	38	Crushed under outlaw horse at stampede. Died July 12.
Gymnastic instructor	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 21..	30	Injured in fall while demonstrating before students.
Personal and Domestic—				
Labourer.....	Aurora, Ont.....	May 10..	22	Carbon monoxide poisoning while repairing car.
Professional Establishments—				
Business agent for trade union.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Mar. 24..	50	Tripped on lumber striking side. Died Sept. 28.
UNCLASSIFIED—				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 22..	39	Injured at his work. Died Oct. 4.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING 1931**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Cattle Raiser.....	Near The Pas, Man.....	about Nov. 15..	65	Broke through ice during storm and was drowned.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Trout Lake, Ont.....	Oct. 26..	21	Drowned from canoe while lifting fish nets.
Fisherman.....			19	
Fisherman.....	Lake Kipawa, Que.....	Dec. 12..	15	Drowned from canoe.
Fisherman.....			22	
Fisherman.....			20	

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1932, with some comparative figures for the year 1931.

The total number of immigrants during the year was 20,591, a decrease of 25 per cent

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA,  
BY ORIGINS

	Calendar Year 1931	Calendar Year 1932	Percent- ages of Decrease
British—			
English.....	4,599	2,101	
Irish.....	871	350	
Scotch.....	2,010	800	
Welsh.....	198	76	
Totals.....	7,678	3,327	57
United States.....	15,195	13,709	10
Northern European Races—			
Belgian.....	54	40	
Danish.....	65	49	
Dutch.....	38	30	
Finnish.....	100	32	
French.....	94	90	
German.....	797	562	
Icelandic.....	..	..	
Norwegian.....	66	54	
Swedish.....	62	34	
Swiss.....	37	17	
Totals.....	1,313	909	31
Other Races—			
Albanian.....	5	..	
Arabian.....	1	2	
Armenian.....	5	1	
Bohemian.....	..	7	
Bulgarian.....	14	12	
Chinese.....	..	1	
Croatian.....	113	93	
Czech.....	69	69	
East Indian.....	52	61	
Esthonian.....	8	..	
Greek.....	23	34	
Hebrew.....	214	313	
Italian.....	467	280	
Japanese.....	174	119	
Jugo-Slav.....	65	48	
Lettish.....	1	3	
Lithuanian.....	59	43	
Magyar.....	493	311	
Maltese.....	5	2	
Moravian.....	..	3	
Negro.....	14	9	
Persian.....	1	1	
Polish.....	560	379	
Portuguese.....	..	2	
Roumanian.....	28	31	
Russian.....	71	74	
Ruthenian.....	503	438	
Serbian.....	34	30	
Slovak.....	338	253	
Spanish.....	10	6	
Spanish American.....	1	1	
Syrian.....	15	20	
Turkish.....	1	..	
Totals.....	3,344	2,646	21
Grand Totals.....	27,530	20,591	25

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932, COMPARED WITH  
THAT OF THE YEAR 1931

	1931				
	British	From U.S.A.	North- ern Euro- pean Races	Other Races	Totals
January.....	235	940	46	259	1,480
February.....	243	867	78	241	1,429
March.....	633	1,403	137	240	2,413
April.....	1,193	1,591	129	288	3,201
May.....	1,693	1,523	170	432	3,818
June.....	940	1,693	131	405	3,169
July.....	560	1,455	141	383	2,541
August.....	650	1,269	124	207	2,250
September.....	601	1,457	113	179	2,355
October.....	499	1,198	86	273	2,056
November.....	282	997	82	169	1,530
December.....	147	802	71	268	1,288
Totals.....	7,678	15,195	1,313	3,344	27,530
	1932				
January.....	142	725	59	141	1,067
February.....	109	684	42	204	1,039
March.....	270	903	59	206	1,438
April.....	386	1,274	112	287	2,059
May.....	510	1,834	86	288	2,718
June.....	387	1,794	90	291	2,562
July.....	298	1,299	130	247	1,974
August.....	270	1,338	92	244	1,944
September.....	357	1,279	55	180	1,871
October.....	300	1,145	99	179	1,723
November.....	188	817	47	206	1,258
December.....	110	617	38	173	938
Totals.....	3,327	13,709	909	2,646	20,591

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION FOR  
THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1932

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult Males.....	1,238	4,191	5,429
Adult Females.....	2,866	4,393	7,259
Children under eighteen.....	2,778	5,125	7,903
Totals.....	6,882	13,709	20,591
Occupation—			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	366	1,202	1,568
Females.....	106	550	656
Children.....	371	669	1,040
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	191	235	426
Females.....	28	72	100
Children.....	81	77	158
Mechanics—			
Males.....	203	744	947
Females.....	80	274	354
Children.....	49	211	260
Trading Class—			
Males.....	210	970	1,180
Females.....	108	368	476
Children.....	53	181	234
Mining Class—			
Males.....	13	42	55
Females.....	3	6	9
Children.....	2	5	7
Female Domestic Ser- vants—			
18 years and over.....	444	214	658
Under 18 years.....	76	11	87
Other Classes—			
Males.....	255	998	1,253
Females.....	2,097	2,909	5,006
Children.....	2,146	3,971	6,117



from the total of 27,530 for the year 1931. The number of British immigrants was down from 7,678 in 1931 to 3,327 in 1932, a decrease of 57 per cent. The number from the United States declined from 15,195 in 1931 to 13,709 in 1932 or 10 per cent. Northern European immigration was down 31 per cent, the figures being 1,313 in 1931 and 909 in 1932, while the number of other races was down from 3,344 to 2,646, a decrease of 21 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
SHOWING DESTINATION FOR  
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	389	527	916
New Brunswick.....	92	554	646
Prince Edward Island.....	13	187	200
Quebec.....	1,158	2,976	4,134
Ontario.....	2,879	6,433	9,312
Manitoba.....	343	414	757
Saskatchewan.....	411	560	971
Alberta.....	815	877	1,692
British Columbia.....	777	1,173	1,950
Yukon Territory.....	2	8	10
Northwest Territories.....	3	.....	3
Totals.....	6,882	13,709	20,591

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR  
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932

	Canadian born citizens	British Subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
January.....	857	63	37	957
February.....	753	56	53	862
March.....	908	85	42	1,035
April.....	1,388	91	59	1,538
May.....	2,014	104	76	2,194
June.....	1,806	83	55	1,944
July.....	1,667	81	59	1,807
August.....	1,494	77	40	1,611
September.....	1,298	40	40	1,378
October.....	1,143	47	46	1,236
November.....	948	36	42	1,026
December.....	2,525	46	61	2,632
Totals.....	16,801	809	610	18,220

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Hotel Employees not Protected by Workmen's Compensation in Ontario

A housemaid in a hotel at Windsor was removing dishes upon a tray from one of the rooms and was about to enter the service elevator, when she slipped and fell. The linoleum was in a wet and slippery condition, having recently been washed by another woman, also an employee of the hotel. As the result of the fall the housemaid's back was seriously injured. The hotel company paid her wages for some time, but when she was considered to be recovered sufficiently to undertake light work the management refused to continue payment unless she agreed to undertake some light service. This she declined to do, and brought an action against the company for damages, charging negligence on the part of the defendant "in the lack of responsible care in leaving the main corridor floor in a wet and slippery condition, when it knew, or should have known, of the exist-

ence of that condition. This condition of the floor constituted a trap and a nuisance."

The case was first heard before a jury, who found that the injury was partly due to the negligence of a fellow domestic servant, and that proper supervision had not been exercised to have the floor properly dried immediately after scrubbing. The jury also found the plaintiff guilty of contributory negligence, to the extent of 40 per cent, in not having used more caution when her vision was partially blocked by the tray she was carrying. Upon these findings the trial judge entered judgment in favour of the plaintiff for \$990 and costs.

On appeal by the defendant company the Ontario Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the lower court.

Mr. Justice Middleton observed that the finding of the jury, that the plaintiff was a domestic servant, took the case entirely out of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

tion Act (Section 122 expressly excluding "domestic or menial servants" from the scope of the Act). "All the cases," he said, "upon the subject of the master's liability at common law for an injury sustained by a servant have been exhaustively reviewed by the Court of Appeal in the case of *Fanton v. Denville*, (1932) 2 K.B. 309. A master does not warrant to his employees that his premises are safe. He only undertakes that he will use reasonable care to see that they are safe, and he fulfils this obligation by using reasonable care to appoint persons of competent skill as his delegates. If the master satisfies these conditions, he is not liable for injury to an employee by reason of the negligence of a fellow-servant. In this case, there was no suggestion that the housekeeper was not herself entirely competent, nor was there any suggestion that she did not use reasonable care and skill in the selection and employment of the women employed to wash the floors. The most that could be said was that there was some evidence which might justify the jury in finding that there was negligence on the part of fellow-servants in the employ of the hotel company. The risk of sustaining injury by reason of such negligence is one of the risks incident to the employment which was undertaken by the plaintiff when she entered the employment."

The learned Justice of Appeal suggested for the consideration of the Legislature an amendment to the law, so that hotels would be brought under the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act, so that their employees may receive protection in the case of accidents which inevitably must happen.

Mr. Justice Magee, in a dissenting judgment, said: "By sec. 119 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of the negligence of his employer or of any person in the service of his employer acting within the scope of his employment, the workman shall have an action against the employer and shall be entitled to recover from the employer the damages sustained. Sec. 120 of the Act lifts the old bar of the rule as to common employment, and a workman is deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow-workman and contributory negligence on the part of a workman shall not be a bar to recovery by him in an action for damages for which the employer would otherwise have been liable. But by sec. 121, contributory negligence on the part of the workman shall, nevertheless, be taken into account in assessing the damages. By sec. 118 these three secs. 119, 120 and 121

apply to industries to which Part 1 of the Act does not apply and to employees excluded from the benefit of Part 1. Then sec. 117 limits the application of Part 1 to the industries mentioned in schedules 1 and 2 of the Act, and such other industries as may be added to them. Under Part 1, the Workmen's Compensation Board is constituted and power is given the Board (by secs. 83 to 87) to re-arrange the classes of industries in schedule 1 and exclude any industry from the operation of part 1 and add any industry to any of the classes in either schedule, and by secs. 12 and 14 no action shall lie for the recovery of compensation for injuries, but all claims shall be determined by the Board. The provisions of Part 1 are in lieu of all rights of action to which a workman may be entitled against an employer.

"In neither of the two schedules is the business of hotel-keeping mentioned, and therefore Part 1 does not apply to it, and so secs. 119, 120 and 121 apply if hotel keeping is an industry to which the Act applies and if the Act is applicable at all. By sec. 1 the word 'industry' in the Act includes establishment undertaking trade and business, and 'workman' includes a person who works under a contract of service express or implied, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and 'employment' includes employment in an industry or any part, branch or department of it. Hotel-keeping would, therefore, be an industry, and the plaintiff, as a 'workman,' would be entitled to the benefit of secs. 119, 120 and 121, unless the last section of the Act, sec. 122, interferes. That section declares that the Act shall not apply to the industry of farming or to domestic or menial servants or their employers. Was the plaintiff either a domestic or menial servant within the meaning of the Act? The word 'domestic' implies a home not a business, and the word 'menial,' whether derived, as in Wharton's Law Lexicon, from the Latin 'moenia,' or as in other dictionaries, from the French 'mesnie,' and ultimately like 'mansion,' from the Latin 'maneo,' always has the implication of household. Even if it could be said that the plaintiff was a domestic or menial servant, yet being employed in the operation of the industry she cannot be excepted from the employees of that industry, all of whom are equally protected by the Act. In both views, therefore, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover if injured by the negligence of a fellow-employee."

*Duncan versus Norton-Palmer Hotel Company Limited (Ontario)*, 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 20.



### Duty of Employer to use Reasonable Care for Safety of Employees

The English decision in *Fanton versus Denville*, cited in the foregoing judgment, concerned an action for damages against a theatrical company by an actor who had sustained personal injuries during a rehearsal, his part in the play requiring that he should fall through a trap to a mattress beneath. He alleged that it was the duty of the defendant to provide fit and safe machinery, plant and properties, and that it was the defendant's duty or that of his servants to take reasonable precautions to prevent dangers to the plaintiff. In particular the plaintiff alleged that the defendant or his servants failed to provide a sufficient mattress to make the plaintiff's fall safe. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Hawke and a jury, who allowed the plaintiff's claim, damages being granted for £93-1s-6d.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court. Lord Justice Scrutton, after a review of previous decisions in reference to similar cases, found that an employer does not warrant to his employees that the plant and property used in his business are safe; he only undertakes that he will use reasonable care to see that they are safe, and he fulfils this obligation by using reasonable care to appoint persons of competent care and skill as his delegates to provide and use the plant and property required for the business, he supplying them with the necessary financial means for this purpose. If the employer satisfies these conditions he is not liable for injury caused to one of his servants by the negligence of such a delegate in the use of the plant.

Lord Justice Greer, in the course of his judgment (which was also to the same effect as above) said: "The decision of the Privy Council in *Toronto Power Company versus Paskwan* (1915, Appeal Cases, page 734) seems to me inconsistent with the whole trend of English decisions, and, being a decision on the law of Canada, is not an authority which we are bound to follow".

*Fanton versus Dunville* (England) 1932, 2 King's Bench cases, page 309.

### Workman's Claim for Municipal Fair Wage Rate

Action was brought by a workman against a contractor for the payment of additional wages in consideration of the terms of an agreement between the contractor and the city of Montreal. The plaintiff, a carpenter-joiner, admitted having received 60 cents an hour, whereas the contractor's agreement with the

city called for the payment of 85 cents an hour to "carpenters and joiners". It appeared, however, that the plaintiff's work had, in fact, consisted either in superintending other workmen, or in pouring concrete into ready-made forms which had only to be assembled on the job. The Court considered that such work was not strictly that of a "carpenter-joiner", and that the rate stipulated in the agreement for that class of labour did not therefore apply to the work done by the plaintiff. Accordingly the plaintiff's claim was not allowed except in regard to work he had done in building a garage, for which the contractor had paid him at the rate of 85 cents an hour. Reference was made in the judgment to *Juneau versus Plamondon et Cité de Quebec* (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 1052).

*De Blois versus Loranger* (Quebec) 1932, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec* (Cour Supérieure), vol. 70, page 513.

### Scope of Minimum Wage Order in Quebec

A female employee in the shoe industry at Montreal brought an action against her employer for arrears of wages, the arrears claimed being equal to the difference between the amount she had actually received, and wages at the rate of \$12.50 as fixed by the Women's Minimum Wage Board as the minimum rate for experienced workers in this occupation in Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1929, page 489). The defendant company alleged that the plaintiff's work did not require experience of any kind, consisting in lacing shoes, washing the soles, and attaching tags to boxes, and that the Minimum Wage law therefore did not apply to the case. Moreover the company stated that the claimant in January, 1932, had signed a request to the Board for permission to work at a lower rate than was fixed in the order, and that the Board had granted such permission. The Court held that the claimant's occupation (except perhaps the attaching of tags to boxes) came within the scope of the Board's order, and that lengthy experience enabled her to work faster and with greater profit to her employer. The special permission given to the company by the Board in January, 1932, not being retroactive, the judgment therefore allowed the plaintiff's claim in regard to the period of her employment before that date, the total arrears of wages being \$429, interest and costs being also allowed.

*Mlle. Baulé versus Arrow Shoe Ltd.* (Quebec) 1932, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec* (Cour Supérieure) vol. 70, page 570.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

A DECREASE was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,956 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 706,473 persons, as compared with 722,448 on January 1. This decline brought the index (average 1926=100) down to 76.8 from 78.5 in the preceding month, while on February 1, in the last twelve years it was as follows:—1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9; 1921, 91.2. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1933, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 25.5, the same percentage as was reported at the beginning of January, 1933, while at the beginning of February, 1932, 22.0 per cent of idleness was recorded. The percentage for February was based on the reports furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,808 labour organizations, including a membership of 156,746 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines from December, 1932 and from January a year ago in the volume of business recorded, as shown by the average daily placements effected, the heaviest loss under the former comparison taking place in services and under the latter, in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in January, 1933, numbered 28,602, applications 56,873 and placements in regular and casual employment 27,304.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$6.70 for February as compared with \$6.94 for January; \$7.34 for February, 1932; \$9.44 for February, 1931; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak);

and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was also lower at 63.6 for February as compared with 63.9 for January; 69.2 for February, 1932; 75.5 for February, 1931; 93.9 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in February, 1933, was much greater than that recorded for January, 1933, and was also greater than the corresponding loss in February, 1932. Five disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 4,450 workers and resulting in the loss of 58,500 working days. Corresponding figures for January, 1933 were: eight disputes, 622 workers, and 5,936 working days; and for February, 1932, Eighteen disputes, 3,360 workers and 10,452 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

During the past month the Department received reports from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with disputes (1) between the Winnipeg Electric Company and their motormen, conductors, etc., and (2) between the Canadian National Railways and their locomotive firemen and enginemen. A board was established in connection with a dispute between the two principal railway companies and their locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, arising out of a proposed reduction in rates of pay to an amount 20 per cent below the basic rates of pay specified in the agreements. The text of the two reports is included in the account of the recent proceedings under the Act which appears on page 266 of this issue.

### Validity of Quebec workmen's compensation legislation

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an outline of the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the Province of Quebec, maintaining the appeal of the Attorney General of the Province against the recent judgment of Mr. Justice de Lorimier of the Superior Court in the



case of *Slanec versus Grimstead et al* (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 733). The Superior Court held that the Legislature had exceeded its authority by providing for the establishment of a commission having judicial powers, the British North America Act having vested in the Dominion Government the power of appointing judges. The Court of Appeals, on the other hand, declared the legislation constitutional, holding the functions of the Commission to be administrative rather than judicial.

Following upon the judgment of the Court of Appeals, it was announced that the provincial government would introduce legislation to declare that no action at common law shall lie in cases of accidents to workmen who come under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

#### **Methods of paying wages of delivery men.**

Criticism of the method followed by some bread companies in paying wages to their drivers or delivery men was made by judge

Cayley in a County Court in British Columbia in a case reported among the "Recent Legal Decisions" at the end of this issue. The company in this case made a practice of holding their drivers responsible for the debts of customers, even when such debts had been authorized by the management. Not only did this company charge the customers' defaults to the driver, but they made an assessment of one or 1½ per cent on the weekly wages of the driver to make good such defaults. In regard to such practices His Honour said: "I think the whole system of charging up customers' defaults to the drivers or delivery men is inequitable and would not stand investigation by the Courts."

#### **Six-hour day bill in Quebec Legislature**

A bill to provide for the limitation of working hours was introduced during February in the Legislature of the Province of Quebec by

the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province. The preamble states that "the economic crisis throughout Canada and in this province is depriving a great many workmen of work and obliges the State to come to their assistance to meet their needs and those of their families"; that "serious economic troubles result therefrom"; and that "a better distribution of labour would tend to relieve this situation by affording to a greater number of workmen, who ask no more than to work, an opportunity to do so." The Bill, therefore, would enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix the number of hours per week or per day, during which a workman employed in manual labour may work. Such a limitation of working hours would be for such districts and for such types of industry and

classes of workmen, and for such periods, as may be fixed by order in council. No such limitation would be decreed for industries that are subject to competition from other provinces or countries. In no case would the limit of working hours be less than six hours per day or thirty-three hours per week, "so that, as far as possible, work may be assured for two or more crews of workmen employed at the same work." Before any limitation of working hours is decreed the associations of employers or workmen concerned must be consulted. Exceptions to the prescribed hours would be permitted where they are deemed necessary. The Act, if passed by the Legislature, would be effective upon its proclamation, and it might be repealed in the same manner.

In the Saskatchewan Legislature, on March 4, the Hon. J. A. Merkley, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, introduced legislation to provide for a six-hour day and a five-day week for the building trades in that province for a period of one year.

#### **30-Hour Week Bill before United States Congress**

A bill is before the United States Senate to forbid the shipment in inter-State commerce, of the products of factories which employ workers more than thirty hours in a week. During

February a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee reported favourably upon the bill, which had been introduced by Senator H. L. Black, of Alabama. A similar bill, brought into the House of Representatives by W. P. Connery, of Massachusetts, was recommended by the House Labour Committee. Senator Black predicted that the 30-hour week would within a comparatively short time return 6,500,000 persons to employment and also that farmers and business men would benefit materially from the resulting increase in purchasing power.

#### **Proposal to extend system of health units in Saskatchewan**

The Saskatchewan Legislature discussed in February a motion that "the government should consider whether the reorganization and improvement of the medical services of the province can be effected by providing for a system of medical services supported by local rates supplemented by government grants." The following suggestions were made by Mr. Charles McIntosh, who introduced the motion: (1) health districts of convenient size; (2) a physician to attend to each district; (3) tax on basis of equalized assessment or some comparable scheme; (4) state aid and state supervision through a commission free from political interference; (5) Regulations for the protec-

tion of the public and the medical profession, with provision for proper remuneration and superannuation of the latter; (6) the same health facilities to urban areas. According to reports in the press these proposals were almost unanimously favoured by the members who took part in the discussion. The plan here proposed would enlarge the municipal doctor system, already in operation in several districts, so as to cover the entire province.

On March 3, the Saskatchewan Medical Association, in annual convention at Saskatoon, approved recommendations submitted by a special committee which had been conferring with members of the Association on the subject of arrangements for the satisfactory care of indigent sick within the municipalities. The committee proposed that the Association should accept from rural councils, for medical services rendered to persons at present unable to pay, payment at 50 per cent of the minimum doctors' schedule of fees. The Association also recommended the holding of a conference of the representatives of such interested organizations as the departments of public health and municipal affairs, urban and rural municipal organizations, hospital associations and the medical profession, for the purpose of studying the whole question of health in Saskatchewan and of finding a permanent solution for the adequate administration of health in the province.

Reference to the Saskatchewan "municipal physician" plan was made by D. A. Grant Fleming, of McGill University, in the course of a recent address at Montreal on "the socialization of medicine." He pointed out that in no municipality where the system had been inaugurated had it been discontinued. Medical practitioners, he said, while willing to give free service up to a certain point, feel that a large part of the burden should be borne by the state.

**Local authorities  
fix rates of  
direct relief**

In the House of Commons on February 16, Mr. J. L. Duguay (Lake St. John), directed the following questions to the Minister of

Labour: "I am informed that in certain municipalities in my county instructions have been given to reduce the rates of direct relief, and it is reported also that these instructions were issued by the federal government. Will the minister inform the house upon whose authority the rates for direct relief are fixed and if the federal government has issued instructions that these rates shall be reduced in the province of Quebec."

The Hon. W. A. Gordon replied as follows: "In reply to the first two questions I would say that in the case of his district or any

other district in the province of Quebec or elsewhere in Canada no instructions have been issued by the federal government to reduce the amount of direct relief to be granted to those in need. The only conditions which this government has at any time laid down with respect to direct relief have been to define direct relief as consisting of food, fuel, clothing and shelter or the equivalent thereof, and that there shall be no discrimination in the granting of relief to any applicant by reason of political, racial, religious or other considerations. No limit has ever been set by this government to the amount of relief which shall be granted to any applicant, this being constitutionally a matter wholly within the determination and judgment of the local authorities. It will also be obvious to members of the house that, even aside from the constitutional aspect, such matters are properly for the local authorities to determine. Answering my hon. friend's third question, 'On whose authority rates for direct relief are fixed?' I would say that municipalities must determine, first, whether relief shall be granted, and, second, to whom and in what amount it shall be granted. I also presume that such decisions on the part of municipalities receive provincial approval. As a matter of fact I am informed and understand that in Quebec the provincial government determines the amount which may be expended in each municipality on direct relief.

"Answering the hon. member's last question, 'Has the federal government issued instructions in the province of Quebec to reduce the amount of relief?' The answer is no. This government has been most careful never to invade in any manner the jurisdiction of either the provincial or municipal authorities either in our relief legislation or in the administration thereof."

**Provincial  
relief measures  
in Manitoba**

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Manitoba Legislature on February 14, after a reference to the adverse conditions

in the Province, announced that the government would submit a proposal "urging still further co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion in a united attempt to bring about an adjustment upwards of prices of primary products and an adjustment downward of the interest burdens made heavier by the unprecedented decline in prices of most of our products.

"While an increase in the prices of basic commodities or relief from the oppressive burden of interest, and other more or less rigid charges, is essential to any permanent remedy for the present condition, the difficulties in which farmers and others are placed



by the extreme decline in the prices for the products of their industry, resulting in almost a total collapse of their purchasing power, warrants our most serious thought and action. You will be asked to give consideration to the causes of and possible remedies for the wide variation between the prices paid the producer for his primary products and those charged the consumer of both primary and manufactured goods.

"The loss of the purchasing power of our people having caused increase in unemployment in villages, towns and cities to the extent that close upon one-tenth of the population is in need of assistance, the plain dictates of humanity compel the organized authorities to do all that is possible in providing food, shelter, fuel, and clothing when necessary. The total cost of relief works and direct relief by the government of the province, by municipalities and by the federal government has amounted to close upon half a million dollars a month during more than two years, to say nothing of the relief given privately. While the cost has been greatly reduced by changes in method, it is still proving to be a very heavy burden to the municipalities and the governments of the provinces and the Dominion, with their falling revenues and their increasing difficulty in balancing their budgets. You will be asked to give careful and sympathetic consideration to the administration of relief by the Dominion, the province and the municipalities, and the financial aspects of the problems presented by that work, particularly in Winnipeg and Greater Winnipeg.

"In the meantime, in view of the high costs of unemployment your approval will be asked to a request to the Dominion government to loan for the municipalities and the province the moneys necessary for unemployment relief purposes in order to avoid the excessive interest rates that the municipalities and the province will otherwise be required to pay.

"In view of the magnitude and international aspect of the unemployment and related problems of the depression and the necessity of remedying them at the least cost and at the earliest opportunity by the most effective means available, namely, international agreement, you will be asked to place on record your earnest support of any action that may be taken by the interested nations to bring about as the first necessity of a return to normal conditions the cancellation or a radical reduction of reparations and war debts; and you will be asked to urge upon the representatives of Canada at the coming world conference the necessity of using their best efforts to bring about international cooperation in securing (a) the raising of prices of primary products; (b) the reduction of the

existing barriers to world trade; (c) the stabilization of the monetary system; and (d) the lessening of expenditures on armaments."

The Speech also intimated that amendments would be proposed to increase the effectiveness of the Debt Adjustment Act of 1932, which was found to have "provided security against the possible dispossession of many farmers and home owners, and otherwise furnished a considerable measure of relief."

#### **Work of Technical Schools at Hamilton, Ontario.**

More than ninety apprentices attending the Hamilton Technical Institute and the Westdale Technical School (Hamilton) were entertained on March 3, by the Hamilton Construction Association on the occasion of the annual presentation of prizes. The students came from all parts of Ontario to receive a two-months' course of training in the various building construction trades. As in previous years they attended classes eight hours per day, forty-four hours per week, devoting one-half time to trade practice and the balance to instruction in related subjects, including blue-print reading, mathematics, chemistry and physics directly related to the trades, and business English. The classes held during January and February this year were considered to be the most successful so far conducted at the two institutions.

Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour and Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario, addressed the apprentices, expressing his appreciation at the excellence of the exhibits of their work, and of the exceptionally good attendance at the classes, which had been 100 per cent in some departments. He congratulated Mr. L. W. Gill, principal of the Hamilton Technical Institute, and Mr. D. W. Bates, principal of the Westdale Technical School, on the manner in which they had carried out their duties.

Mr. J. B. Carswell, chairman of the Ontario Apprenticeship Board, presented the prizes to the best students in the following subjects: plastering; painting and decorating; brick-laying and masonry; carpentry; plumbing and steamfitting; electrical work; and sheet metal work.

#### **Wider use of technical schools recommended**

Dr. W. G. Carpenter, Director of Technical Education for the Province of Alberta, addressing a meeting of a recently formed Technical Teachers' Association at Edmonton, advocated a much more extensive use of technical education by young people of high school age, suggesting that at least half of those now attending high schools at Edmonton should be at the technical schools. He stated that at the

present time, 25 per cent of Edmonton high school pupils were in commercial schools, 12 per cent in technical schools and the remaining 63 per cent were in academic work. Contrasting this distribution of the pupils with their vocational destiny, he said that in their later life, some five per cent followed up the academic training leading to the professions and about 20 per cent engaged in commercial work, while the remaining 75 per cent became identified with manual occupations. He concluded that at least 50 per cent of the students should be given technical education.

**Need for  
trained social  
workers to  
dispense relief.**

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin recently issued a pamphlet under the title "Unemployment Relief in Wisconsin, 1932-1933," making suggestions, based on the experience of the Commission during the past three years, as to the manner in which the large sums raised in the State for relief purposes should be allocated and administered. Over twenty million dollars of public funds were expended for unemployment relief in Wisconsin during 1932, and about twenty-six millions are likely to be expended in 1933.

The Commission strongly recommends that in the interest both of the taxpayers and of the unemployed, the disbursement of relief should be in charge of properly qualified agents. Their recommendations on this subject agree with those recently made by the Canadian Association of Social Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1249). "The taxpayer," the pamphlet states, "has a right to know that his money is being expended efficiently and that the use of his money is not tending to create a permanent class of paupers. The person who, through no fault of his own, is now unemployed and must ask for public assistance has a right to be treated as a self-respecting citizen. The kind of relief given him and the way it is given must be such as will maintain his health and his morale. Society gains little through the expenditure of this vast sum of money for unemployment relief, if the result is merely keeping so many thousands of families alive, at a sacrifice of their self-respect and initiative.

"For these reasons the Commission has insisted that qualified persons with social work training be put in charge of relief agencies. Special technique is required in getting at the actual facts with regard to a family's need for relief just as is required by a doctor to diagnose a disease. In ordinary times the restraining influence of stigma kept persons from asking for relief until it was absolutely necessary. After three winters of unemployment on a large scale the stigma has been very largely removed, and there is a temptation for some families to ask for relief before it is absolutely

necessary. With an untrained person the investigation becomes largely a contest of wits to obtain or reject relief; with the person trained in the technique of case work the investigating visit is a conference between the worker and client whereby avoidance of unnecessary relief is the object of both. With an untrained person in charge, unemployment relief is apt to be merely a doling out of food and clothing. While the trained social worker is very much concerned about the recipient's mental attitude and what the effect of giving relief is likely to be in his attitude towards society and his relationships to it. The cost of adequate and trained personnel in every relief agency is small when the amount of funds at their disposal is considered. On the average, less than 8 per cent of the amount of money spent for relief goes for administration".

**Progress of  
Co-operation in  
Nova Scotia**

The *Canadian Co-operator* February, 1933, gives particulars regarding a co-operative store which was founded in the fishing community of Port Felix, Nova Scotia, in April, 1930, and has been conducted with considerable success. The building in which the store is housed cost the society only \$341, the labour and materials being given free, "a manifestation of individual sacrifice of time and material for community service not unusual where the true spirit of co-operation prevails."

"The sales for the first year were \$5,599.49 but for the second year they were \$7,935.29; in other words an increase in money values, notwithstanding the decline in prices in the meantime, of 41.71 per cent. At the end of the second year the current assets were of the value of \$3,003.94 and the fixed assets \$1,465.00, a total of \$4,468.94. Since the society commenced operations its capital of \$100 has increased to \$624. It has been able to appropriate to a reserve fund for educational purpose \$50, and to create a net surplus of assets over liabilities of \$2,588.25. The same, with current liabilities of \$1,206.69, make a total of \$4,468.94, thus balancing the assets. The par value of the shares is \$25 and each member must pay up 40 per cent, or \$10. There is an understanding that the members must leave their purchase dividends in the store untouched for a period of four years, in order that the business may expand more rapidly.

"Last spring a few fishermen of the locality decided to start a lobster factory. Owing to lack of funds the project nearly failed. Some attempts were made to borrow the necessary amount from one of the chartered banks, and from several individuals, but without avail. The only possible source of financial assistance left to the fishermen was the co-operative



store. While it was felt the attempt to give aid was rather hazardous after only two years of business operation, the members saw their way to co-operate, with the result that a co-operative lobster factory was built in March, 1932. Operations were started on April 6 last and the venture has been made a success, about 400 cases of lobster having been canned. Thus were the collective savings effected by fishermen as consumers utilized to the advantage of fishermen as producers. In the Spring the organization of a Credit Union, or local co-operative bank, is in contemplation."

A note on the credit union movement in Nova Scotia appeared in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 191.

### **Canadian National Rail- ways safety objective in 1933**

Mr. S. J. Hungerford, acting president of the Canadian National Railways, recently addressed a personal message to all supervisory officers and foremen on the system, announcing that the Accident Prevention Department had set up a 15 per cent reduction in employee casualties as an objective for 1933. "With your co-operation this goal can be achieved," he said. "The expenses of every industry comprise a large item of cost chargeable to waste. This waste may consist of time, money, materials or men—but by far the most important of these is men. In connection with the latter it could be remembered that 98 per cent of all personal injuries are preventable. Our Accident Prevention Department estimates the annual waste of man-power and materials on our system due to accidents at a very large sum of money and finds that as compared with other large railways on this continent our record should be materially improved. Hence it is vitally important that we examine our individual accident situation with a view to bettering it."

### **Occupation statistics in United States census, 1930**

The United States Bureau of the Census recently published a summary of occupation statistics of persons gainfully occupied, as shown in the Fifteenth Census, 1930. The census showed that of the total population of 122,775,046, the number of persons 10 years old and over who were gainfully employed was 48,829,920 (38,077,804 male and 10,752,116 female). The largest group, manufacturing and mechanical industries, had 14,110,652 of these workers, followed by agriculture with 10,471,998; trade, with 6,081,467; domestic and personal service, with 4,952,451; clerical occupations, with 4,025,324; transportation and communication, with 3,843,147; professional service, 3,253,884; extraction of minerals, with 984,323; public service (not

elsewhere classified), with 856,205; forestry and fishing with 250,469.

The percentage of workers engaged in agriculture was 21.4 of the total number of gainful workers, as compared with 25.6 in 1920, and 32.5 in 1910. The percentage of female agricultural workers showed a marked decline, being 8.5 of the total number of female employees, as compared with 12.7 in 1920 and 22.4 in 1910. Manufacturing and mechanical industries engaged 28.9 per cent of the total number of workers (30.8 in 1920 and 27.9 in 1910). Trade engaged 12.5 per cent (10.2 in 1920, and 9.5 in 1910). The "domestic and personal service" group included 10.1 per cent of the total (8.1 in 1920 and 9.8 in 1910).

### **Registration of trade unions in Great Britain**

The registration of trade unions was first permitted by the Trade Union Act of 1871, the principal Act which governs these bodies. The main purpose of the Act was to relieve trade unions and their members from some of the disabilities which they suffered because their associations were combinations in restraint of trade. Registration under the Trade Union Act was permitted to such trade unions as chose to register, but registration under the Friendly Societies, Industrial and Provident Societies, or Companies Acts was forbidden. Associations, both of masters to regulate the relationship with their workpeople and of persons engaged in trade or business to impose restrictive conditions on such trade or business, are in law trade unions, and have the same privileges and are subject to the same conditions as trade unions of workpeople. Although a number of unions of employees, mostly small, are still not registered, the registered unions of employees are believed to comprise about 80 per cent of trade unions membership. In regard to trade unions of masters and traders the position is probably reversed, only the small and less powerful being registered.

The office of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies deals with annual returns furnished by unions under the Trade Unions Acts, the returns being often sent back for correction. The Trade Union Acts do not require unions to have their accounts audited by professional accountants, and, for the most part, they prefer to choose their auditors from among their own members, but in view of the inaccuracy of the annual returns the Registrar has, in many instances, considered it his duty to recommend the employment of professional auditors. About one-third of the unions now employ professional auditors.

The number of registered Trade Unions in 1930 was 474, having 3,764,348 members. The membership of unregistered unions was estimated at over half a million persons.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of February was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Few requests for farm help were received in Nova Scotia, and continued mild weather had handicapped all lumber operatives, both in hauling and in working their mills. Due to ice conditions, fishing was only fair. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked only one or two days per week. Bakers reported business good, confectioners and mineral water manufacturers fair, and oil companies poor, while some idleness prevailed in sections of the iron and steel industry. Building construction showed no activity, and about the only work available was that provided by the various relief measures. Passenger transportation by rail and steamship showed some improvement at Halifax, due to special rate excursions, but, elsewhere, was only fair. Trade was slow, with collections poor. Few requests were received for household domestics and commercial vacancies were nil.

Local farmers in the vicinity of Moncton, N.B., were busy getting their equipment ready for the coming maple sugar season. Apart from this, there was not much activity in agriculture. Fishing was fair. Woodsmen had resumed operations in the pulpwood area, and reported deep snow in the northern timber limits. Manufacturing showed little change. Carpenters at Saint John were busy, but elsewhere quietness prevailed in this industry. Passenger transportation had been heavy, due to special excursions, while longshore work was only fair. Wholesale houses were busy with spring stock, but retail trade reported a small volume of business. There was the usual demand for casual help in the Women's Domestic Section.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec, also logging, only one district showing any activity in the latter division. Manufacturing registered improvement at Hull, but at Montreal no change for the better was in evidence. In Quebec City, factories were operating on reduced time, and at Three Rivers they were working at less than 50 per cent of their capacity. Mining was slightly more active. Few orders were received for the building trades, although Hull expected some construction work to open up shortly. The Municipality of Montreal still employed a large number of workers for sewer con-

struction and unemployment relief work, and at Quebec City work was afforded on road maintenance. Only urgent repairs were being looked after at Three Rivers. Slackness prevailed in transportation, and retail trade throughout the province was quiet. The greatest activity shown was in the Women's Domestic Section, where large numbers of vacancies were listed, with an ample supply of applicants to meet all requirements.

The demand for farm hands throughout the Province of Ontario remained very small, although a number of farmers were enquiring about help for the spring. Lessened activity was noticeable in lumber camps, as the cuts were nearing completion and sleigh hauling well started. Few extra men would be required until the spring drives, but in all lumbering districts it was expected that plenty of help would be available. Quietness prevailed in the mining districts, few additional men being hired. Textile factories were busy, and several of the firms in the iron and steel trade reported a slight improvement, which resulted in a more optimistic feeling among a large number of manufacturers. With the exception of city and provincial relief work, the volume of employment in the construction group was at a low level. Highway camps remained filled to capacity. A better demand for housekeepers and cooks-general was evident in the Women's Domestic Section, but in some cases experienced help was difficult to obtain. There were, however, plenty of applicants available for all casual work offered.

A slight increase was recorded for farm help in Manitoba, a few enquiries being made regarding spring help. Logging and mining were quiet, but a very slight improvement was reported in manufacturing. Little work was available in building construction, only two dwellings having been started in Winnipeg thus far in 1933. The movement to relief camps was somewhat greater. Relief work on a two weeks' rotation basis was also provided for the unemployed at Brandon. Retail trade was slow, but wholesale groceries reported the volume of business as fairly satisfactory. There was a marked gain in registrations in the Women's Domestic Section. Fewer day workers were called for, but more orders received for domestics, both for city and country employment.

Requests concerning farm labour for spring activities were beginning to be made in Saskatchewan, but no wages had been set as yet. In some districts competent help was scarce, and difficulty was experienced in filling posi-



tions, even where wages were offered. With the return of mild weather, wood hauling was resumed and farmers and homesteaders were occupied taking cordwood to the cities. Mines at Estevan were busy, and with one exception,

all were working full time. There was no building construction underway, and only a fair call for casual or miscellaneous help, with an increase in the number of applicants. Relief work was still provided in some municipalities.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933		1932	1932		1931
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		56,441,595	72,069,839	72,604,877	73,177,976	94,507,844
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		24,441,133	28,961,212	35,586,085	34,114,507	40,289,795
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		31,561,813	42,615,796	36,431,055	38,366,699	53,255,476
Customs duty collected..... \$		4,723,482	5,918,902	7,191,610	6,523,207	8,388,930
Bank debit to individual accounts..... \$		1,968,875,631	2,084,605,132	1,990,046,321	2,071,034,426	2,638,122,564
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		116,868,992	127,074,824	134,291,993	133,673,369	141,013,382
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,382,874,932	1,377,520,115	1,390,075,363	1,368,278,419	1,360,042,129
Bank loans, commercial, etc.....		945,740,389	964,023,809	1,063,394,898	1,070,718,470	1,082,097,360
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	47.6	51.6	51.3	63.5	64.8	64.8
Preferred stocks.....	49.6	149.6	150.2	158.8	157.2	63.0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	98.7	99.2	102.7	115.9	119.8	108.6
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	63.6	63.9	64.0	69.2	69.4	70.3
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.61	15.89	16.01	17.24	17.59	17.76
(3) Business failures, number.....			273	200	290	263
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. \$			4,751,000	5,049,000	4,144,000	5,732,489
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures....	76.8	78.5	83.2	89.7	91.6	99.1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members)....	25.5	25.5	22.8	22.0	21.1	18.6
Immigration.....		700	938	1,039	1,067	1,288
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	132,420	123,795	131,332	167,816	160,621	168,822
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	9,455,223	9,723,589		12,843,014	12,556,785	
(7) Operating expenses..... \$				11,878,176	11,575,828	13,469,096
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		7,675,650	9,701,199	9,043,278	9,203,971	11,751,227
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,352,288	7,390,450	8,813,843	8,586,492	8,160,665
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				1,659,322,378	1,604,760,660	1,877,568,555
Building permits..... \$		1,163,878	1,480,731	2,578,597	2,761,929	7,895,106
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	3,149,300	3,362,400	4,190,100	14,802,000	12,738,300	22,419,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	6,144	29,209	27,031	10,507	10,305	13,862
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	12,374	40,766	30,755	28,469	25,060	20,969
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,076	1,217	1,090	1,431	1,823	1,814
Coal..... tons		1,023,243	1,160,355	1,188,349	1,152,531	1,194,346
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		35,090,000	32,810,000	48,580,000	72,730,000	61,840,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,663,000	2,109,000	3,859,000	3,911,000	5,493,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		8,765,000	13,819,000	7,074,000	6,528,000	12,224,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		919,000	1,283,000	513,000	634,000	429,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		49,125,057	80,490,623	165,822,401	85,736,623	100,407,578
Flour production..... bbls.			1,009,799	842,123	851,192	1,175,152
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		27,303,000	61,344,717	25,681,000	27,891,000	61,613,000
Footwear production..... pairs			978,064	1,588,413	1,112,192	1,133,534
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		45,053,000	46,231,000	45,693,000	45,610,000	46,199,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,171,000	33,249,000	37,857,000	37,082,000	46,951,000
Newsprint..... tons		140,540	138,680	158,540	171,320	165,170
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,921	1,561	4,494	3,112	2,024
(10) Index of Physical Volume of business.....		68.1	72.6	85.4	83.8	83.6
Industrial production.....		62.2	67.7	81.3	80.0	79.5
Manufacturing.....		62.2	70.2	74.2	71.6	76.8

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 25, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending January 28, 1933; December 31, February 27 and January 30, 1932; and December 31, 1931.

(7) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobile; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

There remained a large number of unfilled orders for domestics and housekeepers under the Government Relief Scheme, with a scarcity of workers that could qualify for the same. All other orders with wages were easily filled.

The demand for farm help was well maintained in the Province of Alberta, and a number of men were sent out under the Farm Relief Plan. This Act to date has proved most satisfactory, with few complaints received from employers or employees, and there was the possibility that most of the men engaged under this scheme would be retained for spring work. Logging was moderately brisk, but not much call for men. Coal mining at Edmonton was fairly good, but with warmer weather prevailing, it was expected that some of the mines at Drumheller would soon close for the season. No change took place in manufacturing, nor was any activity noted in building construction, and, except for city relief, little work was available. No change was shown in the Women's Domestic Section, a number of unplaced applicants being registered at the offices.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, but there appeared some improvement in logging in the Nanaimo district, where a number of men were working at camps and sawmills, also at upper coast points from Vancouver, where camps had been forced to close due to heavy snowfalls, milder weather prevailed, which would enable these to re-open. Mining was slack, also manufacturing. At Penticton, however, the Co-Operative Fruit Growers had decided to put about seventy-five tons of apples through the evaporating plant, as certain varieties of this fruit could not be kept indefinitely, about nine hundred cars of apples in the Okanagan Valley remaining unsold. The re-opening of this plant would provide work for approximately twenty people. Outside of relief projects, there was little activity in building construction. Longshore work continued good at New Westminster and Victoria, but was extremely quiet at Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Trade was comparatively slack, with collections slow. In the Women's Domestic Section the usual number of orders were received, which were filled immediately, but a number of unplaced applicants had found it necessary to apply for direct relief.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment showed a falling-off at the beginning of February; the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,956 firms, whose staffs aggregated 706,478 persons, as compared with 722,448 on January 1. Reflecting this decline, the index (average 1926=100)

stood at 76.8 at the beginning of February, while in the preceding month it was 78.5, and on February 1, in the years since 1921 it was as follows: 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2, respectively.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. In the Maritime Provinces, coal mining reported the heaviest losses, but decreases were also indicated in manufacturing, construction and trade, while transportation and logging were seasonably brisker. In Quebec, manufacturing remained practically the same as in the previous month, but a falling-off in employment was noted in other groups, the greatest declines being in logging, trade and transportation. In Ontario, considerable gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather divisions; services, mining and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing and logging were more active; construction reported fewer employees, while seasonal shrinkage was also recorded in trade and transportation. In British Columbia, increases in manufacturing (notably in edible plant, textile and paper products) were offset by declines in construction, logging, transportation, communications, services and trade.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities a favourable tendency was in evidence. In Montreal, manufactures registered considerable recovery, especially in the footwear and iron and steel groups, but large seasonal losses occurred in trade and water transportation. In Quebec, manufactures reported curtailment, and trade was seasonally dull. In Toronto, heavy seasonal decreases took place in trade, and construction was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, notably of textile and edible plant products. In Ottawa, manufacturing, transportation and trade reported moderate declines, while construction was rather more active. In Hamilton, employment showed an improvement, mainly in iron and steel. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, considerable recovery was indicated, chiefly in automobile plants. Conditions were also more favourable in construction and trade. In Winnipeg, the number employed showed a contraction, mainly in retail trade and communications, while a small improvement was indicated in manufacturing. In Vancouver, construction, transportation and



trade reported reduced activity, but manufacturing was brisker.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows improvement in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and pulp and paper industries. On the other hand, there were losses in edible animal products, tobacco manufacture, rubber, electric appliance and some other plants. Logging, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported curtailment, that in construction and trade being most pronounced.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1933.

Activity for local trade union members at the close of January, 1933, remained at exactly the same level as in the previous month, the 1,808 labour organizations making returns in January with 156,746 members, showing that 39,909 of these, or 25.5 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was recorded in December. Unemployment, however, showed a moderate increase over January, 1932, conditions, when the percentage of idleness stood at 22.0. A distinctly unfavourable situation was reported from Nova Scotia, recessions in activity on a smaller scale being recorded by Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions. In Ontario little change occurred, though the tendency was towards lessened activity. Improvements sufficient to offset these declines, however, were reported from Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, the gains in the first two provinces named being around 4 per cent and in the latter two, fractional only. Pronounced curtailment of operations was evident among Ontario and Nova Scotia unions from January, 1932, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta declines in activity of lesser degree, though noteworthy, occurred. Quebec unions, on the other hand, reported employment advances on a small scale, New Brunswick and British Columbia showing nominal gains only.

Appearing elsewhere in this issue is a report in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of January, 1933.

Reports from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1933, showed 28,767 references of persons to positions and a total of 27,304 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,456, of which 9,181 were of men and 3,275 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,848. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 28,602. Of these 22,154

were for men and 6,448 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 43,752 men and 13,121 women, a total of 56,873. A gain in applications received was shown when the business of the month was compared with that of the preceding period, but vacancies and placements each recorded a decline in comparison with the corresponding period a year ago. Losses were registered in all divisions, the reports for December, 1932, showing 30,885 vacancies offered, 49,736 applications made, and 29,192 placements effected, while in January, 1932, there were recorded 31,538 vacancies, 57,755 applications for work and 30,721 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1933, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during January, 1933, was \$1,163,878, as compared with \$1,480,731 in the preceding month and with \$2,761,929 in January, 1932.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during February, 1933, is estimated by the *MacLean Building Review* at \$3,149,300. Of this total, \$1,001,200 was for engineering purposes; \$869,300 was for residential buildings; \$749,700 was for business buildings, and \$529,100 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during February by provinces was as follows: Quebec, \$1,209,500; Ontario, \$965,900; British Columbia, \$590,300; Nova Scotia, \$158,100; Alberta, \$96,000; Manitoba, \$79,200; New Brunswick, \$35,000; Saskatchewan, 15,300.

### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 260.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, contains the following summary: Economic conditions in Canada showed a slight improvement in January over the preceding month. The chief element in that recovery was the decided strength in government bonds. The yield on four refunding bonds of the Dominion Government averaged 4.55 per cent in January compared with 4.78 per cent in the last month of 1932, and the yield on Ontario Government bonds was 4.75 per cent compared with 4.92 per cent. The decline in high grade

bond yields has a direct bearing on the credit situation in Canada, and the firmness in bond prices since the beginning of the year has consequently been one of the most constructive factors. The level of speculative stock prices was more than maintained in January, the index of 130 common stocks traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges being 51.6 in January compared with 51.3 in December. Weekly indexes for the first part of February disclose reaction but the level is still higher than the low point reached in June, 1932. The marked gain in the stocks of gold mining companies since midsummer 1932 directs attention to an industry operating under favourable conditions. The index of 11 gold stocks was 77.5 in the week of February 9 compared with 48.5, the low point of 1932.

Bank deposits at the end of December, after seasonal adjustment, showed a moderate gain. It is noteworthy that notice deposits were greater on December 31 than on the corresponding date of 1931, while in the meantime current loans have been consistently liquidated.

The improvement in the financial background failed to bring about greater activity in productive enterprise and in many lines a new low point on the present movement was reached. Mineral production declined from the preceding month and the output of foodstuffs was in lesser volume. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, the construction, iron and steel and automobile industries showed moderate gains but levels of operation were decidedly low.

Exports of nickel were 3,079,000 pounds compared with 2,175,000 in December. The exports of fine copper in ore and blister were 1,362,000 pounds compared with 4,336,000 in the preceding month. Lead production showed reduction in December, and zinc spelter exports declined in the month under review. The receipts of gold at the Mint from mines were 253,430 ounces compared with 238,999 in December, but shipments including exports showed a gain less than normal for the season. Silver shipments showed a considerable decline. Asbestos shipments declined less than normal for the season, while bauxite imports for the manufacture of aluminium showed decline.

Flour production showed considerable contraction in the last month for which statistics are available, and the output of oatmeal and rolled oats was in lesser volume. Sugar in the first four weeks of the year was produced in limited quantities, most of the decline being explained by seasonal considerations. Cattle and sheep slaughterings showed a gain in January, while hogs were slaughtered in reduced numbers. Cheese and canned salmon exports dropped off in January even after

seasonal adjustment. Release for consumption of raw leaf tobacco and cigarettes showed gain in January, the latter numbering 310,145,000 compared with 304,614,000. Cigars were withdrawn from bond in lesser volume. Imports of crude rubber showed a gain, the total being 2,663,000 pounds compared with 2,109,000. The output of leather boots and shoes showed decline in December after being well maintained throughout the preceding months of 1932. Imports of raw cotton at 8,765,000 pounds compared with 13,819,000, showed marked decline, while imports of cotton yarn were greater. Wool for further manufacture showed a considerable decline.

The gain in the output of newsprint was less than normal for the season. Exports of wood pulp, planks, boards and shingles showed gain in January after seasonal adjustment, the movement of shingles being 83,718,000 compared with 73,138,000.

Production of steel ingots was 40,766 tons compared with 30,755 and the pig iron output was 29,209 tons compared with 27,031. The activity at Sydney was the main factor in the gain during January. The output of automobiles was 3,358 units compared with 2,139, a slight gain being shown after seasonal adjustment. Production of coke in December was 150,253 tons compared with 142,616 in November. Imports of crude petroleum were 35,085,000 gallons compared with 32,808,000 the index after seasonal adjustment being 86.0 compared with 71.0 in December.

The decline in the output of electric power on an average daily basis was slightly less than normal for the season. The total production was 1,396,658,000 k.w.h. compared with 1,433,159,000.

The index of distribution was 84.3 compared with 86.1 in December. Car loadings and employment in retail and wholesale trade and merchandise imports showed a decline while exports gained after seasonal adjustment. Carloadings numbered 134,432 compared with 152,562 part of the decline being explained by seasonal considerations. The weekly reports in the first part of February reflect a reactionary tendency. The index of employment in trade was 109.4 compared with 119.6 at the first of January, the decline after seasonal adjustment being 1.6 p.c.

*Coal.*—Canadian mines produced 1,023,243 tons of coal in January, a 29.9 per cent decline from the five-year average for the month of 1,458,923 tons. The January output was made up of 565,411 tons of bituminous coal, 54,350 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 403,482 tons of lignite coal.

Alberta mines produced 474,398 tons as compared with 533,481 tons a year ago. Nova



Scotia's output totalled 279,966 tons, a decrease of 24.5 per cent from the January, 1932, total of 370,652 tons. British Columbia's production declined 16.5 per cent to 127,810 tons as compared with the output in the corresponding month of 1932. An increase of 4.3 per cent was recorded in Saskatchewan's production when 115,311 tons were produced as against 110,505 tons a year ago. New Brunswick mines produced 25,758 tons, an advance of 27.0 per cent above the January, 1932 output of 20,282 tons.

Canadian imports of coal amounted to 486,206 tons, a 48.8 per cent falling-off from the January, 1928-1932, average of 950,158 tons. Imports of anthracite coal were recorded at 140,288 tons, consisting of 122,618 tons from the United States and 17,670 tons from Great Britain. Receipts of bituminous coal were made up of 325,915 tons from the United States and 19,615 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal importations consisted of 361 tons cleared through British Columbia ports and 27 tons through Manitoba ports.

Exports of Canadian coal in January totalled 37,971 tons or 40.8 per cent below the average for the month during the past five years of 64,143 tons. Clearances through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports reached a total of 23,842 tons and through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports, 14,129 tons.

Canada's coal supply in January was computed at 1,471,478 tons or 37.2 per cent below the 1928-1932 average for the month of 2,344,938 tons. The January supply included 140,288 tons of anthracite coal, 874,936 tons of bituminous coal, 54,350 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 401,904 tons of lignite coal.

A summary of Canadian trade in January, 1933, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$24,441,133, as compared with \$28,961,212 in the preceding month and with \$34,114,507 in January, 1932. The chief imports in January, 1933, were fibres, textiles and textile products, \$4,739,113; non-metallic minerals and products, \$4,503,840; iron and its products, \$3,654,872.

The merchandise exported from Canada during January 1933, amounted to \$31,561,813 as compared with \$42,615,796 in the preceding month and with \$38,366,699 in January, 1932. The chief exports in January, 1933, were: agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$10,014,551; wood, wood products and paper, \$8,253,934; animals and animal products, \$5,238,305.

## Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during February was almost ten times as great as that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved showing a similar increase, due to the occurrence during the month of strikes involving over six hundred miners, coal and copper, in two localities, and approximately four thousand women's clothing factory workers. The number of strikes and lockouts recorded, however, showed a substantial decline. As compared with February, 1932, when coal miners and clothing workers were on strike in fairly large numbers, while a steep decline is recorded in the number of strikes and lockouts occurring, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred are substantially greater, due also to the strikes of coal miners and clothing workers mentioned above. There were in existence during the month five disputes, involving 4,450 workers and resulting in a time loss of 58,500 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 622 workers and resulting in a time loss of 5,936 working days in January, 1933. In February, 1932, there were on record eighteen disputes, involving 3,360 workers and resulting in a time loss of 10,452 working days. At the end of the month there were four disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts involving approximately 2,000 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off by the unions involved.

## Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at the beginning of February at \$6.70 as compared with \$6.94 for January; \$7.34 for February, 1932; \$9.44 for February, 1931, \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of beef, pork, lard, milk, butter, cheese, rice and granulated sugar were slightly lower. A slight increase occurred in the prices of mutton and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.61 for February as compared with \$15.89 for January; \$17.25 for February, 1932; \$19.78 for February, 1931; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. A decrease in rent was reported from Port Arthur and Fort William.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926, was lower at 63.6 for February as compared with 63.9 for January; 69.2 for February, 1932; 75.5 for February, 1931; 93.9 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one was higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for apples, rolled oats, oatmeal, bread, linseed oil and sugar, which more than offset advances in the prices of grains; the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for steers, calves,

eggs, hides, cured meats and lard which exerted a greater influence than advances in the prices of hogs, lambs, furs and fresh meats. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper groups because of lower prices for wrapping paper, clear shingles and lumber; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for raw silk and jute; the Iron and its Products group, due to decreases in the prices of pig iron and scrap steel; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for gasoline and kerosene; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, owing to decreases in the prices of borax and tartaric acid. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was substantially higher, due mainly to increased quotations for antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc.

### Apprenticeship Council in New Zealand

The New Zealand Parliament has under consideration an Apprenticeship Bill which would establish an Apprenticeship Council and machinery for the control of the conditions of Apprenticeship. A registrar of apprentices (who may not hold any other office in the public service) and district registrars, who may be factory inspectors, are to be appointed. An Apprenticeship Council is to be established consisting of the registrar who is to be chairman, two persons nominated by the Ministry of Labour from the organizations of employers in the industries in which apprentices are employed, and two persons similarly nominated from the organizations of the workers. The Apprenticeship Council is to make orders prescribing the wages, hours and conditions of employment to be incorporated in contracts of apprenticeship, the period of apprenticeship in any industry, the probation period and the minimum age at which a person may begin to serve as an apprentice in such industry. Before making such orders, employers and workers and any other persons concerned

are to be given an opportunity of being heard in respect of the matter.

Apprenticeship committees for any industry may also be appointed, to consist of equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives with such persons (if any) as the Minister may direct or the parties concerned (organizations of employers and workers in the industry) agree on. The qualifications for membership of these Committees and the area of their jurisdiction are prescribed. Apprenticeship Committees may make orders concerning the following matters: cancelling any contract of apprenticeship; prohibiting any employer from employing an apprentice or more than a specified number of apprentices; the transfer of apprentices; requiring employers to give facilities for the apprentice to acquire a proper knowledge of the industry; attendance of the apprentice at technical schools; ordering him to submit to any examination prescribed; withholding any increase of wages; and the exclusion from the apprenticeship term of any period during which wages are withheld.

In the last report of the Department of Education of Manitoba, a school inspector notes a marked raising in the professional standing of teachers in recent years. He states that teachers working under third-class certificates have practically disappeared from Canadian schools and the number of university graduates in the schools is increasing. British Columbia heads Canada with 18.3 per cent of all teachers university graduates; Manitoba comes second with 11.5 per cent, and Ontario third with 9.8 per cent. "The reports from the field," it is stated, "indicate that far too many school boards have no realization of the value to the school

in retaining the services of the same teacher over a period of years. They appear to feel that they have faithfully discharged their duties towards the children as long as they provide a teacher, and their chief concern is to secure one at the lowest possible salary. The trend of salaries has been downward, but the price charged the teachers for board and lodging in the rural districts was not reduced in proportion, indeed, in most cases there was no reduction at all. We seem still to be living in an era of high prices for farm produce in so far as boarding the teachers is concerned."



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of February reports were received in the Department of Labour from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, and (2) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

### Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received by the Minister of Labour on March 2 from the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) to deal with a dispute growing out of a proposed wage reduction applicable to locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers. The railway companies had noti-

fied the employees on January 28, 1933, that, effective March 3, they intended or desired to reduce wages 20 per cent below the basic rates of pay specified in the agreements with these classes of employees which were in effect prior to December 1, 1931, that is to say, another lowering of wages by 10 per cent in addition to the 10 per cent deduction which was in effect during the past year by agreement between the railways and the employees. The employees opposed the 20 per cent reduction from the basic rates of pay.

The application states that approximately 24,000 employees are directly affected or likely to be affected by the dispute.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on March 9 and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the companies' recommendation, Mr. George C. McDonald, C.A., of Montreal; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto. Messrs. McDonald and O'Connor have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for a third member, who will be chairman of the Board.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian National Railways and Employees being Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire- men and Enginemen.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established during December to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees regarding the perpetuation and application of the rule governing "regulation of mileage," including conditions under which demoted engineers may take and hold positions of firemen, presented a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour on February 22. The application for the establishment of a Board in this matter had been made by employees of the Canadian National Railways who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Although not a party to the application, representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gave evidence before the Board and took part in the negotiations conducted by the Board. The Board was successful in assisting the parties to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute and its report was accompanied by two signed agreements, one between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Engineers, and the other between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The Board was composed as follows: the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Courtney Kingstone, of Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. F. Curzon Dobell, advocate, of Montreal, P.Q., and W. F. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston, Ont., nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*

To the Honourable W. A. GORDON,  
Minister of Labour.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under date of December 8, 1932, for the investigation of the dis-

pute above mentioned respectfully sets forth as follows:—

The dispute referred to this Board is stated in the application of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to be failure to reach an agreement with the Management on the perpetuation and application of rules governing "Representation" and the "Regulation of Mileage," including conditions under which demoted engineers may take and hold positions of firemen.

Satisfactory agreement on the question of the rule governing "Representation" having been reached by the parties before the establishment of the Board, this matter was by consent withdrawn from the application and the "Mileage Regulations" only were investigated by the Board.

In general terms, the contention of the firemen was that the company had permitted the introduction into its schedules with the engineers of certain clauses which violated or conflicted with its agreement with the firemen as contained in the Joint Schedule between the Railway Company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen executed under date of November 6, 1925, and the purpose of their application, with which mileage regulations recommended by them were submitted, was in brief to request the removal of such conflicting clauses from the Engineers' Schedules and the reinstatement as to both Engineers and firemen of the regulations contained in the above Joint Schedule.

The Railway Company asserted that execution of the Engineers' Schedules now complained of by the firemen had been delayed until the objections made thereto by the firemen had been heard and considered, and in fact until Boards of Conciliation established on the application of the engineers had recommended the adoption by the two principal railway systems in Canada of the provisions which the Engineers' Schedules now contain. The company further stated that it was not itself concerned in the outcome of the present dispute, but would be willing to put into effect any mileage regulations agreed upon by the two brotherhoods *inter se*.

The differences in question become apparent from a comparison of Article 39 of the Joint Schedule of November 6, 1925, with Article 39 of the Engineers' Schedule for Eastern Lines dated August 30, 1929, but in order to present a clear view of their purport some historical resume is necessary.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen made an agreement in 1913 (known as the Chicago Agreement) covering

*inter alia* mileage limitations and the rules included in this agreement were adopted by the Railway Company for inclusion in the Joint Schedules made from 1913 to 1927 when the agreement was abrogated by the engineers. In 1928 representatives of the two organizations reached a tentative compromise (sometimes called the Cleveland Agreement), subject to ratification by the members of each. This was in fact ratified by the firemen, but not by the engineers. The engineers continued to press the two Canadian railways to change the mileage regulations to meet their views and the railways refused to do so on account of the opposition of the firemen.

The engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and having obtained a favourable decision from this Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1928, page 1327) were able to cause the adoption by the company of the mileage regulations proposed by them. The firemen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company then applied for and obtained a Board of Conciliation and Investigation whose decision (See LABOUR GAZETTE, 1929, page 128) was that the dispute was primarily between two classes of employees, and not between employer and employee, and accordingly did not constitute a matter contemplated by the provisions of the Act under which the Board was constituted.

The engineers of the Canadian National Railways also applied to the Department of Labour and obtained from a Board of Conciliation and Investigation a decision (See LABOUR GAZETTE, 1929, page 858) recommending the adoption of the same mileage regulations as had been made effective on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The firemen of the Canadian National Railways also applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which decided by a majority that the principles of the Cleveland Agreement would be a fair settlement of the dispute and recommended their adoption. The decisions of the two Boards which dealt with the engineers' applications conceded to them the right to prescribe what mileage men employed as engineers should make when so employed. The Canadian National Railways subsequently carried out the recommendation made to it by the Board established on the application of its engineers and executed with its engineers schedules containing the same mileage regulations as were already in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In case of each of the Boards above mentioned the railways asserted that the dispute was essentially one between the engineers and the firemen and that the railways themselves,



not being affected in a monetary way, were only concerned as employers anxious to see harmony prevail between the two classes of employees.

The Joint Schedules effective during the continuance of the agreement which existed between the engineers and the firemen from 1913 to 1927 provided mileage regulations which ceased to have effect upon the abrogation of the agreement by the engineers on October 1, 1927, and were replaced qua engineers by the regulations submitted by them and approved by the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation above mentioned. Comparison of the old regulations with the new shows the changes effected. In each case the intention was to provide a stated minimum and maximum number of miles per month for regular engineers and that excess work should be performed by spare engineers who should also be regulated between a certain minimum and maximum. It was laid down that when the mileage earned by engineers in any of the specified classes of service fell below a stated minimum, reductions might be made in the number of engineers employed in that class and that those so laid off (i.e., the junior engineers) might then take firing jobs. Conversely, when business improved so that the mileage earned by the engineers in any of the specified classes increased to a stated average, additions would be made to the number of engineers employed in any such class by promotion of the necessary number of those who were then holding firing jobs. Such adjustments, involving the demotion of engineers to firing jobs and their subsequent repromotion therefrom, are thus based on the amount of mileage earned by engineers, but any change in the mileage regulations naturally affects not only the engineers but the firemen in that every increase in the number of engineers employed lays open vacancies for additional firemen and that every reduction in the number of engineers employed results in unemployment for firemen.

Regulations in the Joint Schedule dated November 6, 1925, provided that no reduction of engineers should be made as long as those in extra passenger service were averaging 4,000 miles per month, in other unassigned services paying freight rates 3,200 miles per month, and on the road extra list 2,400 miles per month, whereas the Engineers' Schedules now in force changed these figures to 4,000, 3,200, and 3,200 miles respectively. Again the regulations of November 6, 1925, provided that demoted engineers should be returned to service as engineers as soon as those in extra passenger service were averaging 4,800 miles per month, in other unassigned service paying freight rates

3,500 miles per month and in road extra service 3,100 miles per month, whereas the present Engineers' Schedules provide for 4,800, 3,800, and 3,800 miles respectively. It will be seen that the change caused an increase of 800 miles in the minimum and of 700 miles in the maximum mileage figures of the spare engineers.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, although not a party to the dispute, appeared before the Board and contended that the new regulations were fair, that any regulations affecting engineers were within its own exclusive jurisdiction, that the effect of a provision, known as the recapture clause, introduced into all Engineers' Schedules after the termination of the Joint Schedule of November 6, 1925, was to afford the firemen even greater protection against excessive mileages being made by engineers than they had had under the Joint Schedule (e.g., Engineers' Schedule, Western Region, Article 29H, 2nd paragraph) and that, by voluntarily reducing during the present period of unemployment the stipulated maximums permitted to them under their schedules, the engineers had given evidence of their good faith and of their intention to accord the most generous treatment possible to the firemen.

It will be appreciated from the facts above set forth that the Board was in no doubt from the outset but that any settlement of the dispute between the firemen and the Railway Company must be predicated upon and preceded by a settlement between the two Brotherhoods themselves, or between each of them and the Railway Company. After hearing the evidence offered by the applicants, the Railway Company and the engineers, the Board concentrated all its efforts upon an attempt to effect such a settlement and received from the outset the utmost assistance and co-operation from the representatives of all three interests. Each Brotherhood through its representatives showed itself willing to respond generously to appeals made by members of the Board, unequivocal concessions were made by each side and eventually a mutually satisfactory arrangement was arrived at by each Brotherhood with the Railway Company.

It was clearly understood throughout the negotiations which took place between the members of the Board and the representatives of the two Brotherhoods that any concessions made would in future be recognized as having been made with the object, during the present period of economic depression, of decreasing unemployment, of removing causes of friction between classes of men the conditions of whose employment require

their close association, and of furthering the public interest by assisting the harmonious operation of a publicly owned railway. The undoubted and unquestioned right of each Brotherhood to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for its own members is not to be considered as surrendered or prejudiced in any way by the present modification of certain of the mileage regulations, and the representatives of both Brotherhoods were assured by the Board that nothing contained in the working agreements now concluded between each of them and the Railway Company would at any time in the future be construed to estop them from fully and effectually maintaining any position which would have been open to them, or either of them if such working agreements had not been executed.

Copies of the agreements reached between the Railway Company and each of the Brotherhoods are attached to this report. They provide in substance as follows:—

1. The engineers will permit the amendment of their schedules with the company to provide that when from any cause it becomes necessary to reduce the engineers on engineers' working lists no reductions will be made on road extra lists when the engineers on such lists are averaging the equivalent of 2,700 miles per month.

2. The rule at present in effect on the Western Region and part of the Central Region of the Canadian National Railways, which may be summarized as the demoted engineers' home station firing rule, (as contained in Article 28 of the Engineers' Schedule for the Western Region), will be extended to the Atlantic Region and the remaining parts of the Central Region and will thus be made uniform throughout the system.

3. Any temporary mileage reductions agreed upon by either of the Brotherhoods on account of unemployment, or other peculiar conditions, will in future be reported to the Company which will co-operate in enforcing their observance.

4. The Company will arrange that locomotive foremen will give to local chairmen of the Brotherhoods a record of mileage made by enginemen in order that demotions and promotions can be verified as having been regularly made in accordance with the regulations.

It should be mentioned that it was suggested to the Board during the hearing that a request should be made to the Railway Company to consider the establishment of something in the nature of a guarantee on

certain branch lines where the service is infrequent. The Company's attitude was that this was a matter to be considered when rates of pay were under discussion rather than before the present Board. The Board accordingly referred this question to the representatives of the Company for their sympathetic consideration.

It was stated to the Board that there obtains a custom or unwritten law among railwaymen to the effect that, in the absence of any peculiar unforeseen circumstances requiring its earlier amendment, any agreement entered into between a Railway Company and its employees, or any class of its employees, shall be permitted to continue in operation for at least one year from its date, although expressed to be terminable at any time upon thirty days' notice from one party to the other.

The Board therefore has much pleasure in reporting that the working agreements made on February 3, 1933, between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen respectively constitute a settlement of the dispute submitted to it for investigation.

In conclusion the Board extends its congratulations and expresses its gratitude to the representatives of the two Brotherhoods who appeared before it, and through them to the individual members of the Brotherhoods, for the spirit of friendliness and good-will manifested during the course of the hearing and for the willingness uniformly displayed to submit to personal sacrifices for the benefit of their fellow employees and for the general advantage of the country and its citizens. The Board wishes the public at large to know that in the hard times through which Canada is now passing men representing these two big Brotherhoods have not only eschewed the bitter feelings which would have been engendered if a settlement had not been reached but have made such sacrifices as they can in the public interest in order that the business of the national railway may be carried on with as little friction as possible. The Board also expresses its obligation to the representatives of the Canadian National Railways for their patient and valuable efforts in assisting the Board to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute referred to it for investigation and conciliation.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. COURTNEY KINGSTONE,  
Chairman,

(Sgd.) W. F. NICKLE,  
(Sgd.) F. CURZON DOBELL.

Ottawa, February 17, 1933.



*Copy*

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into at the City of Montreal on the 3rd day of February, 1933, between Canadian National Railways (hereinafter called the "Company"), and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (hereinafter called the "Engineers").

1. Atlantic, Central and Western Region Schedules governing the service of locomotive Engineers with the Company will be amended to provide that when from any cause it becomes necessary to reduce the engineers on Engineers' Working lists no reductions will be made on road extra lists when the Engineers on such lists are averaging the equivalent of 2,700 miles per month.

2. Atlantic and Central Region Schedules will be amended, wherever necessary, to provide as follows:—

When engineers are moved by order of the Company the senior demoted engineers on the seniority district will be used and will be returned to their home station when the Company's service will permit their release.

Demoted engineers may go firing at their home stations unless it can be shown that an engineer their junior has been running at another home station for twelve (12) consecutive months.

An engineer having to move under this rule will be permitted to return to his home station when he stands for work on the engineers' list at that station.

NOTE.—No payment for deadheading will be made under the application of this Rule.

3. Any temporary mileage reductions agreed upon shall be evidenced to the Company by letter or other signed document executed by an authorized official of the Brotherhood concerned, to the end that the Company may co-operate in seeing that reduced mileage limits are observed.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents as of the day, month and year first hereinabove written.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

(Sgd.) S. J. HUNGERFORD,  
per A. J. Hills.

## BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

(Sgd.) R. H. COBB,  
Asst. Grand Chief Engineer.

(Sgd.) H. B. CHASE,  
General Chairman Western Region.

(Sgd.) THOS. B. SKELLY,  
General Chairman Central Region.

(Sgd.) J. E. MITCHELL,  
General Chairman Atlantic Region.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into at the City of Montreal on the 3rd day of February, 1933, between Canadian National Railways (hereinafter called the "Company") and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (hereinafter called the "Firemen").

Whereas an Agreement has been reached between the Company and the Brotherhood of

Locomotive Engineers providing that when from any cause it becomes necessary to reduce the number of engineers on the Engineers' working lists, no reductions will be made on road extra lists when the engineers on such lists are averaging the equivalent of 2,700 miles per month;

Now, therefore, this Agreement witnesseth:

The Firemen's Schedules which have been open for sometime for revision and consolidation and on which understandings have been reached prior to this date on all points except certain of the mileage regulations, with particular regard to the conditions under which demoted engineers may go back firing shall be completed between the parties hereto upon the following bases:—

(a) When engineers are moved by order of the Company the senior demoted engineers on the seniority district will be used and will be returned to their home station when the Company's service will permit their release.

Demoted engineers may go firing at their home stations unless it can be shown that an engineer their junior has been running at another home station for twelve (12) consecutive months.

An engineer having to move under this rule will be permitted to return to his home station when he stands for work on the engineers' list at that station.

NOTE.—No payment for deadheading will be made under the application of this rule.

(b) Any temporary mileage reductions agreed upon shall be evidenced to the Company by letter or other signed document executed by an authorized official of the Brotherhood concerned, to the end that the Company may co-operate in seeing that reduced mileage limits are observed.

(c) The Company will arrange that locomotive foremen will give to local chairmen of the Brotherhoods a record of mileage made by enginemen in order that demotions and promotions can be verified as having been made in accordance with the schedule provisions.

In witness whereof the parties have executed these presents as of the day, month and year first hereinabove written.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

(Sgd.) S. J. HUNGERFORD,  
per A. J. Hills.

## BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN

(Sgd.) H. H. LYNCH,  
Vice-President.

(Sgd.) T. M. SPOONER,  
General Chairman Western Region.

(Sgd.) W. G. GRAHAM,  
General Chairman Central Region.

(Sgd.) R. E. LINDEN,  
General Chairman Atlantic Region.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between Winnipeg Electric Company and its Conductors, Motormen and Busmen

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on February 27 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being conductors, motormen and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. The dispute related to a wage reduction which the Winnipeg Electric Company contemplated putting into effect in the case of operators holding runs on certain routes of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, operated by the Winnipeg Electric Company. The Board stated in its report that an amicable settlement of the dispute had been reached by the contending parties. The agreement provided that wages of the operators on the suburban routes in question would be continued at the rates in effect prior to the submission of the application for a Board.

The personnel of the Board was as follows: the Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

The text of the report follows:—

### Report of Board

*IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, and Certain of its Employees, being Motormen, Conductors and Busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees Unit, O.B.U.*

Law Courts Building,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
25th February, 1933.

To the Honourable MINISTER OF LABOUR,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on the 10th day of January, 1933, under the above mentioned Act to deal with the above dispute has now completed its task and begs leave to submit herewith its unanimous report.

The members of the Board comprised Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and Mr. Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg (who were appointed on the recommendation of the employers and of the employees respectively) and the Honourable Mr. Justice Dysart, also of Winnipeg, who was appointed by you on the 18th day of January, 1933, as third member and Chairman

after Mr. Leech and Mr. Meikle had failed to agree upon a Chairman.

The first meeting of the Board was held on Saturday, January 21st, for the purpose of preliminary organization and discussion. The possibility of conciliation was then canvassed. The next meeting was devoted exclusively to an attempt to secure settlement, and at a third meeting the representatives of the disputing parties declared definitely that further attempts at conciliation were useless.

The representatives at that and subsequent public sessions were as follows:

For the employers—Messrs. C. H. Dahl, L. Palk and R. R. Knox:

For the employees—Messrs. A. Hume, R. B. Russell and E. Armstrong:

Mr. Thomas Moore was sworn in as registrar of the commission and acted as reporter and secretary.

Throughout the sittings a spirit of courtesy and good feeling characterized the proceedings, and whilst the opposing sides contended with determination and vigour, they nevertheless adhered scrupulously to their professed desire to deal with the matter on purely business and legal grounds.

The contention of the employees briefly stated was that the Winnipeg Electric Company virtually owns as well as operates the suburban line in respect of which the dispute in question arose, and as such owner and operator is compellable to treat with these men respecting their rates of wages. They denied a separate independent corporate existence of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company and contended even if such existence were established the Company was in any event entirely owned and controlled by the Winnipeg Electric Company.

The position taken by the employers was that the Suburban Rapid Transit Company was and is an independent corporation which not only owns the line in question but has the right to operate it subject to termination of the present arrangement existing between that Company and the Winnipeg Company, which arrangement is terminable at will.

Early in the proceedings it became apparent that the enquiry could not be completed without a careful examination into what was after all the underlying fundamental issue involved, namely, whether or not the Suburban Rapid Transit Company had a separate independent existence. With this end in view evidence was called and, after some delays occasioned by the difficulty of locating old records and documents, the hearings were pressed on with such expedition as suited the convenience of all



parties. In the end a large number of documents and records were produced and filed,—in all seventy-two exhibits. These documents had to do with the organization, constitution, contracts, dealing with the said Suburban Rapid Transit Company. Before the evidence was entirely completed, however, further sittings became unnecessary, but it is to be noted that the employer and especially the employees had intimated that several witnesses would be called.

Several meetings were held devoted exclusively to the examination of the records and exhibits. This work consumed considerable time, and from these exhibits it appeared that the Suburban Rapid Transit Company had been incorporated by Acts of the Manitoba Legislature and had, by agreements confirmed by the Legislature in 1903, become the owner of the line and franchises involved. The actual organization of the Company, however, according to the records submitted, were sharply questioned, and with a view of meeting this particular issue the Board requested that the matter be argued by competent counsel. The recommendation was agreed to by both sides, but this also became unnecessary by virtue of settlement hereinafter referred to.

At the last public meeting representatives of the contending parties stated that they had reached a settlement and a memorandum thereof was submitted by the employer's

representatives with the full concurrence of the employees' representatives. That document is as follows:—

"An understanding has been reached between the parties with reference to the dispute before the Board and it has been agreed that there is no necessity for the Board functioning further.

"It has been agreed that without determining the question before the Board the parties will be restored to the position they were in before the application was made."

This settlement renders it unnecessary for the Board to proceed further with its work, and we are therefore glad to report the conclusion of our enquiry and the settlement thus amicably reached.

The Board, however, feels constrained to say although they did not directly effect the settlement in question, they are satisfied that their attitude towards conciliation, and the enquiry itself so far as it had proceeded, had much to do in bringing the parties into final agreement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,

Chairman of the Board.

(Sgd.) ERNEST T. LEECH,

Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) ALLAN MEIKLE,

Member of the Board.

February 24, 1933.

## ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

THE following reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the provisions of the Alberta Labour Disputes Act were published in the *Alberta Gazette*, February 28, 1933. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1926, page 447; June, 1928, page 582. A previous report (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 392) dealt with a dispute between the City of Calgary and Local Union No. 255, International Association of Fire Fighters. In the two following cases the city had proposed a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the employees concerned, inclusive of a reduction of 4 per cent that had been made last year. The agreements between the employees and the city were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 452.

### Board of Conciliation Appointed to Inquire into a Dispute Between the City of Calgary and the Calgary Police Protective Union No. 6.

The Board has given consideration to all the factors connected with the dispute, and has heard representations on behalf of the city and the union, and has come to the conclusion that

it is necessary that a reduction in wages should be made. The system adopted by the Calgary School Board, as evidenced in the statement filed with this Board, shows that in connection with employees of the School Board, a sliding scale has been established. The system appeals to this Board as a basis of a fair and equitable adjustment. The Board feels that it is not the amount cut from a man's salary which is all important, but the amount which remains to him after the cut is equally important, and this was a factor in influencing the Board in adopting the graduated scale; accordingly, the following is the finding of the Board in connection with the wage reductions:—

A reduction of five per cent should be made in the wages of police officers earning \$130 a month and less;

A reduction of six per cent should be made in the wages of police officers earning more than \$130 a month and not more than \$140 a month;

A reduction of seven per cent should be made in the wages of police officers earning more than \$140 a month and not more than \$150 a month; and

A reduction of eight per cent should be made in the wages of police officers earning over \$150 a month.

These rates are intended to apply for the year 1933.

(Sgd.) H. W. LUNNEY

(Chairman).

(Sgd.) S. S. SAVAGE.

(Sgd.) FRED J. WHITE.

### Board of Conciliation Appointed to Inquire into a Dispute Between the City of Calgary and the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local Union No. 255.

The Board has given consideration to all the factors connected with the dispute, and has heard representations on behalf of the city and the local union, and has come to the conclusion that it is necessary that a reduction in wages should be made. The system adopted by the Calgary School Board, as evidenced in the statement filed with this Board, shows that in connection with employees of the School Board, a sliding scale has been established. The system appeals to this Board as a basis of a fair and equitable adjustment. The Board feels that it is not the amount cut from a man's salary which is all important, but the amount which remains to him after the cut is equally important, and

this was a factor in influencing the Board in adopting the graduated scale; accordingly, the following is the finding of the Board in connection with the wage reductions:—

A reduction of five per cent in the case of men earning \$125 a month and less;

A reduction of six per cent in the case of men earning more than \$125 a month and not more than \$140 a month;

A reduction of seven per cent in the case of men earning more than \$140 a month and not more than \$150 a month;

A reduction of eight per cent for all those earning more than \$150 a month.

These rates are intended to apply for the year 1933.

(Sgd.) H. W. LUNNEY  
(Chairman).

(Sgd.) S. S. SAVAGE.

(Sgd.) FRED J. WHITE.

### Delegation of Unemployed Railwaymen Interview Dominion Government

A delegation representing unemployed railway men in Canada, being present and former members of the International Brotherhoods, waited upon the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, and other members of the Dominion Government at Ottawa on February 27. Mr. I. E. Weldon, K.C., of Toronto, was present on behalf of the unemployed railwaymen. The delegation claimed that the present situation in the railway industry constituted a "national emergency" and suggested that the Minister of Labour should appoint a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the situation. After a reference to the depressed condition of industry in general the delegation dealt with the conditions of the former employees of the railways. They alleged that approximately half the railwaymen in the running trades in Canada were working overtime, while the other half, or

about 20,000 men, were out of work. To remedy this condition, and to spread existing employment, they asked that, during the period of depression only, the men now employed be placed on short time, on the basis 2,000 miles per month in freight service and its equivalent in passenger service (100 miles constituting a day's work). They claimed that if this reduction in working time were effected the results would be: (1) that about 90 per cent of the firemen and enginemen now unemployed, and a corresponding proportion of conductors and brakemen, would go back to work; (2) some \$6,000,000 would be saved in relief expenditures; (3) temporary jobs now filled by railwaymen would be thrown open to other unemployed men.

The delegation was informed that careful consideration would be given to the case of the unemployed railwaymen.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Feb. 1933....	5	4,450	58,500
*Jan. 1933....	8	622	5,936
Feb. 1932....	18	3,630	10,452

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded as having occurred in February is smaller than that for January, 1933, although the number of workers involved is almost seven times as

are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.



large and the time loss incurred ten times as great as that recorded during the previous month; the substantial increase in the latter items being due to the occurrence during February of strikes involving over six hundred coal and copper miners and four thousand women's clothing factory workers with a resulting large time loss. As compared with February, 1932, while a steep decline is recorded in the number of strikes and lockouts occurring, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred are substantially greater, due also to the strikes of coal miners and clothing workers mentioned above.

Information as to one dispute involving twenty-five workers, which commenced on January 23, 1933, was not received in the Department in time for inclusion in the February issue of *LABOUR GAZETTE*, but is now recorded as carried over from January, being unterminated at the end of that month. Four disputes commenced during February. Of these five disputes, one terminated during the month, a compromise settlement being reached. At the end of February, therefore, there were in progress four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Medicine Hat, Alta., copper miners, etc., Anyox, B.C., women's clothing factory workers, (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont., and women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: photo-engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers, and lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer. The dispute involving shoe factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, commencing December 9, 1932, and carried in this list during January and February, 1933, was called off by the union on February 5. The strike of men's clothing factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, commencing January 3, 1933, and that of women's clothing factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, commencing January 4, 1933, added

to this list last month, are considered to have lapsed by the end of February and have consequently been removed from the list.

A dispute involving coal miners in one colliery at Princeton, B.C., since the end of November, 1932, the workers seeking to secure a wage increase and recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, was recorded in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February as lapsed on January 12, 1933, the mine being closed. Work was resumed on February 7, an agreement having been reached between the company and a committee of employees providing for increases in wages of from \$3.60 per day to \$4.00 for labourers, and from \$4.50 per day for miners on day work to \$4.60, and recognition of a committee of employees to deal with disputes and working conditions. The terms of the agreement are given in a special article elsewhere in this issue.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.**—This dispute, not reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, commenced on January 23, 1933, when twenty-five coal miners employed in one colliery ceased work as a result of a wage reduction. The representatives of the strikers reported the reduction to be from \$3.50 per day to \$3.03 for day men and from 60 cents per short ton to 60 cents per long ton for contract miners. The employer, however, reported that the wages were between \$3.50 and \$5.50 per eight-hour day and the reduction was seven and one-half per cent, and that the number employed had been reduced. The strikers also complained about unsatisfactory working conditions, transportation to the mine, screens and non-payment for track-laying. An attempt was made to re-open the colliery with workers from the district and the strikers were said to have forcibly prevented the new miners from entering the premises, four of the strikers being arrested for assault. Negotiations between the parties did not result in a settlement, and the employer did not succeed in replacing the strikers, and the strike was, therefore, unterminated at the end of the month.

**COPPER MINERS AND SMELTER WORKERS, ANYOX, B.C.**—On February 1, 1933, some of the employees in the mines, smelter, coke ovens and shops of one company operating at Anyox, B.C., ceased work, demanding in-

creases in wages of 50 cents per day and a twenty per cent decrease in rates for board and rent. Recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was also demanded, and certain improvements in conditions. About eight hundred men were reported to have been employed, of whom about four hundred were reported to be members of the union and to have ceased work, the others being indirectly affected as the establishment was closed on February 3. The wage scale had been reduced fifty cents per day of eight hours on July 1, 1932, and twice previously within a year. The rates for labourers were \$2.40-\$2.60 per day, muckers \$2.75 per day and miners \$3.25 per day. It is stated that the employees seriously objected to the failure of the company to reduce the rates for board, \$1.10 per day, and the rentals for rooms and houses, also that a recent order that single men should board only in the company boarding houses, and that employees buy all goods in the company stores, was the immediate cause of the strike. It also appears that the local union had been in process of organization since the first wage reduction. The employer stated that the establishment had been

operated at a loss owing to the low price of copper, and that it would be closed permanently if the dispute were prolonged. In a clash between strikers and police on February 3, as a result of picketing by large numbers, several of the police and strikers were injured, and removed to the hospital. A number of the strikers were arrested, and subsequently several of these were committed for trial later at Prince Rupert on charges of assault. About the middle of the month operations were resumed on a small scale by those hitherto indirectly affected and new employees arriving from other localities. A large number of the strikers, being expelled from company property, are reported to have left the locality and picketed the docks at Prince Rupert and Vancouver from which men were leaving to work at Anyox. Clashes with the police occurred at these points also. The company announced a reduction of ten cents per day in the rate for board and a reduction in rentals. At the end of the month operations were being resumed extensively.

COAL MINERS, RIVER HEBERT, N.S.—Coal miners numbering two hundred and twenty-five employed by one company operating two

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to February, 1933.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Medicine Hat, Alta.....	25	600	Commenced Jan. 23, 1933; against reduction in wages; untermintated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During February, 1933.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Copper miners and smelter workers, Anyox, B.C.....	400	9,500	Commenced February 1, 1933; for increase in wages and decrease in board and rent; untermintated.
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.....	225	5,400	Commenced Feb. 3, 1933; for equal division of work; terminated Feb. 25, 1933; compromise.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Women's clothing factory workers, (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.....	2,000	25,000	Commenced Feb. 7, 1933; for agreement with 40-hour week and partial restoration of wage decreases; untermintated.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.....	1,800	18,000	Commenced Feb. 16, 1933; for new agreements, enforcement of existing agreement being unsatisfactory; untermintated.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



collieries at River Hebert, N.S., on February 3, 1933, ceased work, demanding equal division of employment among the miners in the two collieries. The miners alleged that the terms of settlement of a previous dispute had not been carried out satisfactorily. Negotiations between the parties were carried on with the assistance of the Secretary of Labour for the province of Nova Scotia, and finally, on February 25, 1933, it was arranged that twenty-five of the miners from one colliery would be transferred to the staff of the other and the first colliery would be leased with its equipment to a co-operative company financed by the residents of the district and worked by the remaining miners. Work was resumed on February 27.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Approximately 2,000 cloak and suit factory workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ceased work on February 7, 1933, demanding a forty hour week, the partial restoration of wage cuts instituted by the employers, and to have May 1 as a holiday. An agreement between the employers' association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in effect from February 7, 1930, to February 6, 1931, had not been renewed (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 580). The establishments affected were picketed by the union, and police protection was secured for those remaining at work. Both parties claimed certain of their members had been injured in connection with picketing but no arrests were reported. From time to time individual firms signed agreements with the union providing for the forty hour week and certain changes in wages, none, however, agree-

ing to the clause as to May 1, several employers making an issue of this point. By the end of the month fifty of the fifty-six establishments affected had resumed work with full staffs but the strike against the others was still in progress. The agreement is noted elsewhere in this issue.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—On February 16, 1933, some 1,800 cloak and suit factory workers employed in approximately sixty-five establishments in Montreal ceased work, demanding new agreements between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the employers. In 1932 the clothing manufacturers had signed an agreement with this union to run for two years (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 611). Disputes had arisen as to alleged violations of the agreement and failure to settle these under its provisions. Negotiations were carried on between the parties concerned, but the employers refused to agree to the forty-hour week or to inaugurate unemployment insurance, in accordance with two clauses of the agreement proposed by the union. Clashes between the strikers and workers remaining in the shops occurred, but no arrests were reported. From time to time individual firms signed separate agreements with the union, providing for a rate of \$1.10 per hour for operators, pressers and cutters, 65 cents per hour for finishers, and \$35 per week for tailors. Adjustments in piece-rates were also made, while the union agreed to drop the forty-hour week and unemployment insurance clauses. At the end of the month several of the larger establishments were still involved in the strike. The agreement is noted elsewhere in this issue.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the vari-

ous countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January was 26, and 7 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 33 disputes in progress during the month, involving 22,800 workers with a time loss of 115,000 working days for the month.

Of the 26 disputes beginning in January, 5 were over proposed reductions in wages, 8 over other wages questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on questions of working arrangements and 2 on other questions.

Settlements were reached in 24 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers, and 11 ended in compromises; in one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

About 1,200 coal miners near Sunderland were on strike from October 10, 1932, to January 27, 1933, over the question of determining by lot the order of the re-engagement of unemployed workers. Work was resumed on employers' terms and the matter in dispute was later to be negotiated.

No settlement has been reported of the strike of railway employees in Northern Ireland against a further wage reduction of approximately 6 per cent (in addition to the 4 per cent made in 1932), which began January 31 and was reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Disorders occurred several times when trains were operated by volunteer workers. The dispute extended to the Irish Free State as noted below.

### Irish Free State

The strike of railway employees in Northern Ireland extended to lines of the same company in the Irish Free State, involving about 2,000 workers from January 31.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 23 and 28 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 4,007. The time loss for the month was 90,869 working days.

A strike of employees of a company manufacturing automobile bodies at Detroit, Michigan, was reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A strike in the body plant of another automobile plant also at Detroit was reported to have involved 3,000 workers between February 7 and February 13; in addition 6,000 other employees of the company were indirectly affected.

## REVISED REGULATIONS ISSUED BY ALBERTA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued, under authority of the Workmen's Compensation Act, revised regulations which were published in the *Alberta Gazette*, January 31, 1933, and became effective thirty days thereafter, superseding former regulations except where otherwise provided. The principal requirements set forth in the new regulations are summarized below.

Regulations 1 and 2 deal respectively with the repeal of previous regulations and the definition of terms. Regulation 3 requires employers to keep accounts.

Regulation No. 4 deals with assessments and requires an employer to furnish the Board with an estimate of his payroll for the current year and also to notify the Board of any marked increase or decrease. Where he carries on more than one industry a separate report must be made for each. Assessments are to be made upon the gross earnings without any deduction except that provided in the Act for any portion of earnings of a workman in excess of \$2,000. Workmen not receiving a fixed remuneration are to be included at a rate of not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$780 per annum.

Regulations 5-7, inclusive, deal with medical services. Where no plan for medical aid has been approved by the Board, the Board's scale of fees is applicable. Fees for medical aid furnished under the Act may not, however, be more than would be a reasonable charge if the workman himself were paying the same. Hospitals must report to the Board within

twenty-four hours the admission of injured workmen and employers must send quarterly medical aid reports accompanied by a remittance of any amount due. Payment will not be made by the Board covering an operation or treatment which it has not previously authorized, unless there is satisfactory proof of extreme emergency, in which case the physician must notify the Board within twenty-four hours.

Regulation 8 provides that where a workman is employed for purposes other than his employer's trade or business, his wages shall be included on the payroll if his work, if carried on apart from the industry, would come within some other industry within the scope of the Act.

Regulation 9 excludes the following trades and businesses except when carried on in conjunction with an industry otherwise within the Act or when application to be brought in has been approved by the Board: Aeroplanes (including the operation of aerodromes, etc.); automobile schools; commercial travellers representing an industry without the province; dairy farms; operation of "automatic, self-operating" type of freight and passenger elevators; feed chopping mills; production of moving pictures; fire insurance companies; janitors; lightning rod business; mail contractors; motor transportation; photographers; operation of portable saw mills; cutting or manufacture of railway ties, etc.; sawmills and coal mines where labour is paid for other-



wise than in cash; service stations; stock yards; and the sale of used cars.

Regulation 10 provides that employers or members of their families brought within the scope of the Act shall be assessed on a basis of not less than \$1,200, nor more than \$2,000 per annum.

Regulation 11 embodies the old regulations 14 and 15 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, p. 974) and a revision of regulation 19 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, p. 671), with the addition of boarding houses and automobile salesmen. Also included in regulation 11 are two new paragraphs, (c) and (e), as follows:—

(c) Creameries shall include dairies, but no creamery or dairy shall be deemed to be such within the meaning of the Act, except those that purchase milk and cream or either or both and mechanically treat and bottle and thereafter sell the same, by daily distribution by horse or motor vehicles; and provided that such industry shall not in any event include dairy farms.

(e) It is hereby declared that the industry of fishing shall include the care, preparation and packing of fish, as well as the operation of the boats, vessels and other craft used in the catching or collecting of same; also the operation of storage and ice-house plants and premises used for or in connection with the care, preparation, storage or packing of fish so caught; as well as the transportation to and from such plants and premises; but shall not include or apply to persons engaged in the catching of fish disposed of, or for the purpose of disposing of them, to others engaged in the industry of fishing as herein defined.

Regulation 12 defines the business of teaming or cartage to include trucking and the hauling for hire by means of any vehicle of any commodity or material, but excludes it from the operation of the Act except where it consists of a regularly established business employing two or more workmen; where it is conducted in conjunction with some other industry to which the Act applies; or where a teamster or driver furnishes the team, conveyance, etc., in the driving of which he is employed and the relationship of master and servant exists between him and his employer. Where remuneration paid a teamster includes payment for the team, one-half the amount may be deducted as payment for the team, subject to adjustments in special cases, but for purposes of assessment the wages of the teamster shall not be deemed to be less than \$2.50 per day. If the employee drives his own motor truck and is paid on a cubic yard-mile or hourly or daily basis, his wage shall be deemed to be \$3.75 per day.

Regulation No. 13 reads as follows:—

Where in any calendar year the amount chargeable to the account of any employer is in excess of a sum equal to the amount of the ordinary assessment against such employer for the current calendar year increased by five per centum, the Board shall assess and levy upon such employer for that year, in addition to the ordinary assessment, an amount equal to the

difference between the amount of the ordinary assessment for that year and the amount chargeable to his account for that year up to, but not more than, thirty-three and one-third per centum; provided that the additional charge herein provided for shall not be imposed in respect of any industry unless and until a period of three years has elapsed since the establishment thereof as an industry within the scope of the Act.

Regulation No. 14 requires an employer whose principal place of business is without the province and who carries on operations in Alberta to forward to the Board on the completion of operations or on or before January 20, in each year, following the year in which he is engaged in operations, all books, records and other information necessary for the making of the assessment.

Regulation No. 15 provides that a contractor or sub-contractor who personally performs the whole of the work may be deemed to be a workman, provided the relationship of master and servant exists between him and his employer. When such person employs one or more workmen in the performance of the work, he is deemed to be an employer and not a workman.

Regulation No. 16 declares that while the regulations are intended to set forth the policy of the Board, it may use its discretion as to their application.

Regulation No. 17 continues in force certain existing regulations dealing with accident prevention, first-aid kits, accident prevention committees, and also those governing gas and oil wells, and buildings and excavations. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, p. 974.) Certain other regulations are adopted and declared to be regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board, viz: Regulations approved by the Bureau of Labour governing grain elevators and power transmission machinery, and those issued under the Factories Act dealing with elevators and hoists, under the Boilers Act dealing with refrigerating plants, and under the Theatres Act dealing with theatres and entertainment halls.

The Workmen's Compensation Board has also amended the Regulations under the Electrical Protection Act. The amendments were published in the *Alberta Gazette* of February 28, 1933, and deal with work on high voltage, pole steps, methods of grounding and the furnishing of safety devices and first-aid kit. Regulation 81 which dealt with safety measures in grain elevators is replaced by new provisions, which cover also other places where inflammable dust is present, such as premises where flour and feed milling, starch, sugar and cocoa manufacture, the pulverizing of coal, etc., are carried on and also where such processes are present in sufficient quantity to create a hazard.

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES AND CHILD PROTECTION IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection, of Saskatchewan, recently received, contains the reports of the Commission of Child Welfare and the Superintendent of Old Age Pensions for the period ended April 30, 1932, operating under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act and the Old Age Pensions Act respectively.

The Commissioner of Child Welfare points out that the Bureau of Child Protection, in addition to its numerous other duties, has to carry on the work usually performed by a large children's aid society. This part of its activity is reviewed under three main subdivisions—child protection, child caring and child placing. Under the first division is included the work of investigation and dealing with complaints, approximately 2,000 children being involved in the number of cases handled each year. As a last resort, children have to be committed as wards of the commissioner, and during the year under review there were 156 such commitments. Under the second category—that of child caring—the movement in recent years has been away from institutional to paid foster home care. At the end of the fiscal year, there were in Saskatchewan 838 wards in free or wage foster homes, 84 in paid foster homes and 29 in shelters.

The statistics indicate that up to the present date, 4,101 children have been made permanent wards of the Province, either by surrender by the parents or through court orders. This number does not include those made wards of children's aid societies. The total number of wards at the end of the fiscal year (including those of Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw Children's Aid Societies) was 1,365; the number of wards discharged during the year via legal adoptions, marriage, attainment of age, etc., was 365; wards in institutions and boarding houses numbered 180; and wards committed during the year (including the 156 wards of the commissioner) totalled 206.

Other branches of departmental work dealt with juvenile delinquency, mental defectives, children of unmarried parents, blind and deaf children, and the activities of children's aid societies.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—The administration of mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan is also under the Bureau of Child Protection. Under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1922 (now incorporated with the Child Welfare Act) the Legislature makes an annual grant, expended in monthly payments, in order to provide support, or partial support,

for the dependent children under sixteen years of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children.

According to the statistics, the number of mothers receiving assistance continued to increase, the number as at April 30, 1931, being 1,633, while one year later, at the close of the period under review, it was 1,691. This increase was attributed largely to economic conditions. However, there was a considerable decrease in the expenditure for the support of children. At the beginning of the fiscal year this stood at \$48,325, while on April 30, 1932, this amount had decreased to \$33,958. It was explained that this decrease was due to a decision that the allowance be paid according to the number of children the mother had to support and "also bearing in mind that the primary responsibility for the care of the sick and indigent rested on the municipality in which the applicant resided, and the Mothers' Allowance paid by the Provincial Government was only extended to supplement any assistance granted by the municipal authorities and that it was not the intention of the Act to place the entire burden on the ratepayers of the province." It was also considered that though the amount of the allowance might seem small, yet with the relief that was being paid in actual cash as well as clothing and foodstuffs, the grant was sufficient to keep the children in comparative comfort.

A tabular summary of the year's activity shows the number of widows, dependents, guardians, and families receiving allowances as well as the average amount paid per child. The statistics for April, 1932, indicated the following situation as regards mothers' allowances; number of widows, 1,691; number of dependents, 554; number of guardians, 67; number of deserted wives, 60; total families, 2,372; children under sixteen years, 6,431; amount paid \$33,958; average paid per recipient, \$14.316; average paid per child, \$5.280. During the year ending April 30, 1932, the amount paid in allowances was \$483,618 as compared with disbursements of \$544,250 in the previous year.

The report of the Old Age Pensions Branch reviews the administration of the Act during the year ending April 30, 1932. The information as to old age pensions in Saskatchewan as well as throughout Canada is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE in regular quarterly reports (February, 1933, page 159, etc.)



## Minimum Wages for Female Employees in Manitoba

The following order of the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board, to take effect on February 28, 1933, was published in the *Manitoba Gazette*, January 28, 1933, providing for a 10 per cent reduction, for a period of one year, in the existing rates under the various orders of the Board. (The minimum wage rates for female employees in the various industries covered by orders of the Boards in the several provinces were summarized in Appendix A of the bulletin: "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1930, 1931 and 1932," which was issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1933.)

The text of the new order is as follows:—

Public notice is hereby given, that the Minimum Wage Board at its meeting held on Friday, January 20, 1933, ruled that there shall be a ten per centum (10%) reduction in the scale of minimum wages for female employees in the Province of Manitoba for one year, the said reduction to take effect one month from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Manitoba Gazette*.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 28th day of January, A.D. 1933.

GEO. N. JACKSON,  
Chairman, Minimum Wage Board,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## Legislative Program of Trades and Labour Congress in British Columbia

The British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress recently submitted their suggested program of legislation to the Premier, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, and ministers of the British Columbia government. Pointing out that the unemployment problem was now a permanent one, they particularly emphasized the absolute necessity of positive reduction in the hours of work. "We are satisfied," they stated, "that many thousands of persons now unemployed will not be re-established in the province of British Columbia unless the hours of labour are greatly reduced. At the same time it is impossible to have a recovery of business unless our people have a purchasing power in balance with our productive ability."

The delegation urged the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of work to six per day with a five-day week. At the same time, maintenance of purchasing power was regarded as essential, and in this respect the government was asked "to take a lead by restoring the salary reductions put into effect among its own employees."

The memorandum condemned the efforts put forward for economies and retrenchment as aggravating the depression, and urged a substantial increase in the allowance for relief to those denied the opportunity of earning a livelihood.

Unemployment insurance on a national basis was recommended as the most practical way of dealing with the unemployment question. The British North America Act should be amended so as to make such action possible.

A program of public works was favoured in order that "the number forced to rely on public authorities for food, clothing and shelter be reduced to a minimum."

Dealing with workmen's compensation, it was requested that "the rate of compensation be based on the rate of wages being paid to the workmen at the time of the injury, and not on average earnings with long unemployed periods included in the average. Also that the rate of compensation be increased to 75 per cent."

Other recommendations included a protest against curtailment of educational grants; amending the income tax by lessening the amount on smaller incomes and placing the burden on those best able to afford it; enactment of moratorium legislation; a health insurance act, and liability insurance for automobile owners.

By arrangement between the University of Queensland and the State Government a plan has been formulated for placing at the disposal of the Government 80 acres of agricultural land, together with a grazing area and timber area. This land is to be used for training town boys in rural pursuits. The Public Service Commissioner, in commenting on the scheme, has pointed out that there is need of a preparatory agricultural school to which urban boys who wish to take up agriculture could be directed when leaving the elementary school at the age of 13.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Prince Edward Legislature on March 1 stated that the payment of pensions to aged persons had been carefully investigated during the recess, and that arrangements were being completed for commencing payments as from June 1, 1933.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

### Annual Reports of Central Body and Associated Provincial Leagues for 1932

THE fourteenth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League, recently received, details the activities of not only the main organization but also of its provincial affiliates, during the year 1932. In the promotion of safety education the central body acts as a co-ordinating agency for the following provincial leagues: the Ontario Safety League, the Province of Quebec Safety League, the Maritimes Safety League, the British Columbia Safety League, the Manitoba Safety League, and the Saskatchewan Safety League. In addition, memberships and affiliations are maintained in such organizations as the Canadian Good Roads Association, the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, the National Safety Council, the St. Louis Safety Council, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and the Automobile Club of Southern California. During the year, the head office supplied to the members of the League a service of industrial, special and traffic bulletins. Distribution of school bulletins was also made in response to calls from outlying districts. In all, a total of 10,000 bulletins and 5,000 safety calendars were distributed in 1932.

*Ontario Safety League.*—The annual report of the Ontario organization indicates that during 1932 there was a reduction in fatalities of 202 from 25 different hazards, while there was an increase of 110 from 12 other causes, leaving a total decrease over all of 92.

School work was again emphasized in the year's operations. A total of 603 safety lectures, illustrated by films and lantern slides were given to 215,050 pupils in 404 schools in 40 different places throughout the province. In this program the league received the active co-operation of the police departments, school boards, principals and teachers in the towns visited. Other phases of this work included the organization of school safety patrols, and the holding of a prize essay contest on highway accident prevention.

In addition to giving special attention to aquatic hazards, general safety work was carried on with industrial plants, electric railways, truck owners, associate and individual members, members of the safe drivers' club and the public in general. This work was largely by means of safety educational bulletins, broadcasting, meetings and safety calendars.

Approximately 400,000 cards to motorists and pedestrians containing 26 rules for safe and sane driving and safe walking were printed,

and by the courtesy of the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Department of Streets and Highways, were enclosed for distribution with the 1933 license plates. The Safe Drivers' Club of the League carried on the usual work of reporting cases of careless or reckless driving, disregard of highway traffic rules and discourtesy on the road. All drivers in these cases received a letter from the League drawing their attention to the particular article in the traffic act they are disregarding, or the hazard they create for themselves and others.

The distribution of safety literature was as follows: School bulletins, 138,400; industrial bulletins, 45,600; special bulletins, 52,400; traffic bulletins, 57,600; street car cards, 2,060; cards to motorists and pedestrians, 400,000; reports, etc., 10,000; circulars, circular letters and cards, 11,000; safety calendars, 12,200.

An analysis of the accident statistics for the province shows that the number of fatal accidents for 1932 totalled 1,665 and the number of non-fatal accidents was 15,122, as compared with 1,757 fatal and 16,638 non-fatal accidents in the previous year. As in the past few years the same causes which produced the greatest frequency of fatal accidents were again operative in the same relative positions, viz., first automotive vehicles; second, drowning; third, falls; fourth, railroads; fifth, burns and scalds. The comparisons of fatalities under these five classifications during 1931 and 1932 are as follows: Motor vehicles, 571 in 1931 and 502 in 1932; drownings, 341 in 1931 and 349 in 1932; falls, 204 in 1931 and 179 in 1932; railroads, 86 in 1931 and 83 in 1932; burns-scalds, 61 in 1931 and 69 in 1932.

*Province of Quebec Safety League.*—The report of the Quebec Provincial affiliate referred to the re-incorporation of the industrial section of the League into the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, thereby making it possible to concentrate upon public safety as well as safety of the streets and highways.

Reference is made to the development of the inter-fleet contest among firms throughout the province, and in this respect the report states: "Slowly but surely we have inculcated within the minds of executives and operators the true value of safety drivers—drivers who can operate, without accident, their trucks under all circumstances. From a mere handful we have increased the number of entrants until to-day we have seventy-seven firms, all keenly interested in the competition. These firms represent 5,070 drivers who operate on



an average of over 650,000 hours each month. But the outstanding point of all is, we have reduced the accident frequency by 59 per cent, a truly remarkable record. During the past year twenty-one firms have operated without a single accident while 450 chauffeurs have been awarded the 12 months' no-accident Chauffeur Medallions for operating one year free from accident."

One of the latest successes of the League was the organization of a federation of School Safety Brigadiers with active units in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. In the latter city there are five schools with 95 scholars acting as safety brigadiers, while in Montreal there are 85 schools, with over 1,300 safety brigadiers. These brigadiers are not permitted to direct vehicular traffic, but are charged with the responsibility of controlling the student body in crossing streets and to signal approaching motorists.

The League makes it a duty to honour those who have risked their lives in the safety of others, and the report gives honourable mention to those who have been decorated for

meritorious acts. The report touches on the special safety courses in technical schools in order to make young students "safety minded" when entering upon industrial occupations.

*Manitoba Safety League.*—The report of the Manitoba organization indicated that the total number of accidents during the year ended April 30, 1932, was 3,018 including 14 fatalities. In accident prevention work, the League had employed noon-hour safety talks in industrial plants as well as the bi-monthly distribution of safety bulletins. Seven first aid classes (five for men and two for women) were organized during the year, and these were attended by 160 persons, 115 of whom passed the qualifying examinations. Traffic hazards were combatted in a campaign that featured an "accident prevention week."

No reports were included in the general annual review from the Maritime or the British Columbia Safety Leagues, while Saskatchewan reported on activities in connection with the prevention of highway accidents.

## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

### Proceedings at Fifteenth Annual Convention

THE fifteenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held at Windsor on January 24, 25 and 26. The delegates being representative of all departments of the industry from coast to coast.

In his annual address the President, Mr. C. J. A. Cook, dealt with problems directly affecting the construction industry, including the question of licensing of contractors, the development of a standard form of tender, unemployment insurance and hours of labour. With regard to the last subject the president said: "In any building the question of hours of labour has to be considered, and I think the time has arrived when we must take this under advisement. Are the four hours worked on Saturday economical and would the five-day week of forty hours mean extending the completion date and increasing the cost? Sometimes it seems to me it would be more economical and better results would be achieved if the time for completion was extended."

The report of the general manager, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, reviewed the year's activities. The section concerning labour relations states: "There seems, however, to be a growing uncertainty in regard to wage rates and agreements. We collected information from

local associations in the various centres, about May last, but the rates which were supposed to be 'official' in many places were so different from those actually being paid that we decided not to publish any schedule. Recent correspondence with some secretaries in response to special requests for information as to the likely rates for 1933 reveals the fact that there is still uncertainty as to rates of pay. There is also an evident unwillingness to enter into agreements 'so long as labour is willing to work for people outside the employers' group at less rates.' The entire question of wages and agreements in our industry deserves careful study."

With reference to unemployment insurance, the report states: "We have been giving very careful consideration in our various meetings to the different proposals brought to our attention looking forward to legislation providing insurance against unemployment. Our industry, both from the seasonal nature of our occupation and the methods of employment which have grown up in it, fairly bristles with difficulties. Yet it is very evident that unless we are able to present a workable solution, we shall be faced with rapidly growing demand on the part of organized labour for some form of 'contributory' insurance, and the more radical

groups of unemployed are already demanding in no uncertain terms 'non-contributory' unemployment insurance."

On the subject of apprenticeship, the general manager pointed out that the past year had been unfavourable for apprentice training with so little work to do and so many skilled men unemployed. "We have built up a strong argument," he said, "over a number of years, of the need for skilled workmen in our industry. We have shown that immigration was not the answer, and trained boys under an adequate scheme would solve the problem. Present conditions are liable to undermine the results of all this hard work. If our industry becomes active within the next five years, how many of the skilled men will be available in the trades? Are we to look to the technocrats for our solution, or ought we not to continue our efforts to solve our own difficulties?" The action of the convention concerning apprenticeship was that "the present Ontario Apprenticeship Act be maintained regardless of conditions."

Three resolutions were before the convention regarding the standard form of tender,

and it was decided to leave the question to a committee for further consideration.

As regards moratorium extensions, it was decided to request the incoming executive to assist other organizations in having the action of the governments clarified.

The principle of licensing of contractors by provincial governments was endorsed by all sections represented at the convention.

The election of officers and sectional representatives resulted as follows:—

President, Charles J. A. Cook, Montreal.

Vice-president, W. H. Yates, Hamilton.

Eastern vice-president, W. L. Reford Stewart, Sherbrooke.

Western vice-presidents, Col. W. W. Foster, Vancouver, and Cecil H. Gunn, Winnipeg.

Honorary secretary, F. G. Rutley, Montreal.

Honorary treasurer, Geo. Oakley, Toronto.

General contractors' representative, Joseph Wilde, Toronto.

Trade contractors' representative, A. K. Purdy, Toronto.

Manufacturing and supply section representative, E. G. Montgomery, Montreal.

Chairman of membership and finance committee, V. C. Moynes, Toronto.

## NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

### New Organization to Stimulate Building Activities in the Dominion

A CONFERENCE of various bodies interested in the construction industry was held at Toronto early in February, when a new organization was formed under the title of the National Construction Council, for the purpose of devising means of unifying and stabilizing the construction industry and improving its public relations. The following account of the origin, objects and organization of the new association is based upon a report which appeared in the *Contract Record and Engineering Review*, February 15.

Some months before the conference met the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Canadian Construction Association had formed a "National Committee on Construction Recovery" which was later enlarged so as to include representatives of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Representatives of thirteen other national organizations were then included in the Committee and were present at the conference, as follows: The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Brick Manufacturers' Association, Canadian Council of International

Society of Painters and Decorators, Canadian Founders and Metal Trades Association, Canadian Hardwood Bureau, Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association, Contracting Plasterers' Association of Canada, Structural Clay Tile Association, Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, and Canadian Ceramic Society.

### Objectives of the Council

The objectives before the National Construction Council were enumerated at the organizing conference as follows:—

(1) To unify the construction industry, that it may plan its future and present its aspirations as an industrial unit.

(2) To stabilize the industry, eliminate waste, improve its ability to serve the public, develop its structural and economic plans, minimize unemployment, and consolidate parallel endeavours.

(3) To enable leaders of national bodies to automatically confer together for mutual benefit and industrial progress.

(4) To furnish an industrial tribunal to promote justice, encourage constructive measures



for or within the industry, and courageously oppose destructive measures against or without the industry.

(5) To promote fair professional ethics and business practices.

(6) To promote higher standards of living, meet competition of other industries, support timely movements for proper and efficient public works, and encourage sound financing and investments in construction projects.

(7) To promote better public relations.

(8) To collect and disseminate such data and information to the affiliated bodies or the public as may be deemed necessary or advisable from time to time.

(9) To foster and co-ordinate industrial and scientific research in the construction industry and its component parts.

(10) To provide adequate facilities to accomplish these objects, and such other objectives as the organization committee may consider advisable.

### Stimulation of Construction

The conference adopted the following report of the committee on stimulation of construction activity:—

*Size of Industry.*—According to figures supplied by Mr. Coats of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the construction industry in Canada in the year 1929, when the industry was at its peak, employed directly 310,000 workers, and indirectly in the factories another 70,000, or a total of 380,000 workers. On the usual basis of computation, these figures show that the construction industry supports approximately one-eighth of the entire population of Canada in normal or prosperous times.

*Rate of Production.*—In the last two months of 1932, taking the 1929 figures as 100 per cent, the construction industry was operating at about 10 per cent of its capacity. According to the latest figures for January of this year, this figure of 10 per cent is diminishing rapidly and is quickly approaching the zero point.

*Public Bodies Without Funds.*—Practically every municipality, as well as provincial and Dominion governments, have indicated that in the year 1933 no capital expenditures will take place. This policy of retrenchment we have so far never criticized severely, but we are to-day firmly convinced that this continuation will only lead to disaster.

*Construction Men in Relief Line.*—We would point out that there are more workers to-day in the relief line all over Canada coming from the construction industry than from any other industry in the country.

*Nature of Direct Relief.*—It is hardly necessary for us to point out the most obvious dis-

advantages in the policy of direct relief. The lowering of the morale of our citizens is perhaps the most serious objection. It is wasteful of the source of our own wealth and our own power. The dissipation of capital without any return is also unavoidable. The third point, which is perhaps not so obvious, is very apparent to the construction industry, namely, that there is a tendency to segregate the good workmen from the poorer workmen, keeping only the highest skilled and most intelligent type employed without rotation, and placing in the ranks of the unemployed the poorer type, although undoubtedly there are great numbers of high-class and intelligent workmen in the ranks of the unemployed. From a social point of view, this we consider to be a very dangerous condition. The fourth point we wish to emphasize is the mounting mill rate in all municipalities caused by the cost of direct relief, coupled with the fact that as the relief line grows, the ability of the municipalities to collect taxes diminishes.

*Figures on Cost of Relief.*—The figures published on the cost of relief for the year 1932 are very startling indeed, but even more startling are the reports which are being made public from day to day since the first of January this year. We take as examples the cities of Toronto and Hamilton. In Toronto during the month of November last year, the increase in city taxation due to direct relief was increasing at the rate of one-eighth of a mill per month, or one and one-half mills per annum. In the month of December there were 22,555 families on relief in Toronto—3,000 more than the previous month. In the month of January there were 24,244 families, an increase of 1,689 over December, and the relief line is growing in Toronto at the rate of 375 families per week at the present moment.

In the city of Hamilton in the month of November the tax rate was increasing at the rate of one-third of a mill per month, or four mills per annum. At the present moment in the city of Hamilton, direct relief is being handed out at the rate of six mills per annum. This refers to the city's share of relief only. These figures clearly indicate that we are heading into a critical situation. We also wish to point out the alarming increase in the army of unemployed which may readily become an uncontrollable factor. We respectfully suggest that some alternative, no matter whether it have aspects of serious concern or not, must be considered.

*Construction Program as an Alternative.*—This subject must be considered under two distinct headings, namely, our present emergent domestic situation and the broader international situation. Dealing first of all with the

international situation, this industry is thoroughly convinced that a general international return to prosperity can only ultimately be brought about by an extensive constructional program by every country in the world, and it is our hope that the forthcoming international economic conference will so decide. We note with considerable satisfaction that this subject has been included in the agenda for the forthcoming monetary and economic conference on the recommendation of the council of the League of Nations. We are, however, more concerned at the present moment with the emergent domestic problem, and we suggest as an alternative plan to reduce direct relief a construction program, the outline of which follows:—

*Diffusion of the Construction Dollar.*—We have already pointed out the magnitude of the construction industry and its importance in the Dominion, and we wish to augment the weight of this argument by calling attention to the well-known fact that, compared with all other industries, a dollar spent in the construction industry is diffused into more channels of industry than any other type of dollar spent. In previous years figures have been submitted to the Dominion government showing beyond doubt that for every dollar spent in the construction industry, eighty-two cents finds its way into pay envelopes, either directly on the construction job, or indirectly in the factories manufacturing construction materials, and the transportation companies which carry them to the works. Only the balance of eighteen cents represents the true material costs and the cost of financing and other overhead.

*Formation of a National Construction Council.*—We believe that in the past the construction industry has never been in a position to talk to public bodies for the reason that heretofore there never has been formed a council which would represent all the interests which comprise the entire industry. This conference has now formed such a council, which council has available a mass of detailed information concerning the construction industry, and it is our hope that the Dominion government will avail itself of the services of this council when attempting to solve the future problems which lie so heavily before it.

*Construction Finance Corporation.*—This conference recognizes very acutely the great difficulties in providing funds for construction purposes of any kind, but we are firmly convinced that there is no alternative but for such funds to be procured. We suggest, therefore, that a Construction Finance Corporation be formed under the auspices of the Dominion Government for the purpose of passing on the merits or necessity of construction projects

advanced and assisting them by banking services or direct financing, and that certain classes of construction work be carried out under the following conditions:—

Public statements have emanated from the Dominion government in the past in connection with relief work which was carried on in the years 1930 and 1931 that the costs were extravagantly high. We wish to point out that one important reason why these costs were found to be so high was that the work was not done as suggested below.

We recommend that the most modern methods available be used on all construction work.

We recommend that the work be placed under keenest of competitive conditions, that architects and engineers in private practice be employed to plan and supervise work of construction, and further that only *bona fide* contracting companies be permitted to tender on such work to the exclusion of municipal and city engineers and other authorities.

We further recommend that a definite scheme of rotation of labour consistent with economy be instituted in order to give employment to a maximum number of men. We would emphasize the necessity of giving householders preference on work of this kind.

We also recommend that the prevailing rate of wages be paid on all such work.

Further, it is very necessary that a comprehensive survey be made from one end of the country to the other to find out what new types of buildings and other improvements are necessary and their relative importance in the suggested program.

*Types of Work Suggested.*—Realizing the great necessity of obviating any unnecessary duplication of buildings and other construction units, the following types of work are recommended as not involving such duplication:—

(a) Self-liquidating works the selection of which should be in the hands of an impartial body with no political affiliations. We mention such obvious suggestions as cold storage plants, water works and filtration plants, hospitalization and low-cost housing.

(b) Public works to replace rented premises where the elimination of rentals being paid by the Dominion government would justify a capital expenditure. In certain parts of the country we have post offices and customs houses in this category.

(c) The replacement of buildings and other works which are obviously suffering from acute obsolescence and depreciation and which must be replaced within a few years under any conditions. This group would also include government buildings where the necessity of additions is very pressing at the moment. Under



this group we suggest penitentiaries, county jails, provincial hospitals, welfare buildings, and registry offices.

(d) We should suggest that serious consideration be given to the re-establishing of the grade crossing fund and subsequent elimination of many dangerous grade crossings.

(e) Our records show that there are in the province of Ontario no less than 114 municipalities with populations of 1,000 or over which are in real need of sewage systems, but which through lack of encouragement or assistance are unable to proceed. Such sewage systems will come along in the natural course of events in a few years in many cases, and this work could well be proceeded with at the present moment under these pressing conditions and at very low cost.

*Comparison of Two Alternatives.*—This industry is under no illusions as to the almost insuperable difficulties concerning the increasing of Canada's national debt. At the present moment we are increasing not only the national debt, but every municipal debt at a most alarming pace without anything on the other side of the ledger. If a construction program such as has been suggested is carried out, and the financing done in Canada and the money spent in Canada, we will at least have the following factors, all tending towards the diminution of the capital cost involved. First of all, the cost of direct relief will greatly diminish, and this diminution will be felt at once. In the second place, the starting up of such activity as has been suggested will have a tendency to increase commodity prices throughout the country or at least will have the tendency to stop any further decline. This will have its effect in causing the existing load of national debt to be less onerous. In the third place, by giving our citizens work we will increase the ability of the taxpayers to meet the heavy tax burden which is at present bearing on their shoulders.

In conclusion, let us repeat again that we know the financing of such projects as we have outlined presents serious difficulties, but we as an industry are sitting very close to the other side of the picture and we see a far greater danger and a rapidly growing danger in continuing the policy of direct relief and doing nothing of a constructive nature.

### Financial Methods

As regards methods of financing construction and general monetary problems the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. Resolved that it is the opinion of this conference that a reduction in interest rates would substantially encourage the circulation of money through business channels.

2. Resolved that improvement could be made in the present methods of financing construction and we suggest that the National Construction Council study this problem giving special consideration to: (a) Methods of financing home construction; (b) more strict regulation of the issuance of building bonds; (c) provision for rediscount facilities to mortgage organizations.

3. Resolved that this conference recognizes the responsibility of this industry to initiate steps to overcome existing difficulties in respect to the financing of new construction and that it recommends to the National Construction Council the making of a survey with respect to resources within the industry for the financing of new construction, the most efficient manner in which these resources can be applied, and the extent to which the co-operation of governments can be secured to give effect to such measures.

### Solving Unemployment

On the subject of unemployment a resolution embodying seven clauses was adopted. It read as follows:—

(a) Whereas direct relief is destructive of the morale of the recipient, uneconomic in that it is wasteful of the source of our real wealth (our man power), and a grievous burden to the taxpayer, the conference favours work for the unemployed in preference to direct relief.

(b) We believe that the principle of contributory unemployment insurance or the principle of some savings plan as a necessary means to maintain the equilibrium of the wage earner's spending power should be earnestly studied by the National Construction Council. It is recognized that pending the recovery in business or the absorption of the unemployed in industry and business, direct relief will be necessary.

(c) Whereas the number of people in Canada employed in the construction industry and the allied manufacturing industries approximated 400,000 in 1929 when contracts awarded totalled \$576,651,800, and whereas the contracts awarded during 1932 totalled only \$132,872,400, only 23 per cent of the 1929 totals, it is apparent that a continuance of the fall in prices throughout the year 1933 will reduce construction work to negligible proportions and will consequently tend to throw out of employment almost all those engaged in this industry. It is the opinion of the conference that new construction work can no longer be deferred in this country without courting national disaster, and that national policy should be directed in such a way as to tend to give an impetus towards a rise in prices.

(d) The conference endorses the proposal with reference to the altering of the **budgeting dates of governments**, federal, provincial and municipal, to the fall of the year in order that seasonal inactivity in the industry may be mitigated by the promotion of government and other building operations during the winter months.

(e) The conference is in agreement with the principle that a distribution of available work can be facilitated by the shortening of working hours.

(f) Whereas the future physical development of the country will be reflected almost entirely by the work of the construction industry in its various capacities, and whereas normally twelve per cent of the population is dependent upon this industry for a living, it is the opinion of the conference that the industry should always be justified in studying its problems with a view to influencing national policy.

(g) Whereas the fluctuations in business which bring about periodic recurring storms of deflation also result in the unemployment of ever-increasing percentages of the population,

this recurring problem assumes such proportions as to demand a solution independent of the vagaries of business or to threaten with disaster the entire business structure. The conference is of the opinion that in order to retain the benefits of our present financial and industrial order, a more equitable distribution of purchasing power accompanied by a lowering of governmental interest rates would relieve the frequency and severity of business depressions which result in widespread unemployment.

### International Co-operation

In another resolution the conference noted that there was a large body of agreement that a revival of constructional activity must be the prelude to economic recovery, and that constructional activity was unlikely to revive along normal channels and must rely on direct government action in the shape of public works, and it consequently urged on the Canadian government the importance of advocating at the forthcoming World Economic Conference a scheme of international co-operation for the promotion of public works.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### 61st Session of the Governing Body

At the 61st session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which was held in Geneva from February 1 to 3, it was decided to place on the agenda of the 1934 Session of the International Labour Conference the question of the partial revision of the 1925 Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, with a view to the inclusion in this Convention of a further list of diseases for which compensation is payable, viz., silicosis; poisoning by phosphorus and its compounds, or its sequelae; poisoning by arsenic and its compounds, or its sequelae; poisoning by benzene, its homologues and nitro-amido derivatives and its sequelae; poisoning by hydro-carbons of the aliphatic series and their chlorinated derivatives and its sequelae; pathological manifestations due to radium and other radio-active substances and to X-rays; and epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

The Governing Body also considered a note prepared by the International Labour Office on certain suggestions put forward by the representatives of overseas countries. It was decided to set up a committee of six members to study, with a view to the formulation of practical proposals, the means of increasing the participation of the various States members, and particularly the non-European States, in the work of the organization, with special

reference to the question of regular and complete representation at the sessions of the International Labour Conference.

It was decided to accept an invitation from the Council of the League of Nations to the International Labour Organization to participate in the World Monetary and Economic Conference, the agenda for which is published elsewhere in this issue. This invitation provides for the nomination of three representatives of the Organization, who would take part in the Conference in a consultative capacity, and for the utilization of the technical services of the International Labour Office by the Conference in so far as the latter should consider it necessary. The representatives of the Organization will be nominated by the Governing Body at its meeting in April.

It was also decided, in response to an invitation from the Council of the League of Nations, that the International Labour Office should collaborate with the Health Organization of the League of Nations in studying the effects of the economic depression on public health.

The next session of the Governing Body will open on April 27, and will be preceded by meetings of the various committees.

### Conditions of Work in the Textile Industry

In 1928 the Governing Body of the International Labour Office appointed a committee



to prepare the ground for a proposed international inquiry into conditions of work in the textile industry. This action followed a resolution adopted by the Eleventh International Labour Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 759) in favour of an investigation into the conditions of work of men, women and children in the textile industries of the various countries of the world. Before such a wide-reaching inquiry was launched, it was thought desirable that its practicability, its scope, and the methods to be followed should be thoroughly considered. The committee to which this task was entrusted has held several meetings, and has made considerable progress towards establishing a plan.

The committee proposed that the inquiry should in the first place cover 22 countries (15 in Europe and 7 oversea), and be limited to the cotton and wool industries. It sketched the outline of the inquiry and invited the Office to draw up a questionnaire which might be forwarded to Governments. The draft so prepared was discussed at the next meeting, and suggestions were made for its amendment in various respects.

The majority of the Governments sent in replies, and, in the light of these, the committee drafted a new questionnaire, less extensive in scope and simpler in form than the first. In due course the Governing Body authorized the consultation of the Governments on this

new questionnaire, together with an invitation to them to indicate—taking into account the state of the textile industry—the period for holding the inquiry which would give the most satisfactory results. The replies were to be submitted to the committee, and on the report of the committee the Governing Body would decide whether the arrangements were sufficiently complete for the Governments to be asked to proceed to the making of the inquiry in their respective countries.

The results of this second consultation of Governments were laid before the committee at a meeting early in February. Replies had been received from 18 of the Governments consulted. The committee made a number of minor changes in the questionnaire in response to observations made by some of the Governments.

Before suggesting the date at which the inquiry should take place, the committee decided to recommend to the Governing Body that the Office should again approach the Governments, in order to find out definitely how far they were disposed to participate in the inquiry; when the Governments of the chief textile countries have indicated their willingness to co-operate, the Governing Body could decide whether the committee should meet again to consider the possibility of proceeding with the inquiry.

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

### Report of Preparatory Commission, with Outline of Agenda

THE Preparatory Commission of Experts, which met under the auspices of the League of Nations in November, 1932, and again in January, 1933, has drawn up an annotated agenda for the forthcoming Monetary and Economic Conference. This document outlines the measures necessary, in the opinion of the Commission, to deal with the present world crisis. The ground covered falls into two main sections—monetary and economic, the first of these sections dealing with (1) monetary and credit policy, (2) prices, (3) resumption of the movement of capital, and the second with (4) restrictions on international trade, (5) tariff and treaty policy, and (6) organization of production and trade.

The introduction briefly outlines the present world situation. Special attention is drawn to the International Labour Office estimate that there are at least 30 million workers at present unemployed; to the fall in commodity prices, which, since October, 1929, have declined by

roughly a third, while raw material prices are, on the average, 50 or 60 per cent below the 1929 level; and to the fact that the total value of world trade in the third quarter of 1932 was only about one-third that of the corresponding period of 1929. Commenting on the fall in prices, the Commission remarks:—

“Such price declines have produced profound disturbances in the economic system. They have thrown completely out of adjustment prevailing costs of the various factors of production, have made business enterprises generally unremunerative, and have seriously disorganized practically all the world markets.”

The suggestions for action in the monetary field involve the restoration of an effective international monetary standard based on gold, among the essential conditions for securing this being the restoration of equilibrium between prices and costs, and in future such “reasonable degree of stability of prices as the world measure of value should properly possess.”

Canada, I think I would do well to deal with each province in turn from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

*Prince Edward Island.*—First, let me refer to the province of Prince Edward Island, which we all know, is very small, with a population of only about 90,000 people. Relief has been carefully administered by the government of that province. I note that total federal disbursements towards direct relief in Prince Edward Island up to the fourteenth instant have amounted to \$9,301.86. This figure, however, does not represent the total cost, inasmuch as accounts in many instances do not reach the department for several months after the contraction for or payment of the sum. In all figures, which I shall give concerning direct relief, this fact must be borne in mind; accurate figures will not be obtainable until possibly some time after March 31, when the present legislation expires and the statutory report is tabled. At that time we shall know what the expenditures for direct relief for the present fiscal year have been. As a matter of fact, on the fifteenth of this month I signed recommendations to council for the payment of some accounts for direct relief for some of the municipalities of the province of Quebec, and may I explain that those liabilities were incurred under the 1930 legislation. It would appear that the people at that point were not pressed for money. The federal government contributed, further, in the province of Prince Edward Island, to the cost of reconstructing the Falconwood hospital which had been destroyed by fire. In this instance the Dominion's contribution amounted to \$5,328.24, being fifty per cent of the total labour cost of \$10,656.49. That is, with the direct relief disbursements, the total disbursements in Prince Edward Island to the fourteenth instant amount to \$14,630.10. As I have explained, some accounts do not reach us until some months after the actual expenditures have been made by the province or municipality. However, we have kept in close touch with the relief activities across the Dominion by arranging with the provinces to estimate as closely as possible at the end of each month the amount of relief which has been given during that month. Our experience has been that frequently these estimates are in excess of the actual expenditures. Nevertheless they give an approximate figure concerning relief actually dispensed.

*Nova Scotia.*—Now we come to the province of Nova Scotia. Direct relief in Nova Scotia is carried on by a three way contribution, 33½ per cent being contributed by the

Dominion, the province, and the municipality respectively. The full disbursements to date for direct relief in Nova Scotia amount to \$213,628.25. Some other projects were carried on in Nova Scotia which I shall briefly outline.

First, repatriation of miners to their native homes, involving a total expenditure of \$19,893.53, to which the Dominion contributed \$7,957.41. The situation which arose was shortly this: After the last investigation and report by Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, and following recommendations made in that report, certain mine shafts and collieries were closed. Some miners had been induced to come to New Waterford on the understanding they would receive continuous work. By reason of the closing down of these works they were thrown out of employment. They knew nothing else but coal mining, and all expressed the desire to be returned to their country of origin. The Dominion government contributed as I have indicated.

Mr. Spencer: What was their country of origin?

Mr. Gordon: I believe most of them were from central Europe, but if necessary I can get that information. Then, further referring to the projects I mentioned.

Second, provincial highway construction, involving a total expenditure of \$80,000, the Dominion paying \$32,000. This work was done on a forty-sixty basis.

Third, trans-Canada highway construction, which was done on an equal basis between the province and the Dominion. The amount involved was \$133,647.90, the Dominion contributing \$66,823.96.

Fourth, payment of excess cost of Nova Scotia coal delivered to Toronto, involving an amount of \$6,087.22, of which the Dominion's proportion is \$3,043.61.

Disbursements by the Dominion in respect of these projects amount to \$77,282.54, making a total disbursement to date for the province of Nova Scotia, of \$290,910.79.

Mr. Ralston: Is that from the extension of last year?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, from the time this law began to operate.

*New Brunswick.*—Turning now to the province of New Brunswick, I may say that the direct relief is on a basis of a contribution of 33½ per cent by the Dominion, the province and the municipality, respectively. The total disbursements by the federal government for direct relief in that province are, to date, \$38,434.06.



*Quebec.*—In the province of Quebec direct relief is, in the main, conducted on a three way equal basis, being distributed between the Dominion, the province and the municipality. In unorganized districts, however, the cost is borne fifty per cent by the Dominion and fifty per cent by the province. Provincial government authorities have represented, however, that many municipalities in the province of Quebec are totally unable to bear their full proportion of one-third and in such cases, after the province has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Dominion government that such is the case, the proportion has been varied, the province and the Dominion making up the difference. To date, disbursements in the province of Quebec for direct relief amount to \$1,389,368.33.

*Ontario.*—In the province of Ontario direct relief is provided on a three way basis, being divided among the Dominion, the province and the municipality. The provincial government, however, established the fact that several municipalities were unable to bear their whole share of the cost of such relief. In this instance, as obtained with regard to the province of Quebec, investigations were made, and after reviewing the representations, reductions in the municipalities' shares were authorized, the Dominion and the province assuming equally the amount of such reduction. In unorganized districts the cost is shared on an equal basis between the Dominion and the province, as obtains in the province of Quebec. The total disbursements with regard to the Dominion's share of direct relief in the province of Ontario to date—and when I use the term "to date" I mean to February 16, 1933—amounts to \$2,633,427.18.

Some other expenditure was undertaken in the province of Ontario in order to complete two road projects undertaken under the 1931 legislation. The Dominion approved of total expenditure on these projects, to complete them, of \$85,000, of which the federal contribution was \$30,000. Throughout the province certain board camps have been established on a subsistence basis, with a cash allowance each month of \$10 per man. This at first was \$5 per man per month, but in the early fall, owing to certain economies which the province was able to effect in the matter of board and by an additional expenditure on the part of the province and the Dominion of 75 cents each, it was possible to increase this gratuity to the men to \$10 per man per month. The provincial authorities represented that it was desirable to take this action in order that those employed on the work could be able to provide themselves with clothing, the majority having reached the point where complete new outfits were necessary.

Mr. Young: They got \$10 and board, did they?

Mr. Gordon: Yes, and supplied their own clothing.

Wherever loans have been made under the authority of the legislation of the province, I am going to spread upon the record the facts with respect to them.

A loan was made to Ontario on January 14, 1932, of \$2,500,000. This sum was promptly repaid, and it practically became a book-keeping entry as far as the province of Ontario was concerned.

Mr. Bradette: Was that amount of over \$2,000,000 given for direct relief to the province of Ontario, or any of it, earmarked for the building of the trans-Canada highway in that Province?

Mr. Gordon: Not earmarked for the trans-Canada highway.

Mr. Bradette: Could the minister give any amount that was spent on the building of the trans-Canada highway?

Mr. Gordon: Not at the moment, but I will take note of the interrogation and I think I can give the information later.

*Manitoba.*—Turning to Manitoba, direct relief there is borne, the same as it is in the other provinces, on the three way basis between the Dominion, the province and the municipality; and fifty per cent between the province and the Dominion in unorganized districts and indigent municipalities, after they have been so reported upon by the province and approved of by the Dominion. The total disbursement in regard to the Dominion's share of direct relief in the province of Manitoba to date amounts to \$911,056.18. Then in Manitoba, by reason of the extension of public works which had been started under the legislation which preceded this act, work was carried on, and I will ask leave to read into Hansard the details of the number of individuals and the man days and wages paid during the time the work was in progress:

Month	Individuals	Man Days	Wages Paid
May.....	579	11,477	\$ 59,561
June.....	719	21,393	104,788
July.....	795	43,288	261,008
August.....	782	32,274	249,236
September.....	561	24,339	206,171
October.....	561	16,235	94,725
November.....	37	11,946	93,577
December.....	80	3,610	14,453
January.....	45	3,477	5,209

Representations were made to the government, with respect to certain municipalities in western Canada, to the effect that they

were unable to cope with the relief of many thousand of single homeless transients who, it was represented, were neither residents of the municipalities nor of the province itself. It arose as hon. members know, largely through the rather rapid filling up of western Canada with people from other lands. I am not going to criticize the efforts of those who preceded me with respect to that situation. The results, however, which might have not arisen had conditions not become such as they are, was that many people, single men and some women, found themselves without a home, without family ties of any kind, and were just drifting here and there; and it became apparent to this government that they could not be classed as residents of any municipality or any province. That being the case the federal government undertook to take care of this class of needy persons during the present winter. Early in October we were fortunate enough to secure the services of Doctor W. J. Black for a short period in order to assist the province and the federal government in organizing this relief, the management of the Canadian National Railways being good enough to let us have Dr. Black for this purpose. Early in October Dr. Black went to western Canada and, in conjunction with the municipal and provincial authorities, was instrumental in setting up commissions of public-spirited men in each province who undertook to administer this relief. The commission was appointed by the provincial government in each instance. In Manitoba the committee is composed of W. H. Carter, chairman; G. W. Northwood; and A. Mac-Namara, who I believe is one of the assistant deputy ministers in the Manitoba Government.

Mr. Brown: May I ask the minister if the Dominion government is contributing any part of the money which is being paid to hired men on the farms? I understand the Manitoba government is sending out men on the farms and is paying them \$5 per month. Is the Dominion government bearing any part of that expense?

Mr. Gordon: I had not heard that the Manitoba government was paying \$5 a month to men on farms.

Mr. Brown: Well, the money is being paid from some place.

Mr. Gordon: I have seen it stated in the press in some cases that the Manitoba government is paying and has paid \$5 a month to men on the farm.

Mr. Brown: That is a fact.

Mr. Gordon: It may be a fact—I do not know it to be a fact. But I do know that the Dominion government has paid it all up to date. The province may be doing it as well. That is the situation—the Dominion government is paying all of that \$5 a month.

In Saskatchewan the relief commission has assumed this responsibility in addition to its other duties. The relief commission is composed of Henry Black, chairman; C. B. Daniels, general manager; W. G. Yule, A. E. Whitmore, H. A. Munns, Mrs. Pearl Johnson; Oliver J. Dean, secretary.

The committee in Alberta is composed of A. A. Mackenzie, Edmonton, chairman; Colonel G. E. Sanders, Calgary, and Robert Livingstone, Lethbridge. I may say I received some critical communications after the appointment of the committee in Alberta, suggesting that I had appointed men to this commission to administer the relief who should not be appointed, that these jobs should go to the unemployed. But when I advised them that these men were doing it purely out of unselfishness, without hope of reward other than a lot of criticism and what recognition history may give them, I never got an answer to my letter.

The committee in British Columbia is composed of: Major J. G. Fordham, Vancouver, chairman; Colonel J. S. Dennis, Victoria; Professor W. A. Carrothers, Vancouver.

Agreements have been entered into with the four western provinces whereby the Dominion pays one hundred per cent of the cost of providing food, fuel, clothing and shelter to single homeless unemployed persons at a cost not exceeding 40 cents per diem. The agreements also provide for the placement of single homeless persons on farms at \$5 per month, payable by the Dominion.

Mr. Brown: I would like to ask where that money is coming from?

Mr. Gordon: It is covered by written agreements with the provinces and is paid by the Dominion.

Continuing his speech after the recess, Mr. Gordon said: At the adjournment at six o'clock I was dealing with the province of Manitoba with respect to the Relief Act of 1932. As at December 31, 1932, the commissions administering relief to single homeless persons reported the following numbers being taken care of under the arrangement:—

Manitoba.. . . .	5,702
Saskatchewan.. . . .	4,093
Alberta.. . . .	6,509
British Columbia.. . . .	14,870

Accounts have been received and paid for relief settlements and other projects in Manitoba amounting to \$87,694.93. Under the re-



lief settlement scheme there were settled on farms in the following months the numbers indicated:—

Month—	Heads of families	Dependents
July.. . . . .	82	287
September.. . . .	75	272
October.. . . . .	22	78
November.. . . . .	6	31
December.. . . . .	1	8

Under the farm placement scheme the provinces report the following unemployed persons placed on farms:—

Month—	Number	Cost
November.. . . . .	952	\$1,500
December.. . . . .	1,228	4,000
January.. . . . .	2,000	9,000

In passing I may say that about a month ago I was advised by the officer representing the Manitoba government, and also by our own representative, that we had places on farms in the province for something over 700 single men. At that time we were taking care of something over 3,000 men in the city of Winnipeg, but we could not prevail upon any of them to go to work; they all had their reasons or excuses.

Mr. Young: What did you do with them?

Mr. Gordon: We have tried to prevail upon them to take work. Of course, some of them are not fit for farm work. Since that time we have been able to move a considerable number out of the city of Winnipeg.

Mr. Young: What do you do with those who will not work?

Mr. Gordon: We just keep on feeding them.

In addition to the above relief, the Dominion advanced to the province against its treasury bills loans in the following amounts and for the following purposes:—

Loans and advances to Manitoba under relief legislation to February 14, 1933.

#### PURPOSE OF LOAN OR ADVANCE

Total loans, being advances of Dominion's share of approved public works.. . . . .	\$ 2,600,000 00
By credits applied.. . . . .	2,523,653 33
Balance to be liquidated.. . . . .	76,346 67
Total loans covering provinces' share of public works and/or to loan municipalities for their share.. . . . .	2,900,000 00
Less credits Dominion's share public works.. . . . .	.....
Balance outstanding.. . . . .	2,900,000 00
Total loans covering New York commitments.. . . . .	3,133,315 85
Less repayments.. . . . .	.....
Balance outstanding.. . . . .	3,133,315 85
Total loans re direct relief expenditures.. . . . .	1,527,313 60

Total advances re single homeless unemployed.. . . . .	150,000 00
By credits applied.. . . . .	70,827 68
Balance outstanding.. . . . .	79,172 32
Total loans re assistance to farmers including purchase of seed grain.. . . . .	600,000 00
Less repayment.. . . . .	220,000 00
Balance outstanding.. . . . .	380,000 00
Total loans and advances as above.. . . . .	10,910,629 45
Less repayments and credits applied.. . . . .	2,814,481 01
Net amount outstanding.. . . . .	8,096,148 44

In the province of Manitoba to December 31 a bonus of \$1,169,025.47 was paid on 23,380,509 bushels of wheat.

*Saskatchewan.*—With respect to Saskatchewan the direct relief is administered by a three way contribution, municipality, province and Dominion, and in the unorganized districts the province and the Dominion divide the direct relief expenditure on an equal basis. Relief has been administered in the province of Saskatchewan through the province and the municipalities as well as through the agency of the Saskatchewan relief commission, which has functioned in the dried out areas. In addition, Dominion relief has been administered to single homeless unemployed persons. Certain extensions of the 1931 works program was authorized and employment was furnished to the following number of men in the following months: the number of man days and the wages paid is set out in a schedule which I ask the permission of the house to have put on Hansard. It is as follows:—

Extensions of 1931 works—Under extensions of time on works approved under the 1931 act work was furnished to the following number of men in the following months:

May—1,431 men worked 29,945 man-days and received \$103,844 in wages.

June—1,027 men worked 23,956 man-days and received \$73,347 in wages.

July—1,180 men worked 41,762 man-days and received \$94,812 in wages.

August—727 men worked 21,863 man-days and received \$59,589 in wages.

September—523 men worked 15,941 man-days and received \$43,852 in wages.

October—523 men worked 15,496 man-days and received \$58,989 in wages.

November—168 men worked 8,531 man-days and received \$29,482 in wages.

December—6 men worked 69 man-days and received \$433 in wages.

Total—157,563 man-days work was supplied and \$464,348 was paid in wages.

Mr. Ralston: Could the minister give the total in dollars?

Mr. Gordon: The total is \$464,348 in wages.

In July, 92 families representing 318 dependents were settled on farms and 304 single homeless persons were placed with farmers.

In August, 289 single homeless persons were placed on farms and 517 single homeless men were employed 1,841 man days in sustenance camps at a cost of approximately \$5,079.

In September, 274 families with 995 dependents were settled on farms and 418 single homeless men were employed in camps at an approximate cost of \$5,057.

In October, 1,469 single homeless men were employed in camps at an approximate cost of \$14,850.

In November, fourteen families with seventy-one dependents were settled on farms, also 532 single homeless men were cared for in camps at an approximate cost of \$3,600.

In December, 2,192 single persons were placed in farm jobs and received \$11,000 in wages and 1,966 single homeless men in camps were employed 36,069 man days at an approximate cost of \$20,887.

In January, 5,497 single persons were placed in farm jobs and were paid \$27,485 in wages.

Mr. Young: Do those 5,000 include the number placed in December or are they in addition thereto?

Mr. Gordon: I am giving the figures for each month.

In January, 5,497 single men were placed in farm jobs.

Mr. Young: But 2,000 were placed in December. Does that make 7,000?

Mr. Gordon: I have given each month from July.

Mr. Ralston: The new placements?

Mr. Gordon: Yes.

Mr. Woodsworth: Are there any repeaters—people sent out who stay for a few days and are subsequently sent out to a second job?

Mr. Gordon: There may be some. I have not the details of that, but generally speaking, most of these men are placed and continue to say.

As I said, in January, 5,497 single persons were placed in farm jobs and were paid \$27,485 in wages; also 647 single persons were employed in camps, 33,200 man days at an approximate cost of \$18,405.

Disbursements in connection with relief settlement and other projects amount to date to \$19,096.71, and direct relief disbursements amount to date to \$136,602.99.

Expenditures made by the Saskatchewan relief commission in what is known as "A" area, with which I presume hon. members are familiar, amounted to \$7,668,667.28, and in "B" area to \$1,562,735.89.

For freight on moving settlers' effects in "A" and "B" areas, the expenditures were \$77,676.72. This makes a total of \$9,309,079.89, the Dominion proportion being \$8,448,304.78, and the provincial proportion being \$860,775.11.

In these areas to December 31, 1932, direct relief was given by the relief commission to families numbering 60,755, with dependents numbering 273,397. In addition aid was given to individual cases to the number of 305. The total number given relief being 334,457. Of course we all entertain the hope that this province will not again meet with the tragedy that overtook it with respect to crops.

Loans and advances to Saskatchewan to February 14, 1933, are as follows:

		Credits or Re- payments	Balance Out- standing
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total loans being advanced in respect of Dominion share of approved works.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	Nil
Total loans covering province's share of public works and of loans to municipalities.....	1,673,212 04	Nil	1,673,212 04
Total loans covering New York commitments.....	3,934,341 46	Nil	3,934,341 46
Loans for provincial purposes.....	6,653,739 73	Nil	6,653,739 73
Loans with respect to direct relief.....	200,000 00	Nil	200,000 00
*Advances re single homeless unemployed.....	100,000 00	Nil	100,000 00
Loans to Saskatchewan Relief Commission re accounts in "A" area.....	2,000,000 00		
Advances in respect to Dominion portion of relief in dried-out area.....	8,250,000 00		
Accounts received to February 14, 1933.....		8,497,371 57	1,752,628 43
Loans re assistance to farmers including purchase of seed grain.....	6,000,000 00	410,000 00	5,590,000 00
Totals.....	29,811,293 23	9,907,371 57	19,903,921 66

\*Of course, as the Dominion Government is assuming that amount, nothing will be returned.

As regards wheat bonus, an amount of \$5,669,919.78 was paid up to the 31st day of December in the province of Saskatchewan in respect of 113,398,395 bushels of wheat.

Alberta.—In the province of Alberta the direct relief is provided on a three way basis, the same as I have made reference to in other provinces: municipalities, province and



Dominion, and in unorganized districts on an equal basis between the province and the Dominion. Again I would like to have in-

serted in Hansard a schedule showing the employment afforded, the farm settlement and placements. The table is as follows:

EMPLOYMENT AFFORDED

Month	Through extension of works approved under the 1931 Act		Single, homeless men in subsistence camps	
	No. men	Wages	No. men	Approximate cost
		\$		\$
May.....	1,278	260,660	736	15,410
June.....	1,421	215,876	835	18,431
July.....	623	48,647	972	21,996
August.....	294	93,903	986	20,713
September.....	48	12,324	709	12,853
October.....	Work completed		345	9,873
November.....	"	"	3,560	35,324
December.....	"	"	363	5,784
January.....	24*	2,100*		
		633,510		140,384

\*On provincial work (Highwood river) embankment.

#### FARM SETTLEMENT AND PLACEMENT

November—51 families with 249 dependents were placed on farms. Under the relief commission for single homeless men, 2,697 single, homeless persons were cared for in urban centres at an approximate cost of \$23,130 (Dominion 100 per cent).

December—6,146 single, homeless persons were cared for in urban centres at an approximate cost of \$63,172.

January—350 single persons were placed in farm jobs and received from the Dominion

\$1,500 in wages. In addition the commission cared for 6,200 persons in urban centres at an approximate cost of \$72,500.

Total disbursements—to date in respect of direct relief and other projects amount to \$521,029.67.

The total disbursements to date in respect of direct relief and other projects in Alberta amounts to \$521,029.67.

Loans to Alberta as at February 14, 1933, are as follows:

Description	Loan or advance	Credits of repayments	Balance outstanding
	\$	\$	\$
1. Loans, being advances of Dominion's share of approved works.....	2,000,000 00	1,953,954 17	46,045 83
2. Loans, covering province's share and/or to loan to municipalities.....	2,200,000 00	Nil	2,200,000 00
3. Loans covering New York commitments.....	3,142,000 00	Nil	3,142,000 00
4. Loans for provincial purposes.....	500,000 00	Nil	500,000 00
5. Advances re single homeless unemployed.....	150,000 00	Nil	150,000 00
6. Loans re assistance to farmers including purchase of seed grain.....	140,000 00	Nil	140,000 00
Totals.....	8,132,000 00	1,953,954 17	6,178,045 83

Wheat bonus—\$5,857,735.42 was paid up to the 31st of December in respect to 117,154,708 bushels of wheat.

The same observations would here apply with respect to the single homeless unemployed as I made with respect to the other western provinces.

*British Columbia.*—In British Columbia a direct relief is administered on the same basis as respects the Dominion, the province and the municipalities, each contributing one-

third, and in the unorganized districts there are contributions in equal amounts by the province and the Dominion. By reason of the extension for completion of works which had been approved under the 1931 act but were not completed on May 1, employment was given to the following number of men in the following months:

Month	Number of men	Man days	Wages paid
			\$
May.....	254	5,353	18,235
June.....	126	2,118	7,233
July.....	64	1,734	5,887
August.....	173	1,435	7,594
September.....	150	1,276	9,466
		11,916	48,415

In addition, single men were cared for and given employment in subsistence camps on a fifty-fifty basis with the province to the

following number of men in the following months:

Month	Number of men	Man days	Cost
			\$
May.....	7,896	98,293	147,169
June.....	7,706	107,070	143,241
July.....	6,001	89,740	108,046
August.....	6,809	83,865	88,148
September.....	6,532	57,398	71,918
October.....	3,726	45,762	59,384
January.....	350	10,000	54,000
		492,128	671,906

In the months of November, December and January, the federal government assumed one hundred per cent of the cost of single, homeless, unemployed persons, and during those

months the following persons of this class were cared for in relief camps or in urban centres:

Month	Number of men	Approximate cost
		\$
November.....	12,854	127,536
December.....	14,370	149,400
January.....	18,300	182,600

From May 1, 1932, to February 16, 1933, disbursements in respect to the federal contribution amounted to \$1,383,347.27.

Loans and advances to British Columbia to February 14, 1933, are as follows:

Description	Total loan or advance	Credits or repayments	Balance outstanding
	\$	\$	\$
1. Loans, being advances of Dominion's share of approved works.....	2,800,000 00	2,800,000 00	Nil
2. Loans covering province's share and/or to loan to municipalities.....	3,500,000 00	238,412 55	3,261,587 45
3. Loans covering New York commitments.....	5,104,164 69	3,040,670 69	2,063,494 00
4. Loans re direct relief expenditures.....	262,500 00	Nil	262,500 00
5. Advances re direct relief expenditures.....	112,500 00	106,271 65	6,228 35
6. Advances re single homeless unemployed.....	280,000 00	Nil	280,000 00
Totals.....	12,059,164 69	6,185,354 89	5,873,809 80

It will be observed with respect to British Columbia that the province has repaid a little over fifty per cent of the loans and advances made to them.

Mr. Ralston: That repayment is only by reason of the fact that expenditures have been made to equal the Dominion's share of the advance?

Mr. Gordon: Not in its entirety. The largest payment that was made by British Columbia was a loan of \$3,040,670.69, which is part of a loan of \$5,104,164.69, advanced by the Dominion for New York commitments.

Mr. Ralston: But the other amount of \$2,800,000 is really a cross entry.

Mr. Gordon: Extending the sum that was agreed upon for relief

Mr. Ralston: But it is really a cross entry.

Mr. Gordon: In British Columbia with respect to the wheat bonus, the Dominion government paid out in the Peace River block in that province \$23,440.40, with respect to 468,808 bushels of wheat. The total thus paid out in the four western provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Peace river block and British Columbia, to December 31 last amounted to \$12,720,121.07 with respect to 254,402,420 bushels of wheat.

### Dominion Works

Other works were projected by the Dominion government which in the judgment of the government were desirable in different parts of Canada, under the supervision of different departmental officials, and the work



was organized in such a way that it could with the least expense be supervised by these officials.

In British Columbia there was the projection of the Banff-Jasper highway, the approximate cost of which was \$235,294, or

an average cost per day of \$2.88, including materials. For the information of hon. members I think it is desirable that the accompanying schedule be put on Hansard so that hon. gentlemen will be able to review it before the bill is dealt with:

WORKS PERFORMED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

British Columbia:—Banff-Jasper Highway

Month	Number men	Man days	Approximate cost
British Columbia:—Banff-Jasper Highway			
May.....	256	2,403	\$235,294 00
June.....	513	10,768	
July.....	827	18,403	
August.....	622	13,997	
September.....	363	9,466	
October.....	629	11,822	
November.....	646	14,654	
		81,513	

Alberta:—Banff-Waterton Lakes Parks—Elk Island—National Parks

November.....	165	1,843	\$4,449 00
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Saskatchewan:—Prince Albert National Park

November.....	295	4,730	\$10,728 00
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Manitoba:—Riding Mountain Park

October.....	201	2,734	\$ 3,402 00
November.....	1,008	17,800	10,482 00
		20,534	\$13,884 00

In all parks in

December.....	2,958	60,924	\$102,962 00
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In other words to December in all parks last fall, 169,544 days' work was given to needy men at an approximate cost of \$367,317 or approximately \$2.17 per day.

In all works in the national parks to the amount of \$563,800.00 were authorized and up to date \$411,205.20 has been expended.

In Alberta, in connection with the Banff-Waterton lakes park, Elk island, and national parks there was expended \$4,449, at an average cost of \$2.42 per day, the work being carried on during the month of November, and 165 men being employed. This amount provided 1,843 man days' work.

Mr. Mackenzie King: Is that \$2.42 per man?

Mr. Gordon: That includes materials. In Saskatchewan in the Prince Albert national park in the month of November 295 men were employed, giving 4,730 man day's work at an approximate cost of \$10,728. I am inclined to think that that is the exact figure. The average cost was \$2.27 per day.

Mr. Woodsworth: Can the minister tell us how much of this actually went to the men? He has said that material is included.

Mr. Gordon: I shall take note of the hon. member's request; I think I can get the information. In Riding Mountain park, Manitoba, there were in October 201 men employed, and in November 1,008; a total of 20,534 man days' work at a cost of \$13,884, or an average cost of 68 cents. In all parks in December there were 2,958 men employed, giving 60,924 man days' work at a cost of \$102,962 or an average cost of \$1.69. In other words, in all the parks last fall, 169,544 days' work were given to needy men at an approximate cost of \$367,317, or \$2.17 per day. In all works in the national parks \$563,800 was authorized for payment, and up to date \$411,205.20 has been expended.

In addition to that, work has been done in Manitoba by the federal Department of Public Works in connection with the dykes

along the Assiniboine river, and in that work \$6,904 was expended.

It became apparent last fall that every possible avenue should be explored in order to find some method to take care of single homeless men, in addition to the policy and program I have just outlined. In this respect the government decided that the organization of the Department of National Defence might well be utilized in the construction of airway landing fields in connection with the Trans-Canada Airway. This program of works the government believed to be for the general advantage of Canada, and the men being under control and under discipline and living in clean and comfortable quarters, the government considered it desirable to utilize this machinery of government to take care of as many of these men as the work warranted. The general conditions provided were that the men and supervisory staffs would receive no pay, but would be housed, clothed, fed and cared for and be given a small cash allowance varying from 20 cents a day in the case of labourers to \$60 a month in the case of foremen. It is estimated that for the period of one year the average total cost per person per day given relief, including the purchase of tools and materials for construction, and in certain cases land required, would not exceed more than a dollar. Eight hours work per day for six days a week would be required, with the exception that statutory holidays would be observed and Saturday afternoons used for recreation purposes and for the general cleaning up of the camps. Clothing, cooking utensils, camp equipment, blankets and so on, all on hand in the department and surplus to ordinary requirements of the department, would be made available, and the existing nation-wide organization for administration, purchase and issue of supplies, and accounting, would be used. No military

discipline would be instituted. The personnel would remain civilian, and so long as they behaved themselves and observed the few simple rules designed in the interests and comfort of the majority, they would continue to be cared for. The personnel could be discharged by the officer in charge of a project for cause. No compulsion would be exercised on them to remain any longer than they wished, and every endeavour made to assist them to fit themselves for and to obtain remunerative employment. This work is still being carried on, and it is proposed that the works to be undertaken by the department as a measure for the relief of unemployment should not include the current works which would be undertaken in any event, but should anticipate by some years the execution of construction which was necessary and which had been planned. Only works with a relatively low cost for material and low maintenance charges would be included.

I have already laid upon the table of the house order in council dated October 8, 1932, authorizing works which it was decided best lent themselves to the scheme. It provided for the authorization of (1) placing some 2,000 men at work on the construction of intermediate landing fields on the Trans-Canada Airways; (2) repairs to the fortifications at Halifax and Quebec, the preservation of which was so desirable as national historic monuments; (3) the construction of air stations at Trenton and Rockliffe.

This program has been slightly enlarged since then, and I have here a statement which I shall ask to have included in Hansard showing in detail the various works which have been initiated and are being carried out at the present time, the number of men employed, and the approximate expenditures that have been necessitated thereby:—



## NATIONAL DEFENCE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CAMPS

Appendix "A"

Project	Location	Nature of work	Number employed					Man days worked					Total	Expenditure				
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Strength on 15-2-33	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.		Dec.	Jan.	Total		
1	Halifax, N.S.	Repairs to walls and roads at Citadel.	9	333	314	321	321	26	5,263	7,548	7,683	20,520	2,723 36	6,424 68	5,867 80	15,015 84		
3	Fredericton Junction, N.B.	Clearing of Landing Field.				4	7				76	76			59 90	59 90		
4	Upper Brookway, N.B.	Clearing of Landing Field.		14	6	5	4		64	202	123	389			649 11	306 34		
5	Megantic, P.Q.	"				15	23				129	129				286 30		
6	Bishop's Crossing, P.Q.	Repairs and salvage.			10	23	23			70	477	547			286 30	286 30		
7	Quebec, P.Q.	Clearing of Landing Field.		290	315	403	411		5,221	8,034	9,024	22,279	5,085 67	4,913 77	4,804 11	14,803 55		
9	Gillies, Ont.	"			53	55	54			851	1,400	2,251	17 50	168 07	2,795 38	2,980 95		
12	Nakina, Ont.	"			82	100	69			786	2,299	3,085		200 30	2,079 15	2,279 45		
15	Wagaming, Ont.	"			102	86	86			1,729	1,729	1,729			509 39	509 39		
20	Lac du Bonnet, Man.	Grading Aerodrome.			94	108	100			1,258	2,318	3,576	74 63	3,629 35	2,299 48	6,003 46		
22	Yahk, B.C.	Clearing and grading of Landing Field.					5						50 50	6 40	12 80	69 70		
23	Kitchener, B.C.	"			34	52	87			625	1,119	1,744	195 07	54 85	3,573 32	3,823 25		
25	Princeton, B.C.	Erection of living quarters for relief personnel.	29	48	91	96	99		2	1,577	2,473	4,052	57 50	2,468 50	3,774 15	6,300 15		
27	Rockcliffe, Ont.	Improvement Air Station.			53	111	158	29	1,025	1,346	2,711	5,111	810 00	3,474 78	1,491 93	5,776 71		
28	Trenton, Ont.	Foundation for building development of sea-plane site and adjacent area.		121	212	227	215		1,006	5,114	4,728	10,848	1,706 04	1,337 79	4,787 72	7,831 55		
29	Saint John, N.B.	Improvement of Airport.			129	129	149			2,895	3,148	6,043		612 62	2,337 73	2,950 35		
30	Camp Borden, Ont.	Demolishing and clearing bush.			231	231	225			1,690	1,690	1,690			674 12	674 12		
33	Long Branch, Ont.	Improving Rifle Range.					41											
24	Salmo, B.C.	Clearing and grading Landing Field.					12							6 40	11 52	17 92		
26	Flood, B.C.	"											7 50	15 66	19 72	42 88		
	Total		38	807	1,393	1,982	2,089	55	12,581	30,306	41,127	84,069						

To summarize, I might say that in addition to the repairs to the fortifications at Halifax and Quebec there are eighteen camps at present in operation in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in connection with the landing fields on the Trans-Canada Airways. In the month of October thirty-eight men were employed to the extent of 55 man days; in November 807 men were employed to the extent of 12,581 man days; in December, 1,393 men were employed to a total of 30,306 man days; in January 1,982 men were employed to a total of 41,127 man days, or a total of 84,069 man days for the three months. The strength on the fifteenth of this month was 2,089.

The total expenditure to the end of January, covering the cost of materials, purchase of land where necessary, food, clothing, tools and equipment, equalled \$93,196.49. These works necessitated an average expenditure per man of \$1.10 per day. This figure per day does not include Sundays and half-holidays and days in hospital, precise figures of which are not available, but allowing for Sundays and a half day for Saturdays, the approximate total expenditure works out per man day of relief at 86 cents. The estimated total value of the work done to January 31, is \$69,386.66, which does not include the costs incurred for temporary accommodation, purchase of land, and so on. As these charges are absorbed it is considered that the value of work done will considerably exceed the total cost.

Mr. Woodsworth: What is meant by these charges being absorbed?

Mr. Gordon: For instance, the total amount spent is \$93,196.49. We estimate that the value of the work, as a work, is \$69,000. The land we believe is worth a considerable sum of money, and probably will be worth more. Add to that the value of the work, and the whole value will equal or probably exceed the actual expenditure.

I have had occasion to visit some of these camps, and I do not think anyone need be at all concerned about the discipline, the cleanliness and the general atmosphere in the camps. The men, of course, are not getting very much in the way of cash, but they are getting fine shelter, good food, good clothing, and they are working, working splendidly and looking forward to the time when they can be absorbed in normal vocations. There has been very little in the way of sickness in any of these camps.

### Summary

I should like shortly to summarize the activities under the 1932 act:

First; a back to the land movement has been initiated and has met with encouraging

co-operation on the part of the provinces and the larger municipalities. A very definite start has been made, 1,651 families with 6,906 dependents have already been approved and placed on farms. This in my judgment warrants the belief that the whole quota of 6,923 families for whose settlement provision has been made will be placed on farms before March 31, 1934, at which date our agreement with the provinces expires. The Dominion has authorized a contribution of \$1,385,675 as a non-recoverable grant to settlers, to which the provinces and municipalities make contributions in like amount, making a total of \$4,157,025 available to finance the scheme. To date there has been expended by the Dominion \$31,062.98.

Second: the Interior Department have supervised works in the national parks and on the Banff-Jasper highway in Alberta and British Columbia through the summer and fall months when such work can be usefully done. This has resulted in 169,544 man days employment being supplied to needy men at a cost of roughly \$367,317 to December 31st.

Third: the Department of Public Works in co-operation with the provincial government has completed a small work in flood prevention on the Assiniboine river in Manitoba, to which the federal government's contribution was \$6,904.

Fourth: a small sum of \$3,000 was expended through the Department of Agriculture in fitting up some boats to assist in better export facilities for live cattle to Great Britain.

Fifth: under the Department of National Defence useful works which ordinarily would probably not be undertaken for a few years, but works which it is desirable in the public interest to have done without delay, have been commenced on the landing fields in the trans-Canada airway and elsewhere.

Sixth: direct relief. The total of accounts paid or amounts credited to advances is \$7,851,192.59. The cost of direct relief has, in the main been, as hitherto, shared equally by the municipality, the province and the Dominion. In a few cases where the province has established the fact that the municipality was unable to assume its full share of 33½ per cent this has been reduced to such a proportion as, in the judgment of the province and the Dominion, the municipality could assume; the balance has been shared equally by the province and Dominion. This principle applies also in unorganized districts where the province and the Dominion divide the total cost equally between the two governments. In the four western provinces the Dominion has, during the fall and winter, been assuming 100 per cent of the cost of direct relief to single homeless unemployed persons.



Administration of relief to those in need in a country such as Canada, whose constitution is a federal and not a legislative union, presents very much difficulties. Difficulties from other angles are encountered by the provinces and the municipalities but it is gratifying to note that the expenses of providing for those in want have been rapidly decreasing, and that the amount spent by the Dominion for relief purposes during the fiscal year 1931-32 amounted to the rather alarming figure of \$41,500,000, and this figure may yet reach \$45,600,000 if commitments which have been made regarding works are fulfilled. During the present fiscal year, by reason of the change of policy which took place after the conference with the provincial representatives in April last, and by reason of the better organization which resulted from experience obtained by municipalities and provinces during the two previous years' administration, we anticipate that the total federal expenditure for relief purposes will not exceed \$25,000,000, and will probably be less. The total to date of accounts paid and of credits against advances amounts to \$11,207,874.72. But, as previously explained, accounts are usually slow in reaching Ottawa, and this probably only represents expenditures up to a month or two ago.

I am firmly of the belief, and I believe the people of this country are steadily growing to believe, that the individual himself is learning that he must not rely too much upon the state; that in a country such as we have, individuals must be individualists, and take advantage of the opportunities that are theirs. I am well aware that for many reasons it is difficult for men engaged in certain vocations, who have their homes established in the urban centres, to take advantage of the opportunities that a great country like Canada affords. But I am confident, having regard to the experience in the administration of relief to the needy during the past twelve months, that the individual is becoming increasingly active to take advantage of such opportunities as there are to make himself self-sustaining. I sometimes wonder if one can draw the line between the responsibility of the state and the responsibility of the individual. Some people advocate destroying individualism, turning everything into system. They advocate mass men rather than individual men. I am not prepared to subscribe to that doctrine, and while in certain parts of Canada to-day things are not at all normal as far as the life of the Canadian people is concerned, and their ability to earn money, yet in many parts of Canada the business of the country is advancing—I could name parts

of Canada where it is—and I am confident that the future holds for the people of this country the promise of better times and the opportunity to sustain themselves. Certainly when you find the direct relief to those who are needy and are practically indigent falling from \$46,000,000 down to less than \$25,000,000 even though the number receiving relief for the varying periods has increased, it is a hopeful sign which I think will be gratifying to the taxpayers of the country, notwithstanding that it may be said that the reduction is due largely to better organization, because no province and no municipality in the Dominion, at the outset in 1930, was equipped or organized to take care of the situation which was then upon us. But each succeeding month I believe is teaching the lesson of economy with respect to the administration of the moneys which are being subscribed by the taxpayers to take care of their less fortunate fellow citizens, and I have myself a confident belief that with the gradual turn towards other vocations than those which have afforded a certain sense of security to our people in the past, and better business conditions, it will not be too long delayed when the granting of direct relief to our citizens will disappear.

Mr. Woodsworth: May I ask the number now on unemployment relief in Canada?

Mr. Gordon: The last month for which I have any return is January. I have the total number of men, women and children receiving relief, including all those who in normal times are given relief, because we can all feel assured that all these people are receiving relief, and that number—it is for varying periods—is 1,357,562. That includes all those classes for varying periods of time. It is represented by 252,000 heads of families.

Earnings in the men's clothing industry in the United States in 1932, averaged 19.5 cents less per hour and \$8.58 less per full-time week than in 1930, according to a survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labour Statistics covering 243 representative establishments manufacturing men's outer garments—coats, pants, vests, and overcoats. In 1932 the average earnings were 50.6 cents per hour and \$22.47 per full-time week. Full-time hours averaged 44.4 in 1932 as compared with 44.3 in 1930, an increase of 0.1 hour per week. The average number of days worked per week in 1932 by males in the various occupations ranged from 4.7 to 5.3, and by females, from 4.3 to 5.5.

## RETURN TO THE LAND MOVEMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1932.

THE following table shows the number of families and single men who were "returned to the land" in the various counties in the Province of Quebec during the year 1932. The number of settlers returning from the United States is also shown. The provisions of the Act to Promote the Return to the Land, which was passed by the Legislature last year, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 298. The Act provided for the acquisition by the government of vacant lands, including those sold for municipal taxes, at a price not exceeding \$100 in each lot or \$5 per arpent, and for the disposal of such lands, where they are suitable for farming, to settlers under conditions to be fixed by the government. The provincial government was also empowered to effect agreements with the Federal or municipal authorities, timber limit holders, and others, for the purpose of promoting the interest of colonization and the return to the land. The figures given below show that the number of families returning to the land was 3,678, the number of single men being 985. Of these settlers, 329 families and 208 single men returned from the United States to take up land in the Province.

### RETURN TO THE LAND IN QUEBEC IN 1932

County	Families	Single Men	From United States	
			Families	Single Men
Abitibi.....	528	100		
Argenteuil.....	1	2		
Arthabaska.....	18	6	5	5
Bagot.....	25	5	16	3
Beauce.....	97	88	13	35
Beauharnois.....	3	1	2	
Bellechasse.....	14	5	6	2
Berthier.....	42	2	12	3
Bonaventure.....	134	10	10	14
Brome.....	10	1	3	2
Chambly.....	4	2	1	1
Champlain.....	21	1	1	3
Charlevoix.....	103	22	3	1

### RETURN TO THE LAND IN QUEBEC IN 1932—Con.

County	Families	Single Men	From United States	
			Families	Single Men
Chateauguay.....	1		1	
Chicoutimi.....	306	22	1	1
Compton.....	7	1	8	3
Deux-Montagnes.....	3	10		2
Dorchester.....	75	15		5
Drummond.....	65	50	9	4
Frontenac.....	28	7	6	2
Gaspé.....	156	50	9	1
Hull.....	82	11	7	3
Huntingdon.....	4			
Iberville.....	1	2	4	
Jacques-Cartier.....	1			
Joliette.....	14	2	4	
Kamouraska.....	20	1		3
Labelle.....	69	15	9	
Lac St-Jean.....	232	76		
Laprairie.....	12	7		
L'Assomption.....	9	1	2	
Laval.....				4
Lévis.....	27	2	3	1
L'Islet.....	15	5	1	3
Lotbinière.....	42	16	9	
Maskinongé.....	29	5	10	8
Matane.....	64	34	2	3
Matapédia.....	122	34	8	4
Mégantic.....	30	75	10	15
Missisquoi.....	15	14	22	2
Montcalm.....	3		1	
Montmagny.....	38	8	5	9
Montmorency.....	6			2
Napierville.....	3		1	
Nicolet.....	31	13	4	1
Papineau.....	45	5	3	7
Pontiac.....	20	19	6	8
Portneuf.....	27	18		2
Québec—Cité.....	15	4	1	
Richelieu.....	16	5	16	5
Richmond.....	43	1	5	7
Rimouski.....	78	21	1	
Rouville.....	11	2	5	2
Saguenay.....	35	2		
Shefford.....	17		6	6
Sherbrooke.....	16	1	3	
Soulages.....	8			
Stanstead.....	15	9	4	
St-Hyacinthe.....	22	8	9	
St-Jean.....	6		9	1
St-Maurice.....	40	13	13	8
Témiscamingue.....	440	65		
Témiscouata.....	211	64	12	2
Terrebonne.....	37	2	2	2
Vaudreuil.....	7	4		
Verchères.....	17	1	3	
Volfe.....	17	9	11	7
Yamaska.....	7	1	2	6
Inconnu.....	15	5	5	

## Resolutions Adopted by Dominion-Provincial Conference, January 17-19, on present unemployment and relief conditions

### Item No. 1

Present unemployment and relief conditions. Are they being satisfactorily dealt with? If not, what modifications are suggested?

The Conference adopted the following report submitted by the Committee appointed to deal with Item No. 1 of the Agenda.

1. That federal assistance to the provinces in the discharge of their constitutional obligations should be continued on the basis of the

provinces dealing with the present unprecedented economic conditions by distribution of direct relief.

2. Attention is directed, however, to the following matters as worthy of consideration by the federal government.

#### a. *Percentage of financial responsibility:*

While some provinces desire an increase in the proportion contributed by the Dominion, other provinces are satisfied with the present



division and do not feel that an increase should be asked for.

*b. Medical Services:*

In the opinion of the committee a limited expenditure for medical attention, where circumstances render such expenditure necessary, might be regarded as coming within the scope of the definition of direct relief.

*c. Limitation or per capita per diem expenditure:*

The suggestion is offered that future relief arrangements made between the Dominion and the provinces might be on a basis of a definite maximum amount per capita per diem, subject to variations to accord with local conditions and past experience. The committee decided that this suggestion should be referred to each of the provincial administrations for consideration, and subject to arrangement between the Dominion and a province as to a suitable scale, each province might have the option of accepting such a plan or adhering to the present arrangement.

One of the advantages of a per diem scale of contribution by the Dominion would be the avoidance of settling difficult questions as to what items could or could not be included under the present definition of direct relief.

*d. Cost of Additional Investigation:*

The committee considered the suggestion that additional investigators be employed for the purpose of controlling expenditures and preventing abuse, and decided that such expenditure could be justified amply on the grounds of sound administration and economy and recommends that the Dominion should share in the cost equally with the province. In this regard it is suggested that Dominion and Provincial officials engaged in the administration of relief should confer and draw up a system of regulations, so as to have as great a uniformity in relief administration as possible.

*e. Local administration of relief by committees or commissions:*

The Committee is favourably disposed to the idea that local authorities might to advantage entrust the granting of relief to committees or commissions but felt that this was a matter in the discretion of each province.

*f. Public Works:*

While the committee is still of the opinion that relief works should not be entered into as a general policy, it is felt that, if local

conditions exist whereby employment could be given by means of necessary public works, the federal government should consider favourably an application for assistance towards bearing its share of the cost of actual labour, provided a system of rotation is established so as to divide the work among the greatest number of unemployed.

*g. Single, Homeless, Unemployed:*

It is recommended that single men "unemployed and destitute" be regarded as coming within the category of "single, homeless, unemployed," under the agreements entered into between certain of the provinces and the Dominion.

*h. Unemployed Youths:*

The Committee recommends that the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief take up with the administrative officers in the provinces the peculiar problem of the youth, out of school or college, who finds himself without work and without support, with a view to suggesting means of dealing more satisfactorily with this question.

### Item No. 7

The regulation of truck and motor bus services with interprovincial and national rail transportation facilities:

It was agreed that the Minister of Railways should submit to the provinces a questionnaire dealing with matters relating to the regulation of truck and motor bus services, and that after assembly and study of the information obtained, a conference of the appropriate officials of the Dominion and the provinces should be called to consider the whole situation. It was further agreed that the Dominion Statistician should assist the Minister of Railways in preparing the questionnaire.

### Item No. 8

Uniform statistical information:

The Conference adopted the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this Conference the necessity for accurate and comparable statistics relating to public finance is apparent and the conference recommends that the Dominion Statistician should communicate with the treasurers and/or Statisticians of the several provinces with a view of securing uniformly classified statistical information.

## Program of the United States Executive to Restore National Prosperity

The policies to be followed by the government of the United States in an effort to restore prosperity were outlined by President Franklyn D. Roosevelt in his inaugural address on March 4. After a reference to the fact that "plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply," and to the failure and false leadership of "the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods," the President proceeded:—

"Restoration calls, however, not for changes in ethics alone. This nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time through this employment accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.

"Hand in hand with this we must frankly recognize the over-balance of population in our industrial centres, and by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavour to provide a better use of the land, for those best fitted for the task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities.

"It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure of our small homes and our farms.

"It can be helped by insistence that the federal, state and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced.

"It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities, which to-day are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal.

"It can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character. There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped merely by talking about it. We must act and act quickly.

"Finally, in our progress toward a resumption of work, we require two safeguards against a return of the evils of the old order; there must be a strict supervision of all banking and credits and investments; there must be an end to speculation with other people's money, and there must be provision for an adequate but sound currency.

"These are the lines of attack. I shall presently urge upon a new Congress in special session detailed measures for their fulfilment, and I shall seek the immediate assistance of the several states."

## Old Age Pensions in United States

Mandatory laws providing for the payment of old-age pensions have been enacted in Indiana and Washington recently, according to the *Old Age Security Herald* of the American Association for Old Age Security for March (References to the progress of Old Age Pensions in the United States have been made in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1932, page 949; May, 1932, page 520, etc.). In three other states, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona, pension measures have been adopted by one house of the Legislature. No less than 123 bills have been introduced and are being discussed by Legislatures and legislative committees in thirty-four states.

At the same time the National Child Labour Committee reports a widespread revival of interest in minimum-wage legislation throughout the country. Seven states are listed in which minimum-wage bills for minors or for women and minors have already been presented to the Legislatures this winter. These states are Connecticut, Minnesota, New Mexico, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Utah. "The present economic

stress, with its resultant demand for cheap labour, has brought a return of working conditions similar to those existing fifty years ago," the committee reports; "sweat shops have sprung up in all of the eastern industrial states, and from every part of the country come reports of wages paid to women and minors averaging only \$3 to \$4 for a full week's work, and in many instances falling far below that rate."

In the fiscal year 1931-32 the expenditures in the United States for vocational education from Federal funds amounted to \$8,414,834, and from State and local funds, \$24,987,569, a total of \$33,402,403—an increase of \$1,259,211 over the preceding 12 months. The total enrollment in vocational schools and courses operated under State plans in the same year was 1,176,162, distributed as follows: 257,255 in agricultural schools, 579,591 in trade and industrial schools, and 339,316 in home economics schools. All the States were reported as being particularly interested in problems of training for the unemployed.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 7,956, the employees on their payrolls numbering 706,478 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,808, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 156,746 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1933, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of February, 1933, as on the same date in 1932, showed a decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,956 firms whose payrolls aggregated 706,478 persons, compared with 720,448 on January 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 78.5 in the preceding month to 76.8 on February 1, while on the same date in 1932 it stood at 89.7. At the beginning of February in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows: 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile, iron and steel, leather, pulp and paper and lumber products. On the other hand, decided declines (largely seasonal in character) were noted in construction, especially in highway work, and in trade, transportation and mining. The losses in trade were unusually large, as the seasonal falling-off in buying following the Christmas activity became evident.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in Quebec being most pronounced.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Mining reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in construction, manufacturing (particularly in food and iron and steel products), communications and

trade. On the other hand, improvement was shown in logging and transportation. Statistics were received from 573 firms, employing 53,419 workers, compared with 55,909 at the beginning of January. A rather larger falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the level of employment was higher.

*Quebec.*—Increases in manufacturing (notably of lumber, leather, iron and steel and pulp and paper products), were offset by declines in logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction. The working forces of the 1,920 cooperating employers aggregated 204,196 persons, as against 209,778 in their last report. A decrease had also been noted on February 1, 1932, but the index was then higher.

*Ontario.*—Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile, leather, pulp and paper and lumber divisions; services, mining and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction. According to data received from 3,522 firms, their staffs declined from 295,215 at the beginning of January, to 293,734 on the date under review. A larger decrease had been indicated on February 1, 1932, when the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of February of the present year.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The decrease in personnel reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of February was on a much larger scale than that noted on the same date

of last year, the workers released numbering more than twice those laid off on February 1, 1932. The index was lower than in the winter of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,168 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,906 persons to 99,768 on the date under review. Logging was more active, and manufacturing also showed some improvement, while construction, transportation and trade were seasonally inactive.

*British Columbia.*—There was a contraction in employment on February 1; this took place mainly in construction, but logging, communications, services and trade also showed a falling-off. On the other hand, there was an improvement in manufacturing, and a small

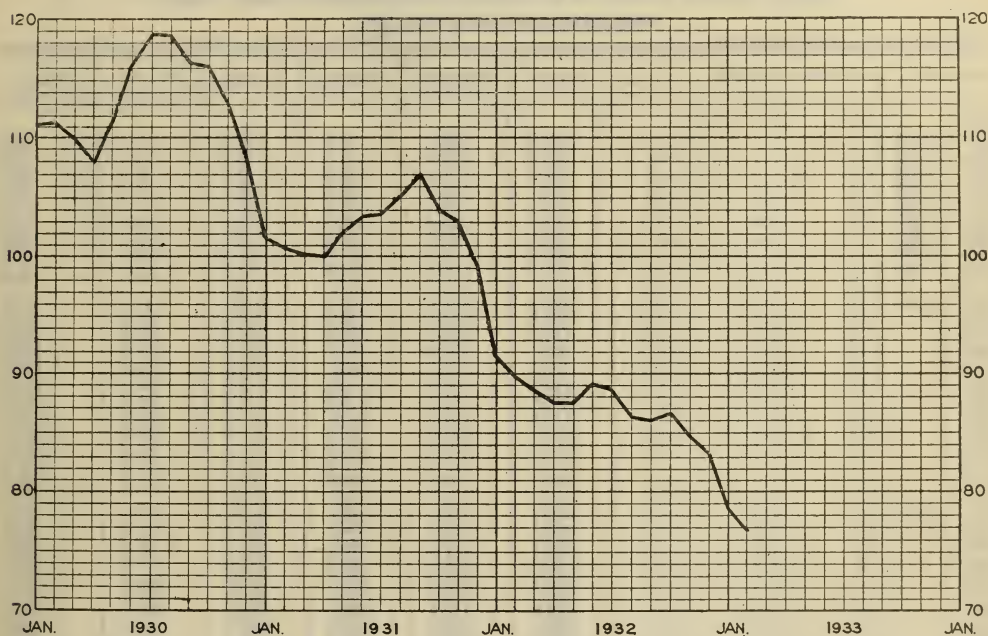
and the adjacent Border Cities a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence.

*Montreal.*—Manufactures showed considerable recovery (especially in the footwear, iron and steel and edible product groups), while large seasonal losses were indicated in trade and transportation. On the whole, there was a decrease in Montreal, according to the data received from 1,094 firms employing 111,805 workers. A loss had also been recorded on February 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

*Quebec.*—Returns tabulated from 150 employers in Quebec City showed that they had decreased their staffs from 11,541 on January

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



increase also occurred in mining. The working forces of the 773 reporting firms aggregated 55,361, a decrease of 1,511 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A reduction had also been indicated on February 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

#### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton, Windsor

1 to 11,121 persons at the beginning of February, the index falling from 92.6 on January 1 to 88.9 on the date under review. Manufacturers reported little general change, although there was a slight improvement in boot and shoe factories. Trade, on the other hand, was seasonally dull. The index was lower than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then also shown a reduction.

*Toronto.*—Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, and construction was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile and vegetable food



products. The result was a decrease of 3,274 in the number employed by the 1,202 co-operating firms who had 101,427 employees. This decrease was similar to that indicated on February 1 of a year ago, but the level of employment was then higher.

*Ottawa.*—There were moderate declines in manufacturing, transportation and trade in Ottawa; 151 employers had 10,883 workers, or 139 fewer than on January 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1932, when the reduction recorded was smaller.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton showed a slight increase, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by iron and steel plants. There were losses of a

seasonal character in construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 233 firms employing 22,121 persons, compared with 21,971 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on February 1 of a year ago, but a decrease had then been reported.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, and there were also increases in construction, services and trade, resulting in a generally improved situation in the Border Cities. The 129 co-operating firms reported 8,605 workers, as against 8,099 on January 1. Activity was not so great as on the same date in 1932; the trend then, however, had been downward.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	76.8	76.5	75.7	78.5	80.4	68.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at February 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.6	28.9	41.6	14.1	7.8

**Winnipeg.**—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. Returns were compiled from 391 firms with 32,468 employees, compared with 33,561 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, when curtailment had also been indicated.

**Vancouver.**—The manufacturing, construction and trade groups reported reduced employment, but transportation was brisker. The 344 reporting firms employed 25,078 persons, as against 25,425 on January 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922.....	74.6	.....	90.4	.....	.....	.....	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	87.3	.....	95.9	101.9	85.8	.....	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924.....	88.2	.....	93.6	95.5	88.7	.....	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	.....	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	103.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	160.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.3	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1933.....	15.8	1.6	14.4	1.5	3.1	1.2	4.6	3.5



gains, while there were losses in food, rubber, electric current and some other plants.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There was a further decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction involved practically the same number of workers as that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was four points higher. Statements were tabulated from 216 firms employing 15,981 workers, as compared with 16,689 in the preceding month. Meat-preserving plants reported the greatest losses.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe factories showed a large increase, but was not quite so active as on the corresponding date of a year ago, when gains had also

been noted. A combined working force of 16,673 persons was reported by the 255 co-operating manufacturers, who had 15,792 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Improvement was indicated in sawmills and in wood-turning and carving, container and other lumber-using factories; 413 workers were taken on by the 761 firms making returns, who had 22,964 on their staffs. This increase was smaller than that registered at the beginning of February, 1932, when employment was in greater volume. The gains in Quebec were most extensive.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.8	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.8
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	81.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	76.8	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	54.8	104.2	109.4
Relative weight of employment by industries, as at February 1, 1933.....	100.0	52.7	2.6	6.0	3.2	12.5	8.9	2.9	11.2

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an improvement in the vegetable food group, according to the 388 reporting establishments, which employed 25,535 workers, compared with 25,175 in the preceding month. Canneries showed small seasonal losses, while bread and bakery products and chocolate and confec-

tionery factories showed an increase in the number of employees. A considerable decline had been reported on February 1 of last year; the index then stood at 91.1, as compared with 89.8 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Pulp and paper mills were somewhat busier, and paper product factories

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Feb. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1932	Feb. 1, 1931	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.7	75.0	74.4	85.9	96.1	110.2	112.8	102.3
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	88.1	92.0	92.1	94.2	101.5	105.1	97.3
Fur and products.....	.2	65.8	77.8	76.9	86.5	73.8	80.0	89.4
Leather and products.....	2.4	82.2	77.6	86.2	77.7	93.0	92.3	106.4
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	88.9	80.8	93.1	79.6	94.7	94.5	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.2	44.4	43.2	57.8	70.6	86.3	87.6	86.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.4	31.2	30.0	41.8	52.8	70.5	71.0	73.5
Furniture.....	.8	64.1	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0	121.9	113.3
Other lumber products.....	1.0	69.3	67.0	80.4	96.8	109.0	111.6	105.2
Musical instruments.....	.1	22.3	22.9	59.7	51.0	72.0	102.5	97.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.6	89.8	88.4	91.1	95.9	101.6	97.2	92.1
Pulp and paper products.....	7.1	83.3	82.2	88.8	97.4	109.6	109.6	107.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	67.7	67.1	73.4	85.0	102.4	104.7	107.8
Paper products.....	1.0	94.5	89.4	93.4	96.6	109.5	110.4	105.3
Printing and publishing.....	3.2	100.4	100.5	107.9	114.4	119.1	116.3	108.9
Rubber products.....	1.3	72.3	75.6	90.9	104.3	128.9	138.9	118.6
Textile products.....	10.7	89.2	88.1	96.3	99.7	103.5	107.5	105.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.1	99.3	100.6	103.8	102.2	98.1	109.1	111.1
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	69.4	73.6	79.4	83.7	86.6	104.5	106.5
Woolen, yarn and cloth.....	.9	108.7	105.7	107.8	97.4	98.7	107.5	101.0
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	375.0	364.9	344.5	316.5	251.5	230.5	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	102.4	103.0	106.1	104.9	110.0	110.7	99.6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.2	77.9	75.3	88.8	98.3	106.0	102.3	101.1
Other textile products.....	1.1	72.0	65.9	80.6	87.6	102.1	109.4	111.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	2.1	114.5	120.6	119.2	117.2	130.1	127.3	118.3
Tobacco.....	1.3	116.6	124.8	120.9	104.3	123.1	120.3	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	110.6	113.0	115.5	137.2	141.3	138.3	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	112.5	108.9	97.9	120.8	198.3	151.0	138.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	103.6	101.8	110.3	114.2	120.8	112.8	108.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	48.6	50.1	76.7	91.6	110.0	109.6	96.3
Electric current.....	1.9	106.7	108.3	115.7	121.1	126.4	115.6	107.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	90.2	96.4	124.9	143.2	161.1	130.3	108.4
Iron and steel products.....	10.8	58.2	56.3	73.4	93.0	115.5	126.5	101.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	.8	46.4	47.7	67.4	102.5	129.5	134.7	108.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	62.3	63.1	81.8	105.0	129.0	127.1	114.1
Agricultural implements.....	.4	30.3	22.9	29.7	43.9	92.1	121.1	99.4
Land vehicles.....	5.7	66.9	64.2	77.9	94.1	109.7	126.9	96.4
Automobiles and parts.....	1.3	64.4	57.9	70.3	87.9	125.1	177.7	96.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	52.5	53.2	68.0	97.8	135.6	105.2	99.0
Heating appliances.....	.3	51.7	54.3	68.9	79.0	104.9	118.5	91.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	44.5	43.4	84.9	132.4	174.3	167.6	126.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	52.9	57.0	77.0	89.9	111.4	132.0	96.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	57.0	53.2	75.3	89.1	108.4	111.6	104.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	76.8	74.7	93.7	115.7	133.9	128.0	113.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	116.0	115.4	115.0	121.5	145.1	126.1	102.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	92.4	93.5	104.0	104.3	105.8	108.9	95.8
<i>Logging</i> .....	2.6	67.3	74.5	68.5	102.2	209.8	178.3	169.5
<i>Mining</i> .....	6.0	94.0	96.9	102.4	111.6	123.0	117.8	113.2
Coal.....	3.3	85.8	91.6	97.8	104.1	114.4	113.7	113.6
Metallic ores.....	2.2	132.8	129.8	133.9	136.0	148.9	128.3	120.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.5	57.3	59.3	65.4	98.7	111.9	115.4	99.9
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.2	85.7	87.5	97.3	106.6	120.7	110.9	100.9
Telegraphs.....	.6	82.3	83.9	97.5	102.8	116.8	108.1	98.1
Telephones.....	2.6	86.6	88.4	97.3	107.5	121.8	111.7	101.7
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.5	75.0	78.3	83.4	94.0	98.2	101.6	98.8
Street railways and cartage.....	3.4	112.4	114.2	110.9	118.6	122.8	114.4	105.6
Steam railways.....	7.7	68.5	71.6	79.7	91.5	97.3	102.6	101.7
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	58.6	64.7	67.8	75.4	70.7	78.6	73.5
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	8.9	54.8	58.5	90.4	104.5	88.0	79.3	75.6
Building.....	1.6	28.7	29.7	59.1	91.0	114.9	93.0	84.6
Highway.....	4.4	88.9	97.1	160.0	149.8	55.9	43.0	54.0
Railway.....	2.9	51.0	53.7	60.2	80.9	75.5	79.9	74.9
<i>Services</i> .....	2.9	104.2	102.2	112.1	122.2	125.2	117.3	105.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	97.7	95.2	105.4	121.4	125.9	113.2	99.6
Professional.....	.3	125.1	116.6	128.4	128.7	120.4	118.5	113.8
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.1	108.9	109.2	117.3	121.5	125.6	123.4	112.0
<i>Trade</i> .....	11.2	109.4	119.6	117.2	123.1	124.6	119.7	110.0
Retail.....	8.2	114.9	128.4	123.7	128.7	129.7	124.5	112.5
Wholesale.....	3.0	96.5	98.9	102.5	110.8	113.0	109.4	105.5
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	76.8	78.5	89.7	100.7	111.6	110.5	102.0

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



reported considerable gains. The index was over five points lower than on February 1, 1932, when losses had been recorded. Data were received from 553 employers of 50,077 workers, as against 49,632 at the beginning of January, 1933. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario and Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—Contractions were indicated in rubber factories, 43 of which reduced their payrolls from 9,659 on January 1 to 9,203 on February 1. The index was many points lower than on the same date in 1932.

*Textile Products.*—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was not so large as on February 1, 1932, when activity was generally greater than on the date under review. Silk, woollen, headwear, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in personnel. The working force of the 854 co-operating firms aggregated 75,640 persons, as compared with 74,870 in their last report. Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed improvement.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a further curtailment in employment in this division, the reductions in tobacco works being most pronounced. Employment was rather slacker than on February 1 a year ago. Returns for the beginning of February in the present year were tabulated from 152 manufacturers with 14,537 employees, or 831 fewer than in their last report.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were compiled from 143 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 7,703 as compared with 7,533 at the beginning of January. Employment was not so active as in the winter of 1932.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Very little general change was recorded in this group on the date under review, according to 176 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 5,260 workers. Employment was slacker than on February 1, 1932, although losses had then been indicated.

*Electric Current.*—Continued curtailment was reported in electric current plants at the beginning of February, when the 92 co-operating manufacturers reported 13,131 employees, compared with 13,324 at the beginning of January. Activity was less than on February 1 of last year, when greater declines had taken place.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a recession, while the index was many points lower than on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 89 establishments, employing 9,557 operatives, as against 10,200 on January 1, 1933.

*Iron and steel Products.*—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories, the recovery being most noteworthy in automobile and other land vehicle works, while the agricultural implement, iron pipe, tool manufacture and some other groups were also busier. On the other hand, thermal welding and heating appliance factories were slacker. The improvement in Ontario was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward, except in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 760 firms, whose staffs stood at 76,061, compared with 73,501 on January 1. The index was lower than on the corresponding date of last year, when greater advances had been indicated.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelting and refining, lead, tin, zinc, copper and precious metal works recorded heightened activity, but the aluminium products group was slacker. The gain in the group as a whole was greater than on February 1, 1932; however the index was then many points higher. The working force of the 126 co-operating manufacturers included 11,856 employees, or 327 more than at the beginning of January. The increase took place largely in Ontario, while in Quebec reductions were noted.

*Mineral Products.*—One hundred and ten establishments in the mineral products group reported 11,524 workers, as compared with 11,467 in the preceding month. Activity on the whole was slightly greater than at mid-winter in 1932, when curtailment had been indicated.

### Logging

A large reduction was recorded in logging, in which employment was practically the same as on February 1 of 1932; but was slacker than in most of the earlier years of the record. Statements were received from 231 operators employing 18,540 workers, as against 20,486 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in Quebec and British Columbia, while elsewhere the movement was favourable.

### Mining

Coal and other non-metallic minerals showed decreased employment, while metallic ore mines were busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 1,299 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 224. Their staffs aggregated 42,454 employees, of whom 23,031 were engaged in the mining of coal, 15,692 in metallic ores and 3,731 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A slightly smaller loss had been indicated on February 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

### Communications

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 22,564 persons, compared with 23,026 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place in telephones. The number employed was not so great as on the same date in 1932, when losses were also recorded.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a downward trend in employment in this division on February 1, although the index was higher than on the same date in 1932. The 176 co-operating employers had 23,831 persons on their payrolls, or 420 fewer than in the preceding month. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered most of the decline.

*Steam Railway.*—Seasonal contractions involving a rather larger number of workers than on February 1 a year ago, were noted in steam railway operation, in which employment was at a lower level than on the same date of last year. Returns were compiled from 100 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 54,521 persons, as compared with 56,988 on January 1. There were large reductions in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while the movement was seasonally upward in the Maritime Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Employment in water transportation showed a falling-off; 89 employers released 1,085 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 10,179 on the date under review. The index was lower than on February 1, 1932.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction decreased on February 1, as is customary at midwinter. The index was lower than at the beginning of February of 1932, although the losses then recorded had been very much larger. Statistics were received from 618 contractors, with 11,407 persons in their employ on the date under review as against 11,914 on January 1. The greatest contractions were in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while the tendency was upward in British Columbia.

*Highway.*—The number of persons employed by 310 employers in the highway construction

and maintenance group was 30,955, or 2,846 fewer than in the preceding month. The losses in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia were especially pronounced, while Ontario showed an improvement. Due to the public unemployment relief works undertaken on a large scale throughout the Dominion during the winter of 1932, the index was very much higher than on February 1 of the present year.

*Railway.*—Considerable curtailment was noted in railway construction and maintenance; a larger decline had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index was higher. Statements were tabulated from 34 employers in this group, with 20,378 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 21,453 in the last report. Decreases in personnel were registered in all provinces, the greatest decline being in Ontario.

### Services

Employment in services was more active than in the preceding month; 313 establishments had 20,507 employees, or 434 more than on January 1. The index was lower than on February 1 of last year, when a decline had been noted in this group.

### Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses were on a slightly larger scale than those noted on the same date in 1932 and the index of employment was then higher. The 882 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 86,445 employees on January 1, 1933 to 79,218 at the beginning of February. There were general decreases, mainly in retail stores, but wholesalers were also slacker.

### TABLES

Index number of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1933.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1933

Unemployment as used in the following article refers to involuntary idleness due to economic conditions. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle through illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making

returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

No change was manifest in the local trade union situation as a whole, during January

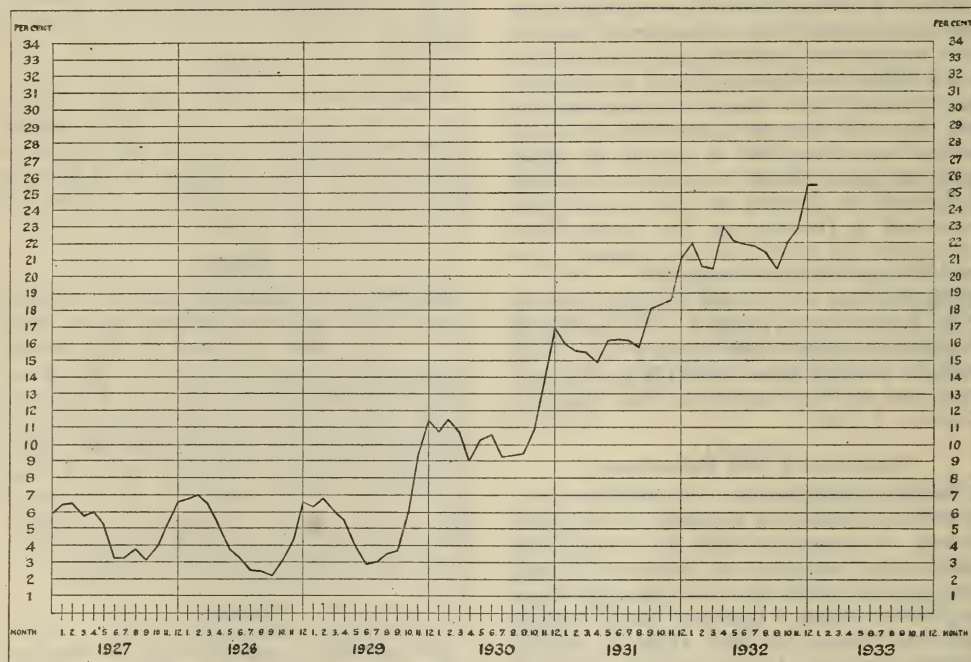


from the preceding month, the percentage of idleness again standing at 25.5. Fluctuations, however, were apparent in the various provinces and industries. The percentage for January was based on the reports furnished to the Department by 1,808 labour organizations, covering a membership of 156,746 persons, 39,909 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Nova Scotia unions reported a sharp drop in employment from December, due largely to the inclusion of a union which had not reported for several months and which indicated very slack conditions among its members. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan curtailment on a much smaller scale was noted, activity for Ontario unions

in January a year ago and in New Brunswick and British Columbia fractional improvement only was registered.

Each month the reports received from the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Toronto and Winnipeg unions alone reported a reduction in the labour volume available during January from the previous month, the situation in all other cities tending favourably. Montreal, with a gain of over 5 per cent, largely attributable to more active conditions in the garment trades of that city, showed the most substantial improvement, followed by Vancouver, with an increase of almost 4 per cent. Height-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



being but nominally retarded. On the other hand, both Quebec and British Columbia unions reported employment expansion of around 4 per cent and in New Brunswick and Alberta the tendency was also favourable, though the change was less than 1 per cent. Compared with the situation in January, 1932, when 22.0 per cent of the members reported were without employment, Ontario and Nova Scotia unions recorded severe losses in available employment during the month reviewed, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta unions also showing declines of more moderate proportions. Quebec unions, however, were afforded a slightly better volume of work than

ened employment on a more moderate scale was reflected by Halifax, Regina and Edmonton unions, St. John unions showing but fractional improvement. In Winnipeg, however, the drop in activity recorded was over 3 per cent, while Toronto unions reported a decline of 1 per cent. Compared with the situation in January, 1932, St. John, Halifax and Montreal unions all indicated a higher level of activity during the month reviewed, the gains from St. John being substantial. On the contrary, Toronto unions showed a large falling off in available work from January a year ago and in Edmonton and Winnipeg also recessions of note-worthy proportions

occurred. Declines of somewhat lesser degree were reflected by Regina and Vancouver unions.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1927, to date. At the close of January, 1933, the curve rested at exactly the same level as in the previous month, showing an unchanged volume of activity. The point reached by the curve at the close of the month under review was, however, somewhat above that of January last year and indicative of a moderate increase in slackness.

In the manufacturing industries as a whole, little change in conditions was shown during January from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 29.6 in contrast with 28.9 per cent in December. For January, reports were tabulated from 485 unions in the manufacturing industries, with a total of 44,447 members, 13,153 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Unemployment was, however, in greater prevalence than in January, 1932, when 21.4 per cent of inactivity was recorded. A decidedly better situation than in December was reflected in the garment trades, supplemented by improvement on a smaller scale, among hat and cap, wood and glass workers, pulp and paper makers and general labourers. On the other hand, employment for iron and steel workers showed a pronounced decline. Textile and fur workers also indicated extensive percentage contractions in activity which, however, affected few workers and declines of lesser magnitude occurred for cigar makers, brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen and leather workers. Compared with the situation in January, 1932, the garment trades, as in previous comparison, showed substantially improved conditions during the month reviewed and among wood workers and general labourers also employment was on a much higher level. Of the contractions reported, those indicated by iron and steel workers were particularly extensive and affected a large number of workers, cigar makers, textile and fur workers also showing pronounced increases in slackness, though of secondary importance when compared with the iron and steel trades. Pulp and paper makers also, reported noteworthy curtailment of activity from January, 1932, as did printing tradesmen and bakers and confectioners. Among brewery, glass and leather workers slight adverse changes only occurred.

The coal mining situation remained much the same in January as in December, the tendency, however, being towards a lowering of the employment volume. This was manifest by the returns received for January from a total of 47 unions, with 13,094 members, 1,131 or 8.6 per cent of whom were idle on the last

day of the month, contrasted with 8.3 per cent of inactivity in December. British Columbia coal fields absorbed a slightly greater number of workers than in December, while in Alberta conditions remained approximately unchanged,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Jan., 1919.....	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.9
Jan., 1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Jan., 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Jan., 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Jan., 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Jan., 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	6.3	6.4	7.5
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.2	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.6
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.6	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	24.0	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.3	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	22.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.4	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	24.1	21.7	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5

Nova Scotia unions showing a drop in employment of less than 1 per cent. Coal mining on the whole showed a higher level of activity than in January, 1932, when 12.3 per cent of idleness was recorded, the improvement being entirely confined to the coal fields of Nova Scotia. On the other hand, there was a considerable lessening of the employment volume afforded in the British Columbia mines during the month reviewed and activity for Alberta miners showed noteworthy declines. Short time work, however, continued prevalent in both the eastern and the western coal areas.



The 245 unions of building tradesmen making returns at the close of January, with an aggregate of 19,758 members, showed that 13,711 were without work, a percentage of 69.4, compared with percentages of 69.2 in December and 63.8 in January, 1932. Bridge and structural iron workers, whose returns comprised but a small proportion of the total membership reported in the building trades, showed a substantially better situation from December, bricklayers, masons and plasterers indicating moderate improvement in conditions, with slight gains reported from painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters. On the contrary, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers reported large percentage increases in slackness involving few workers however. Employment for carpenters and joiners and electrical workers was also somewhat retarded, while among granite and stone-cutters recessions on a small scale were recorded. Painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers were afforded considerably more work than in January, 1932, and among bridge and structural iron workers some employment advancement was noted. On the other hand, granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers reported pronounced increases in slackness from January of last year and activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters and carpenters and joiners was also largely curtailed.

Practically the same level of activity was maintained in the transportation industries as a whole, during January as in the preceding month, the 781 unions making returns with a membership aggregate of 57,251 persons showing 15.6 per cent of unemployment, compared with a percentage of 15.5 in December. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 81 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a fractional drop in activity from December, as did also street and electric railway employees. A substantial improvement, however, was recorded by navigation workers, while teamsters and chauffeurs maintained an unchanged situation from December. Moderate declines in employment were reported in the transportation industries from January, 1932, when 13.2 per cent of idleness was registered, navigation workers, as in the previous comparison, showing employment expansion on a noteworthy scale, while among teamsters and chauffeurs a somewhat better situation obtained, which the curtailment evident among steam and street and electrical railway employees was more than sufficient to offset.

Retail clerks were less busily engaged during January than in December, as shown by the reports tabulated from 5 associations with

1,080 members. Of these, a percentage of 5.5 were reported idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 0.7 per cent in December. In January of last year 4.5 per cent of the members included in the returns were without work.

Civic employees reported a less favourable situation during January than in either the previous month or January, 1932, the 78 unions from which returns were tabulated, with a total membership of 7,562 persons, showing 9.0 per cent of idleness in contrast with percentages of 6.3 in December and 2.1 at the end of January last year.

Improvement on a small scale was indicated in the miscellaneous group of trades during January from December, the unemployment percentage standing at 18.6 in contrast with 20.0 per cent at the close of the previous month. The January percentage was based on the reports received from 118 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, with a total of 4,191 members. The situation was also slightly more favourable than in January, 1932, when 19.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. Stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers were responsible for the better employment trend shown from December, while among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and barbers a slowing up of activity was noted. Unclassified workers, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all shared in the favourable employment movement shown from January, 1932. Conditions for theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees were, however, slacker than in January a year ago.

Fishermen were considerably better employed during January than in December, the two unions reporting with a membership of 730 persons showing 13.7 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 28.4 per cent in the previous month. A higher level of activity also prevailed than in January, 1932, when 21.7 per cent of unemployed members was reported.

The 3 unions of lumber workers and loggers from which reports were tabulated in January, with a membership of 611 persons, showed that 140, or 22.9 per cent, were without employment on the last day of the month, in comparison with 51.9 per cent in December and 24.0 per cent in January, 1932,

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919	50.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
1920	24.2	5.8	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		
1921	70.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
1922	73.1	6.8	11.5	13.5	5.0	7.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	14.4	15.5	5.6	21.7	16.2	22.2	2.6	8.9	7.7	0	2.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
1923	55.5	3.8	5.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	5.6	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.9	16.2	22.2	2.6	8.9	7.7	0	2.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3		
1924	41.9	8.8	6.7	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.8	27.4	14.4	3.5	4.6	7.6	21.6	22.2	2.6	8.9	7.7	0	2.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3		
1925	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1926	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1927	3.9	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.3	3.9	16.4	11.1	31.4	22.2	33.5	8.9	14.3	7.4	13.7	0.8	16	9.7	37.5	1.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
1928	2.6	0	2.9	8.2	11.0	3.6	4.4	16.4	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	8.9	13.3	7.4	13.7	0.8	16	9.7	37.5	1.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
1929	6.6	0	1.5	5.6	3.1	4.4	7.8	13.3	7.9	0	8.6	16.2	9.7	13.3	7.4	13.7	0.8	16	9.7	37.5	1.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
1930	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.8	11.6	4.0	15.8	4.6	13.2	2.9	17.8	8	16.2	9.7	13.3	7.4	13.7	0.8	16	9.7	37.5	1.1	9.5	5.7	1.6	2	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3
1931	11.0	30.6	8.8	12.0	13.1	12.5	7	30.2	13.9	17.0	13.5	16.7	19.7	8.5	12.9	6.2	12.1	5.6	0.2	14.6	19.0	4.7	12.8	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
1932	19.2	22.2	6.2	10.6	12.8	10.7	18.7	7.1	30.2	13.9	17.0	13.5	16.7	19.7	8.5	12.9	6.2	12.1	5.6	0.2	14.6	19.0	4.7	12.8	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	3.3	0	3.3	3.3	3.3
1933	24.3	37.3	12.4	9.2	11.0	10.3	17.8	7.7	28.9	4	31.1	1.8	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	6.4	1.9	0.2	32.9	45.7	10.3	10.6	13.4	6.9	6.9	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1934	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
1935	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1936	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1937	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1938	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1939	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1940	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1941	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1942	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1943	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1944	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1945	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1946	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1947	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1948	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1949	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1950	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1951	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1952	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1953	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1954	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1955	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1956	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1957	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1958	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1959	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1960	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1961	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1962	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5									



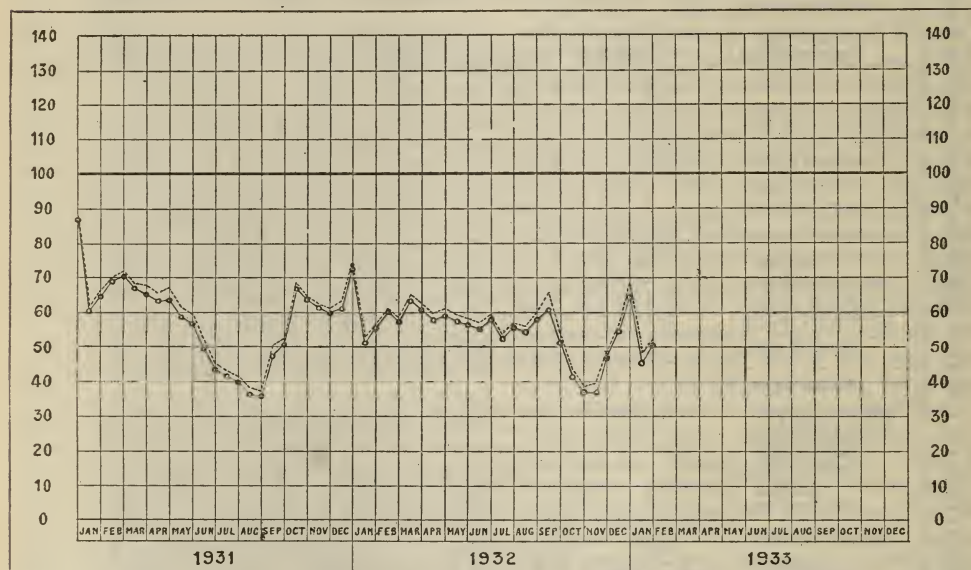
### (3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1933

During the month of January, 1933, the volume of business, as shown by the average daily placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, was nearly 3 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month, and over 11 per cent below that of the corresponding period a year ago. In comparison with December, all groups except farming and construction and maintenance showed declines, the largest loss taking place in services and the higher gain in construction and maintenance, the change in farming being nominal only. When compared with January last year, the decrease was largely attributable to fewer placements effected in

relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month, but showed an upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, although in both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were lower than those shown during January last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 48.1 and 52.2 during the first and the second half of January, 1933, in comparison with ratios of 52.6 and 56.9 during the same periods of 1932. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 45.3 and 50.3, as compared with 51.0 and 55.6 during the corresponding month a year ago.

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



construction and maintenance, although losses also occurred in manufacturing, mining, transportation and logging. A substantial gain was recorded in farming, due to placements made under the Farm Relief Act but this, together with an increase in services, only partly offset the declines reported in the aforementioned groups.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph, that the curves of vacancies and placements in

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices throughout Canada during January, 1933, was 1,145, as compared with 1,188 during the preceding month and with 1,262 for January, 1932.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 2,275, in comparison with 1,913 in December and with 2,311 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during January, 1933, was 1,093, of which 499 were in regular employment and 594 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,123 during the pre-

ceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,229 daily, consisting of 483 in regular and 746 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1933, the Offices of the Service referred 28,767 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,304 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,456, of which 9,181 were of men and 3,275 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,848. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 22,154 for men and 6,448 for women, a total of 28,602, while applications for work numbered 56,873, of which 43,752 were from men and 13,121 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (1 month).....	12,456	14,848	27,304

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of nearly 42 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January when compared with the preceding month and of 670 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 41 per cent higher than in December and 687 per cent above January, 1932. The substantial increase in placements over January of last year was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction. During the month 4,230 placements were made under construction and maintenance and 237 in the services group. Of the latter, 180 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 55 of men and 60 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during January was 11 per cent greater than in the preceding month and 161 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 11 per cent in placements when compared with December and of 163 per cent in comparison with January, 1932. The large gain in place-

ments over January of last year was attributable to relief work on highway construction. There were 1,183 placements under construction and maintenance and 357 in services. Of the latter, 273 were of household workers. During the month 51 men and 64 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

During January, employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 6 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but 84 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 2 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of over 52 per cent in comparison with January, 1932. All industrial divisions except manufacturing, farming and mining participated in the increase in placements over January of last year, services showing the largest gain. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 51; logging, 55; construction and maintenance, 116; trade, 81; and services, 1,155, of which 1,057 were of household workers. There were 377 men and 898 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario employment offices during January called for nearly 20 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 48 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 20 per cent in placements when compared with December, and of nearly 49 per cent in comparison with January, 1932. The large decline in placements from January of last year was due to the provision of direct relief in place of work on highway construction, the reduction in placements in this group being greater than the net loss for the province as a whole. Gains were reported in logging, services, trade, and farming, and losses in manufacturing and finance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 353; logging, 711; farming, 273; transportation, 47; construction and maintenance, 3,745; trade, 348; and services, 3,027, of which 1,559 were of household workers. There were 2,444 men and 1,036 women placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received through employment offices in Manitoba during January, were nearly 9 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 28 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 11 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 31 per



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1931
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>233</b>
Halifax.....	225	17	306	199	89	110	991	53
New Glasgow.....	62	4	75	101	23	38	540	81
Sydney.....	4,233	0	4,231	4,233	3	4,230	137	99
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>226</b>
Chatham.....	87	0	68	87	12	75	315	11
Moncton.....	1,218	2	1,217	1,216	46	1,170	107	148
Saint John.....	258	0	277	258	57	201	506	67
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>833</b>
Amos.....	24	0	45	22	20	2	43	12
Hull.....	54	0	328	83	53	1	179	103
Montreal.....	1,245	107	3,644	1,243	747	99	2,241	326
Quebec.....	336	32	1,039	479	199	65	550	199
Rouyn.....	15	0	45	21	20	1	14	20
Sherbrooke.....	163	15	421	204	144	8	168	88
Three Rivers.....	130	4	255	254	92	39	86	85
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>21,046</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>40,916</b>	<b>3,926</b>
Belleville.....	56	0	134	56	45	11	294	98
Brantford.....	59	0	405	59	34	25	3,078	48
Chatham.....	47	6	177	34	27	7	751	36
Fort Frances.....	17	0	33	26	26	0	127	187
Fort William.....	459	0	779	459	389	70	320	656
Guelph.....	24	5	320	31	14	4	678	35
Hamilton.....	357	6	854	413	141	196	3,535	161
Kingston.....	954	16	1,137	957	23	934	1,348	103
Kitchener.....	31	0	375	36	24	7	1,287	52
London.....	644	13	1,114	669	514	117	3,217	146
Niagara Falls.....	142	4	440	149	52	89	638	37
North Bay.....	83	1	176	126	112	14	225	65
Oshawa.....	2,085	0	3,118	2,082	43	2,039	1,324	142
Ottawa.....	401	38	1,474	454	221	120	1,976	307
Pembroke.....	208	0	409	212	41	171	91	76
Peterborough.....	78	8	55	81	49	24	387	101
Port Arthur.....	595	0	438	438	415	23	1,181	408
St. Catharines.....	167	2	442	164	60	104	2,814	88
St. Thomas.....	112	6	180	111	53	58	895	20
Sarnia.....	128	0	356	128	53	75	763	32
Sault Ste. Marie.....	140	8	441	162	121	10	140	9
Stratford.....	47	0	307	47	30	17	852	62
Sudbury.....	56	0	399	56	37	19	320	37
Timmins.....	196	13	243	159	122	37	350	71
Toronto.....	1,582	60	9,716	1,628	728	664	12,347	842
Windsor.....	363	11	524	325	106	219	1,978	107
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>11,573</b>	<b>2,432</b>
Brandon.....	601	3	769	594	368	226	627	113
Dauphin.....	51	0	98	47	40	7	127	40
Portage la Prairie.....	21	0	22	21	11	10	0	14
Winnipeg.....	2,197	11	3,421	2,241	1,605	622	10,819	2,265
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>1,193</b>
Estevan.....	113	4	172	107	70	37	56	33
Moose Jaw.....	610	126	563	567	258	306	683	218
North Battleford.....	74	0	103	68	68	0	58	37
Prince Albert.....	284	192	254	212	199	13	66	146
Regina.....	722	535	656	620	546	74	869	296
Saskatoon.....	553	110	499	527	483	44	973	293
Swift Current.....	88	2	143	88	71	17	75	48
Weyburn.....	67	19	59	46	36	10	21	37
Yorkton.....	178	154	149	145	91	54	1	85
Emergency Sub-offices.....	1,420	0	1,420	1,420	1,420	0	0	0
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>13,392</b>	<b>1,459</b>
Calgary.....	386	0	2,406	399	378	21	6,795	958
Drumheller.....	91	4	261	83	52	31	200	50
Edmonton.....	662	4	1,613	670	595	66	5,139	385
Lethbridge.....	408	4	593	406	37	369	835	29
Medicine Hat.....	209	0	266	209	46	163	423	37
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>6,501</b>	<b>1,383</b>
Kamloops.....	129	1	229	133	125	5	28	13
Nanaimo.....	246	0	279	245	18	227	755	117
Nelson.....	488	0	487	487	29	458	0	4
New Westminster.....	59	0	258	59	37	22	242	67
Penticton.....	149	1	181	146	66	80	153	8
Prince Rupert.....	52	0	91	52	46	6	177	0
Vancouver.....	859	3	4,832	912	665	197	4,164	570
Victoria.....	801	0	1,052	801	111	690	982	604
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>28,602</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>56,873</b>	<b>28,767</b>	<b>12,456</b>	<b>14,848</b>	<b>81,061</b>	<b>*12,072</b>
Men.....	22,154	877	43,752	21,910	9,181	12,643	69,247	9,124
Women.....	6,448	674	13,121	6,857	3,275	2,205	11,814	2,948

\* 387 placements effected by offices since closed.

cent in comparison with January, 1932. Fewer placements on highway construction than during January of last year were responsible for the decline under this comparison. Losses were, however, also reported in logging, manufacturing, services, and trade. There was a substantial gain in farm placements under the Farm Relief plan. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 175; farming, 1,063; construction and maintenance, 819; and services, 782, of which 561 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,681 of men and 343 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered in the employment offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month but a gain of nearly 88 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 2 per cent less than in December, but 102 per cent above January, 1932. Heavy placements under the Farm Relief Act were mainly responsible for the gain over January of last year, although increases were also reported in construction and maintenance, services, and manufacturing. There were small losses in logging, transportation and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 63; farming, 2,155; construction and maintenance, 779; trade, 40; and services, 723, of which 589 were of household workers. During the month 2,757 men and 485 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January, were nearly 5 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 50 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline in placements of over 3 per cent when compared with December and of 50 per cent in comparison with January, 1932. A large reduction in placements on highway construction was mainly responsible for the decline from January of last year, augmented by losses in services, mining, trade and logging. The only group to show any gain of importance was farming, where a considerable number of workers had been placed under the Farm Relief Act. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 106; farming, 496; construction and maintenance, 744; and services, 344, of which 297 were of household workers. There were 889 men and 219 women placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were over 19 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 21 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The gain in placements over January, 1932, was due to relief work on road construction, although services also showed improvement. These gains were offset, in part, by minor losses in manufacturing, transportation, trade, and logging. There were 2,111 placements under construction and maintenance, and 600 in services. Of the latter, 359 were of household workers. During the month 927 men and 170 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,456 placements in regular employment, 6,241 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 335 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 243 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 92 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the reduced rate in Quebec during January numbered 16, all bushmen, these securing their certificates at the Quebec City office for transportation to centres within the same zone. In Ontario the labour movement was entirely provincial during January and comprised the transfer of 151 workers. Travelling from Port Arthur to employment within its own zone were 39 bushmen, 4 cookees, 1 construction labourer, and 1 restaurant chore man, this zone also being the destination of 3 miners sent from Timmins and one bushman from Toronto. To points within their respective zones Fort William despatched 34 bushmen and Sudbury 21 bushmen. The Timmins zone received 45 loggers from North Bay and 1 carpenter from Pembroke. The remaining transfer was of a machinist who journeyed from Windsor to St. Catharines. Manitoba offices granted 106 certificates for reduced transportation during January, 16 of which were provincial and 90 interprovincial. All of these were issued at



the Winnipeg office, which was instrumental in the transfer of 5 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 4 mine workers, 5 bushworkers and 1 hotel chambermaid within its own zone. Of the workers going outside the province 88 travelled to points within the Port Arthur zone and included 85 bushworkers, 2 miners and 1 highway construction worker. In addition, 2 farm hands were sent to Swift Current. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate in January numbered 6, all provincial, 4 of which were of teachers travelling from Regina, one each directed to the Weyburn and Swift Current zones and 2 to employment within the Regina zone. The remaining transfers were of farm hands, one travelling from Moose Jaw to a point within the same zone and one from Regina to North Battleford. Alberta offices despatched 43 workers at the reduced rate in January, all of whom went to employment within the Edmonton zone. Included in these were 30 bushmen, 2 farm

hands, 2 farm household workers, 6 miners, and 2 town housekeepers, who received their certificates for transportation at the Edmonton office, and one town housekeeper travelling from Calgary. From British Columbia centres 13 persons were transferred at the reduced rate in January, 11 of whom went to provincial employment and 2 outside the province. The latter were a farm hand and a farm domestic bound for the Prince Albert zone, and travelling from Kamloops. Within the province the movement was from Vancouver, 6 mine workers, 3 fur trappers and 1 hotel cook going to points within the Vancouver zone and 1 saw filer to Nelson.

Of the 335 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 157 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 121 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 48 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 9 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada in January, 1933

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, and the total was also lower than in January, 1932; the co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost \$1,163,878, compared with \$1,480,731 in December, 1932, and \$2,761,929 in January of last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 21.4 per cent in the first and of 57.9 per cent in the second comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted some 90 permits for dwellings valued at about \$240,000, and nearly 600 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$640,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 100 dwellings and 600 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$350,000 and \$900,000 respectively.

Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December, 1932, the gain of \$254,981 or 11434.1 per cent in Saskatchewan and of \$96,362, or 64.1 per cent in British Columbia being most noteworthy. A particularly large increase in Saskatchewan was due to the issue of a \$243,000 permit for the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Regina. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, that of \$622,881, or 66.3 per cent in Ontario was greatest.

As compared with January, 1932, Saskatchewan alone showed an increase. Reductions were reported in the remaining provinces, that of \$737,077 or 70.0 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

In Toronto, there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with both the preceding month and the same month of last year, while in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the January total was higher than in December, but lower than in January, 1932. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—Galt, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Regina, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Victoria, Welland and Windsor.

*Record for January in the years 1920-1933.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given (1926=100):

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926=average=100)
	\$		
1933.....	1,163,878	24.7	75.8
1932.....	2,761,929	58.5	79.5
1931.....	8,401,456	178.0	84.1
1930.....	7,217,397	152.9	97.3
1929.....	8,416,880	178.3	98.0
1928.....	7,716,587	163.5	95.2
1927.....	5,676,537	120.3	96.3
1926.....	4,719,534	100.0	102.3
1925.....	5,447,270	115.4	101.9
1924.....	4,460,579	94.5	112.4
1923.....	4,139,498	87.7	109.8
1922.....	3,328,537	70.5	109.3
1921.....	2,596,564	55.0	143.0
1920.....	4,017,024	85.1	134.5

The 1933 figure for January was lower than in any other year of this record, but it should also be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials were lower in January than in the winter of any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in January, 1933, and December and January, 1932. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

# ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	January, 1933	December, 1932	January, 1932	Cities	January, 1933	December, 1932	January, 1932
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Id—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....				Sarnia.....	2,940	886	1,825
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	37,435	48,900	77,386	Sault Ste. Marie....	185	2,430	1,145
*Halifax.....	37,290	48,525	64,786	*Toronto.....	134,050	805,352	540,696
New Glasgow.....	Nil	375	Nil	York and East			
*Sydney.....	145	Nil	12,600	York Townships	52,720	9,374	132,059
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	5,680	22,655	7,740	Welland.....	6,050	1,725	300
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Windsor.....	11,400	2,275	10,950
*Moncton.....	1	215		East Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Saint John.....	5,680	22,440	7,740	Riverside.....	1		
<b>Quebec.....</b>	328,365	260,940	929,925	Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....	Nil	Nil	3,000
neuve.....	308,190	215,805	865,360	Woodstock.....	937	2,213	3,335
*Quebec.....	11,875	12,035	34,865	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	17,350	114,750	106,315
Shawinigan Falls....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Brandon.....	250	1,800	Nil
*Sherbrooke.....	4,100	2,200	16,800	St. Boniface.....	1,250	100,050	1,315
*Three Rivers.....	Nil	500	11,600	*Winnipeg.....	15,850	12,900	105,000
*Westmount.....	4,200	30,400	1,300	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	257,211	2,230	34,490
<b>Ontario.....</b>	316,044	938,925	1,053,121	*Moose Jaw.....	Nil	1,000	Nil
Belleville.....	625	2,650	2,500	*Regina.....	255,611	630	30,390
*Brantford.....	425	2,155	46,064	*Saskatoon.....	1,600	600	4,100
Chatham.....	800	2,800	1,700	<b>Alberta.....</b>	33,525	20,425	176,651
*Fort William.....	200	150	8,700	*Calgary.....	14,591	13,008	43,851
Galt.....	3,345	405	745	*Edmonton.....	6,110	5,960	22,700
*Guelph.....	1,050	1,785	4,075	Lethbridge.....	12,324	1,457	110,100
*Hamilton.....	39,100	11,600	79,750	Medicine Hat.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Kingston.....	565	8,230	13,375	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	168,268	71,906	376,301
*Kitchener.....	880	7,560	14,803	Kamloops.....	450	620	1,050
*London.....	29,715	21,995	69,380	Nanaimo.....	455	175	3,926
Niagara Falls.....	3,800	300	1,900	*New Westminster...	2,000	2,650	7,500
Oshawa.....	Nil	375	1,450	Prince Rupert.....	200	1,725	2,835
*Ottawa.....	11,450	47,540	82,690	*Vancouver.....	145,230	53,660	339,360
Owen Sound.....	2,200	Nil	3,500	North Vancouver...	210	850	4,060
*Peterborough.....	1,100	555	800	*Victoria.....	19,723	12,226	17,570
*Port Arthur.....	1,065	2,935	3,950				
*Stratford.....	625	1,535	1,390	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	1,163,878	1,480,731	2,761,929
*St. Catharines.....	997	2,100	21,250	<b>Total—35 cities.....</b>	1,074,887	1,352,321	2,485,184
*St. Thomas.....	9,820	Nil	1,789				

1Reports not received.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at January 23, 1933, showed a decline as compared with December 19, 1932, in almost every industry. The greater part of the fall occurred, however, in the industries which normally experience a seasonal decline in January. The decline occurred mainly in the building industry, public works contracting, the distributive trades, the dress industries (except hat and cap manufacture), the food and drink industries, hotel and boarding-house service, and certain of the road transport services. There was also some decline in engineering, metal goods manufacture, most of the textile industries, furniture making and woodworking, and the printing industry. On

the other hand, there was some improvement in coal mining and slate quarrying, and in hat and cap manufacture.

There was an increase in unemployment in all divisions of the country, which was most marked in London and the Southern Counties, and in the Midlands. Employment continued moderate in London and South-East England, slack in the South-West and Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at January 23, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 23·1, as compared with 21·7 at December 19, 1932, and



with 22.4 at January 25, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at January 23, 1933, was 18.9, as compared with 18.1 at December 19, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.2, as compared with 3.6. For males alone, the percentage at January 23, 1933, was 26.4, and for females, 14.3; at December 19, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.1 and 12.6.

At January 23, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,280,033 wholly unemployed, 524,229 temporarily stopped, and 98,803 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,903,065. This was 179,778 more than a month before, and 174,654 more than a year before. The total included 2,336,055 men, 77,912 boys, 427,166 women and 61,922 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected to a slight extent by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

The persons on the registers included 1,310,363 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,174,499 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 263,462 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 154,741 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 23, 1933, was 2,979,425.

### United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports the changes in employment and pay rolls in January, 1933, as compared with December, 1932, based on payroll reports ending nearest the 15th of the month, received from 69,392 identical establishments in 17 major industrial groups, having in January 4,275,560 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$81,707,219. The combined totals of these 17 industrial groups show a decrease of 3.9 per cent in employment and a decrease of 5.0 per cent in payrolls over the month interval.

Two of these 17 industrial groups reported increases in employment in January coupled, however, with declines in payrolls. The canning and preserving industry reported a gain of 1.1 per cent in employment coupled with a decline of 3.4 per cent in payrolls, and the hotel industry reported an increase of 0.7 per

cent in employment coupled with a decrease of 1.6 per cent in payrolls. The insurance-banks-brokerage-real estate group reported a decrease of 0.4 per cent in employment coupled with an increase of 0.2 per cent in payrolls. In the remaining 14 industrial groups, decreases in both employment and payrolls were reported from December to January. The decreases in these 14 groups were as follows: petroleum refining, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment and 4.2 per cent in payrolls; telephone and telegraph, 0.3 per cent in employment and 2.4 per cent in payrolls; bituminous coal mining, 0.3 per cent in employment and 4.2 per cent in payrolls; laundries, 0.6 per cent in employment and 1.3 per cent in payrolls; power and light, 0.9 per cent in employment and 0.2 per cent in payrolls; electric railway and motor bus operation, 1.2 per cent in employment and 1.6 per cent in payrolls; wholesale trade, 2.2 per cent in employment and 1.4 per cent in payrolls; metalliferous mining, 2.5 per cent in employment and 3.1 per cent in payrolls; dyeing and cleaning, 2.9 per cent in employment and 3.7 per cent in payrolls; manufacturing, 2.9 per cent in employment and 5.0 per cent in payrolls; building construction, 5.1 per cent in employment and 4.1 per cent in payrolls; anthracite mining, 15.8 per cent in employment and 23.1 per cent in payrolls; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 17 per cent in employment and 17.9 per cent in payrolls; and retail trade, 19.3 per cent in employment and 14.8 per cent in payrolls. The decreases in the retail trade, quarrying, anthracite mining, manufacturing, and building construction groups are, to some extent, seasonal. The pronounced falling-off in the retail trade group reflects the release of temporary workers employed for the Christmas trade, while decreases have appeared regularly in the quarrying, anthracite mining, building, and manufacturing industries between December and January in preceding tabulations of the Bureau.

According to a statement at the end of February from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor the number of unemployed in the United States exceeded 12,000,000.

During the month of February, a total of 2,307 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 7 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 134 were reported, including 3 fatal cases; and 292 accidents to employees of the Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 2,733, of which 13 were fatal.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages, rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in

Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness,



saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages, rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages, rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any

time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violation to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, Demolition etc.)*

Construction of repairs, renewals, etc., to the hull, housing, anchor casings etc. of the Dredge P.W.D. No. 123, at the Cantin dry dock, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canada Marine Works, Montreal, P.Q. Date

of contract, January 12, 1933. Amount of contract, \$8,590. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Riveters.....	0 60	8
Electric welders.....	0 60	8
Joiners.....	0 65	8
Ship carpenters.....	0 65	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Riggers.....	0 60	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8

Construction of repairs etc. to hull, housing, anchor casings, boom etc. of the Dredge P.W.D. No. 116, Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. George T. Davie & Sons, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, February 20, 1933. Amount of contract, \$4,516. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Ship joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Ship carpenters.....	0 50	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 50	8
Platers.....	0 50	8
Riveters.....	0 50	8
Rivet holders.....	0 40	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 50	8
Electric welders.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 50	8
Helpers.....	0 32	8
Iron moulders.....	0 50	8
Patternmakers.....	0 60	8
Painters.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Riggers.....	0 45	8
Teamsters & truck drivers.....	0 35	8

Alterations, decorations, etc., to public building, Lethbridge, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. William Morgan, Lethbridge, Alta. Date of contract, February 16, 1933. Amount of contract, \$3,219.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 25	8
Bridgemen.....	0 80	8
Bridgemen's foremen.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Electricians' apprentices.....	0 20-50	8
Engineers—steam hoist 1 drum.....	0 65	8
Engineers—steam hoist 2 drum.....	0 90	8
Engineers gasoline hoist.....	0 60	8
Granite cutters.....	0 75	8
Hollow tile layers.....	1 25	8
Labourers—common.....	0 40	8
	per yard	
Lathers—wood.....	0 04	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 05	8
	per hour	
Lathers.....	0 80	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble cutters.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 25	8
Marble setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Roofers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Stone cutters.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Teamsters—team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Tile setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8

#### Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Supply and installation of window blinds in the National Research Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Charles Ogilvy Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1933. Amount of contract, \$3,349. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of a conveyor to standing cars at the Union Station, Toronto, Ontario. Name of contractors, Wm. & J. G. Greey Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 7, 1933. Amount of contract, \$6,535. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in February, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 350 77



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Con.*

Nature of Orders	Amount	Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Dater, etc.</i>		<i>Mail Bag Fittings—Con.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	142 81	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	201 40
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.</i>		<i>Ink.</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	4,680 59	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	73 74
J. H. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	4,217 22	J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont. . . .	365 70
<i>Mail Bag Fittings.</i>		<i>Letter Boxes, etc.</i>	
Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . .	120 00	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	390 04
		<i>Scales.</i>	
		Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	341 40

## Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

The Department of Labour was recently notified that the following contracts were awarded by Harbour Commissioners under the above-mentioned conditions:—

## QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Construction of repairs to the main pier and levelling, Wolfe's Cove Terminals, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Nolin, Quebec. Date of contract, January 3, 1933. Amount of contract, \$87,700. The contract contained a clause stating that the contractor shall strictly observe any federal or provincial law respecting wages and labour and the prescriptions of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada.

## VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Construction of an addition to Lapointe Pier and other harbour improvements at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract,

January 7, 1933. Amount of contract, \$103,315.19. Fair wages schedules were inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
General foreman . . . . .	per day \$9 00	8
Foreman . . . . .	7 80	8
Blacksmith . . . . .	per hour 0 70	8
Blacksmith's helpers . . . . .	0 50	8
Carpenters . . . . .	0 87½	8
Caulkers (wood) . . . . .	0-8156	8
Cement finishers . . . . .	0 75	8
Concrete workers . . . . .	0 45	8
Derrick deck hand . . . . .	0 45	8
Derrick fireman . . . . .	0 65	8
Derrick engineer . . . . .	1 00	8
Labourers . . . . .	0 45	8
Painters . . . . .	0 75	8
Slinger . . . . .	0 90	8
Steel workers (erectors) . . . . .	1 00	8
Steel workers (fabricating steel rods) . . . . .	0 75	8
Timekeeper . . . . .	0 50	8
Wharf and dock builders . . . . .	0 90	8
Wharf and dock builders' foreman . . . . .	1 12½	8

## Tugs, classes 1 to 6—Class "A"

	per month
Tug captain . . . . .	\$200 00
Chief engineer . . . . .	190 00
Deck hand . . . . .	85 00

## Tugs, classes 7 and 8—Class "B"

	per month
Tug captain . . . . .	\$190 00
Chief engineer . . . . .	180 00
Deck hand . . . . .	90 00

## Tugs, classes 9 and less—Class "C"

	per month
Tug captain . . . . .	\$180 00
Chief engineer . . . . .	170 00
Deck hand . . . . .	90 00

N.B.—Above rates include board allowance.

## AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF COAL MINERS AT PRINCETON, B.C.

**F**OLLOWING strikes in two coal mines at Princeton, B.C., in the Inland District, agreements were reached between the operators and the employees (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1933, p. 34, and succeeding issues). The first strike involved both mines commencing on November 27, 1932, the employees demanding the restoration of wage scales which had been reduced about ten per cent in March and recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

One of the operating companies, Tulameen Mines, Limited, conceded these demands by December 12, and signed an agreement, to be in effect until December 1, 1933, providing for the restoration of the wage scale, the recognition of a pit committee, the re-engagement of all strikers without discrimination and the stoppage of haulage during the changes of shifts. As a result of a cessation of work from December 26, 1932, to December 31, 1932, following the dismissal of certain employees for refusing to work on December 24, a supplementary agreement was reached, providing for the re-instatement of miners, preference in employment for local miners, and adjustments as to charges for lamps and wash houses.

In the other mine, that of the Pleasant Valley Mining Company, Limited, the employer offered to make increases in the wage scale for most of the classes but refused to recognize the union. Efforts of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, the Provincial Mines Inspector and the western representative of the Department of Labour to settle the dispute being unsuccessful, the mine was closed down. Early in February, however, as a result of negotiations between certain of the employees and the management an agreement was reached between the company and its employees and work was resumed on February 8, the wage scale being that offered by the company in December. After picketing the mine for a few days, on February 13, the Mine Workers Union of Canada called off the strike.

The agreement is to be in effect from February 1, 1933, to March 31, 1935, the parties to meet in conference ninety days prior to the latter date, work not to cease until negotiations should be completed.

The employees connected with the safety and management of the mine—foremen, fire boss, weigh boss, power house engineers, etc.—are not parties to the agreement. The employees under the agreement are to elect committees from among themselves to deal with all disputes. Provisions are made as to absence from work and for protection of the mine, the operation of pumps, hoists, etc., in case of suspension of operations on the expiration of the agreement or otherwise, coal to be mined for the operation of the steam plant but not for sale; also as to holidays, funerals following accidents, penalties for loading "dirty coal", slate, etc., charges for lamps, etc. In addition to the mining rates per ton the following day wage scale is included:—

### *Outside work:*

Blacksmith foreman . . . . .	\$5 00
Blacksmith helper . . . . .	4 00
Carpenter foreman . . . . .	5 00
Carpenter helper . . . . .	4 00
Power house engineer—foreman. . . . .	5 00
Power house engineer—helper. . . . .	4 50
Boiler house watchman. . . . .	4 00

### *Tipple labour:*

Boys 16 years old. . . . .	2 45
Boys 18 years old. . . . .	3 45
Men on picking table. . . . .	4 00
Men on cart work. . . . .	4 00
Box car loaders . . . . .	4 00
Outside labour. . . . .	4 00
Stable boss. . . . .	4 15

### *Underground work:*

Miners on day work . . . . .	4 60
Miners back hands. . . . .	4 00
Boss drivers . . . . .	4 30
Drivers . . . . .	4 00
Conveyor men . . . . .	4 00
Conveyor boys, under 19 years. . . . .	3 25
Hoistmen . . . . .	4 15
Track layers . . . . .	4 50
Track layers' helpers. . . . .	4 00
General day labour. . . . .	4 00
Timber men . . . . .	4 60
Timber men helpers. . . . .	4 00

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the

records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.



**Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing**

SASKATOON, SASK.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOK-BINDERS, LOCAL No. 85.

Agreement to be in effect from November 2, 1932, to November 1, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1111.

The wages and hours are unchanged with 86½ cents per hour for day work and a 44-hour week; night work \$3 per week extra.

SASKATOON, SASK.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 206.

The agreement which came into effect November 1, 1931, to be in effect to October 31, 1932, was extended to October 31, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 228, with the following exception:

Wages are reduced from \$48 to \$43.20 per 48-hour week for journeymen on day work in newspaper offices and from \$44 to \$39.60 per 44-hour week for day work in job offices.

**Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing**

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS AND SUITS AND THE JOINT COUNCIL, CLOAK AND SUIT MAKERS' UNION, INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Agreement signed with certain of the employers involved in a strike reported on page 276 of this issue, to be in effect from various dates in February for one year and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 611, May, 1930, page 580 and April, 1930, page 447, with certain changes.

The regular hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

Wages: the basis for the determination of prices for piece work to be the payment for a week's work by a workman of average ability and efficiency of \$44 for cutters, operators and pressers, \$38 for trimmers and under-pressers, \$35 for a tailor and 65 cents per hour for a finisher. Sample makers to be paid \$40 per week. (This restores the wage scale in effect in 1930 which was reduced by 10 per cent in 1932.)

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS AND SUITS AND THE TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK, SUIT AND DRESSMAKERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

This agreement covers cloak and suit makers but not dressmakers.

The agreement between the union and the Amalgamated Garment Manufacturers' Council in effect from February 7, 1930, to February 7, 1931, terminated on the latter date (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 580). During a strike beginning February 7, 1933 (page 276 of this issue), certain employers individually signed agreements with the union similar to that which had expired.

The regular hours remain at 44 per week.

The basis for the determination of prices for piece work is similar to that in Montreal as noted above.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CARPENTERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 27

Agreement signed following a strike of the carpenters employed by one firm (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 130), to be in effect from January 30, 1933, to December 31, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 450, with the following exceptions:

Wages for carpenters: 80 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous rate). Union members are not to work for any employer for less, nor will the employer pay less than this rate.

The clause in the previous agreement providing for the wages of apprentices has been omitted.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN ROOFING AND SHEET METAL FIRMS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 280.

The agreement which came into effect September 11, 1931, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931, page 1255, and October, 1929, page 1162, has been renewed, with the change noted below, from February 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The wage rate to be 90 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 273.

Agreement reached as a result of negotiations following proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1933, page 15).

Agreement to be in effect from December 24, 1932, to October 31, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1358, and December, 1930, page 1456, with the following change:

Wages for longshoremen, 63 cents per hour day or night for handling general cargo and 72 cents per hour day or night for handling bulk cargo. (These are reductions of 10 per cent).

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 810 (COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS).

Agreement reached as a result of negotiations following proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1933, page 15).

Agreement to be in effect from December 24, 1932, to October 31, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1358, and January, 1931, page 94, with the following change: Wages for coal handlers and trimmers: 72 cents per hour for day work and 90 cents per hour for night work (reductions of 10 per cent).

**SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).**

Agreement reached as a result of negotiations following proceedings under the Industrial Dis-

putes Investigation Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1933, page 15).

Agreement to be in effect from December 24, 1932, to October 31, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1931, page 1358 and January, 1931, page 94, with the following change:

Wages for steamship horse and cattle fitters, sealers, liners and cleaners: 59 cents per hour for day work and 88 cents per hour for night work (reductions of approximately 10 per cent).

## CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA

The Civil Service Association of Alberta recently held its thirteenth convention in Edmonton. In the course of his annual report, the president referred to the progress of group insurance as "one of the strongest links in the chain of our organization". He also spoke of the "pressure being brought upon the powers to take into office those unfortunate enough to be unemployed," remarking that while having every sympathy for the unemployed, the policy of the organization was to insist "that not one of them shall be taken on to fill a position that might be filled by any permanent civil servant who is in danger of losing his or her position through curtailment of services."

The annual report of the treasurer indicated that the membership had increased from 738 to 808 fully paid-up members for 1932. According to the auditor's statement, the credit balance for the year was \$706.61 and the cash balance at the close of the year amounted to \$1,769.13, with the reserve fund (for emergency purposes) standing at \$1,658.44.

The report of the superannuation board representative showed that 53 members of the service had been retired under the provisions of the Act.

The report of Joint Council proceedings contained a review of the discussions at meetings held during the year, and pointed out that while there was no statutory authority to confirm the proposed constitution by Order in Council, yet it had the general approval of the government. The objects of the Council were set forth as being "to secure a greater measure of co-operation between the Government in its capacity of employer and the members of the Civil Service in matters affecting the service with a view to increased efficiency combined with the well-being of those employed; to consider all mat-

ters affecting the service; to suggest means for dealing with grievances; and generally to bring together the experience and opinions of the administrative, clerical and manipulative services."

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were several dealing with group insurance and superannuation, on both of which subjects reports had been submitted. Resolutions on the former subject urged that no application for insurance be accepted from those whose age is 55 years or over unless the applicant is a member in good standing of the association; and that the provincial executive be instructed "to form a group within the group whereby the face value of policies now in force may be increased to \$2,000 in the case of males and \$1,000 in the case of females." Suggested amendments to the Superannuation Act included provision for voluntary retirement after twenty years of service.

The convention decided to seek the support of the Alberta Federation of Labour in urging upon the government the enactment of a Civil Service Act.

The association considered that the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act "is very unsatisfactory to nurses and attendants employed in mental institutions and sanatoriums," and instructed its executive to press for amendments to the present act in respect of compensation in event of nurses or attendants contracting any communicable or contagious disease in the course of duty.

The election of officers resulted as follows: R. W. Ellis, president; J. Fowler, first vice-president; R. J. Pratley, second vice-president; A. B. Mackenzie, Superannuation Board representative; Messrs. R. W. Ellis, D. J. Forbes and W. Ronahan, joint council representatives.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month again showed a downward tendency, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$6.70 at the beginning of February as compared with \$6.94 for January; \$7.34 for February, 1932; \$9.44 for February, 1931; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while the prices of beef, pork, lard, milk, butter, cheese, rice and granulated sugar were slightly lower. A slight increase occurred in the prices of mutton and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.61 for February as compared with \$15.89 for January; \$17.25 for February, 1932; \$19.78 for February, 1931; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. Rent averaged slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower for February at 63.6 as compared with 63.9 for January; 69.2 for February, 1932; 75.5 for February, 1931; 93.9 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914. Eighty-six prices quotations were lower, sixty-nine were higher and three hundred and forty-seven were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower and one was higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for apples, rolled oats, oatmeal, bread, linseed oil and sugar, which more than offset advances in the prices of grains; the

Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for steers, eggs, hides, cured meats and lard which exerted a greater influence than advances in the prices of hogs, lambs, furs and fresh meats; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for wrapping paper, cedar shingles and lumber; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, owing to lower quotations for raw silk and jute; the Iron and its Products group, due to decreases in the prices of pig iron and scrap steel; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for gasoline and kerosene; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, owing to decreases in the prices of borax and tartaric acid. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was substantially higher, due mainly to increased quotations for antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined due to lower prices for granulated sugar, fresh and cured meats, eggs, domestic coal, kerosene and gasoline which more than offset higher prices for potatoes, carrots, peanut oil and anthracite coal. Producers' goods were slightly higher, due to increases in the prices of grains, hogs, lambs, furs and raw cotton which more than offset declines in the prices of steers, hides, leather, lumber and wrapping paper.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of raw silk, steers, hides, eggs and pig iron which more than offset advances in the prices of grains, lambs, hogs, furs, copper, tin and silver, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for canned fruit, linseed oil, sugar, lard, leather, kerosene and gasoline. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly lower. Articles of marine origin were unchanged.

*(Continued on page 342)*

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(† 1900	(† 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1932	Jan. 1933	Feb. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-0	65-2	73-2	71-4	55-4	54-6	57-2	67-0	69-8	72-6	62-4	50-4	41-2	41-0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-0	25-7	25-9	26-4	18-8	18-8	19-2	22-4	24-3	25-1	21-6	15-7	12-2	22-0
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-8	31-9	33-1	32-2	26-2	27-4	29-5	29-8	30-5	31-3	27-2	22-1	16-6	17-3
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	21-9	34-1	37-0	36-1	27-5	26-6	29-1	25-3	27-7	30-1	25-2	15-8	12-7	12-2
Pork salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	34-6	63-2	70-6	70-4	51-6	50-6	54-0	50-6	53-0	54-8	52-6	34-0	28-0	27-0
Bacon, break-																			
fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-0	45-6	52-2	56-1	39-3	40-6	41-7	36-8	37-8	37-1	19-3	18-1	17-4	
Lard, pure....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	67-4	78-4	63-8	41-6	45-4	49-4	43-8	45-0	42-8	40-2	25-0	24-6	23-6
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	42-6	63-8	83-9	79-4	56-2	55-3	50-5	51-8	49-7	59-7	35-1	29-7	39-1	28-8
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	35-4	49-0	63-5	72-6	47-7	43-2	41-5	44-2	41-4	51-8	27-4	22-7	29-5	22-5
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	55-2	71-4	91-2	92-4	78-8	72-0	73-8	73-8	75-0	77-4	72-0	61-8	57-0	56-4
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	61-4	95-4	131-8	108-8	77-0	82-4	90-8	84-6	88-0	87-6	67-0	44-6	45-6	44-6
Butter cream-																			
ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-3	52-8	73-9	63-5	44-7	47-2	49-8	46-4	48-3	46-4	37-7	25-9	26-1	25-7
Cheese, old....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-8	33-2	40-7	38-9	31-0	332-8	332-9	332-2	333-8	332-6	328-8	321-5	319-6	319-4
Cheese, new....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-6	30-4	38-0	36-9	28-7	332-8	332-9	332-2	333-8	332-6	328-8	321-5	319-6	319-4
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	112-5	136-5	127-5	105-0	100-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	117-0	97-5	90-0	84-0	84-0
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	65-0	76-0	67-0	47-0	45-0	54-0	52-0	49-0	52-0	335-0	331-0	326-0	326-0
Rolled Oats....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-0	37-5	40-5	35-5	27-5	27-5	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-5	25-5	23-5	23-0	23-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	20-2	31-6	25-4	19-2	20-8	21-8	21-2	21-0	20-4	19-2	17-2	16-4	16-0
Beans, hand-																			
picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-8	23-2	20-2	17-0	17-0	16-0	15-6	22-2	20-2	14-2	9-2	7-8	7-6
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-6	20-5	27-9	24-0	21-7	21-7	20-0	19-4	20-8	20-9	19-3	16-3	15-5	15-1
Prunes, medium																			
.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-0	17-2	26-0	23-5	18-5	19-0	15-8	13-4	13-6	16-4	12-2	11-4	10-8	10-6
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	42-0	64-4	50-4	35-2	39-2	31-6	32-4	30-4	28-8	25-2	24-4	23-2	22-8
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-6	19-8	30-4	24-0	16-6	18-6	15-0	15-0	14-2	13-8	12-2	11-8	11-2	11-2
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-0	12-7	16-3	14-5	13-6	15-3	17-9	18-0	17-7	17-5	14-2	12-9	10-8	10-6
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-1	12-2	16-9	15-8	15-0	15-3	17-9	18-0	17-7	17-5	14-2	12-9	10-8	10-6
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	10-2	15-0	14-7	13-5	13-4	15-3	15-2	15-2	14-9	13-0	11-1	10-2	10-1
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	40-0	73-7	130-3	69-5	53-3	39-9	97-4	54-2	43-9	83-5	41-3	23-9	31-0	31-6
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	7	8	9	1-0	1-0	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>5-48</b>	<b>5-96</b>	<b>6-95</b>	<b>7-34</b>	<b>7-75</b>	<b>12-54</b>	<b>15-77</b>	<b>14-08</b>	<b>10-61</b>	<b>10-53</b>	<b>11-50</b>	<b>11-03</b>	<b>11-15</b>	<b>11-83</b>	<b>9-44</b>	<b>7-34</b>	<b>6-94</b>	<b>6-70</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1/2 lb.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>3-0</b>	<b>3-1</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>3-2</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>4-2</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>4-1</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>4-0</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>4-0</b>
Coal, anthra-																			
cite.....	1/8 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-8	74-1	90-1	123-2	109-0	116-9	118-3	102-8	102-2	101-2	101-4	101-2	96-0	96-2
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous.....	" "	31-5	32-3	35-0	38-7	39-0	58-3	65-9	91-4	70-5	74-5	66-2	63-8	63-1	63-1	62-4	60-3	58-4	58-9
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32-1	35-3	33-8	42-5	41-9	64-8	76-5	89-4	79-6	80-9	75-5	75-4	75-8	76-5	69-6	63-6	62-3	
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-6	49-4	58-8	68-3	57-9	60-5	56-2	56-2	55-2	54-4	54-3	50-9	47-8	47-0
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-4	25-8	32-4	39-7	31-7	31-2	30-0	31-2	31-1	31-1	30-7	27-6	27-0	26-8
<b>Fuel and</b>																			
<b>light.....</b>		<b>1-50</b>	<b>1-63</b>	<b>1-76</b>	<b>1-91</b>	<b>1-90</b>	<b>2-72</b>	<b>3-24</b>	<b>4-12</b>	<b>3-49</b>	<b>3-64</b>	<b>3-47</b>	<b>3-29</b>	<b>3-27</b>	<b>3-26</b>	<b>3-24</b>	<b>3-10</b>	<b>2-93</b>	<b>2-91</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>2-37</b>	<b>2-89</b>	<b>4-05</b>	<b>4-75</b>	<b>4-86</b>	<b>4-49</b>	<b>5-66</b>	<b>6-61</b>	<b>6-93</b>	<b>6-96</b>	<b>6-86</b>	<b>6-89</b>	<b>6-94</b>	<b>6-99</b>	<b>7-06</b>	<b>6-77</b>	<b>5-98</b>	<b>5-97</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>9-37</b>	<b>10-50</b>	<b>12-79</b>	<b>14-02</b>	<b>14-54</b>	<b>19-80</b>	<b>24-71</b>	<b>24-85</b>	<b>21-07</b>	<b>21-17</b>	<b>21-87</b>	<b>21-25</b>	<b>21-41</b>	<b>22-12</b>	<b>19-78</b>	<b>17-25</b>	<b>15-89</b>	<b>15-61</b>

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	12-50	15-95	14-36	10-85	10-92	11-68	10-95	11-08	11-83	9-84	7-90	7-32	7-13	
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-79	10-97	13-41	12-82	9-77	9-60	10-67	9-84	9-97	10-83	9-13	7-16	7-04	7-05	
New Brunswick....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-53	12-65	15-52	14-16	10-88	10-71	12-00	11-02	10-98	11-58	9-73	7-93	7-32	7-07	
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-24	12-37	15-11	13-62	10-23	10-26	11-25	10-22	10-43	11-09	8-91	6-90	6-45	6-31	
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-53	12-66	15-86	13-95	10-46	10-46	11-59	11-04	11-12	11-77	9-38	7-20	6-85	6-58	
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-36	12-04	16-06	14-01	10-45	9-93	10-51	10-50	10-92	11-59	8-85	6-85	6-66	6-54	
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-27	12-69	15-34	14-00	10-61	10-47	10-92	11-29	11-40	12-00	9-02	7-08	6-66	6-46	
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-55	12-87	15-87	14-54	10-21	10-14	10-85	11-14	11-37	12-07	9-12	7-01	6-72	6-42	
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-11	12-61	16-66	14-87	11-59	11-19	12-11	12-05	12-16	13-02	10-47	8-10	7-65	7-36	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	20.5	16.4	15.5	11.0	9.0	12.2	17.3	12.2	13.5	17.4	20.5	32.4
Nova Scotia (average).....	22.0	17.4	15.4	11.8	9.4	10.5	14.8	15.0	15.6	16.8	20.4	32.8
1—Sydney.....	23.4	17.9	16.8	13.7	10.7	11	14	15.2	14.8	16.7	18.8	30
2—New Glasgow.....	22.5	17	14.2	10	8	12	15	16.2	15.4	14.5	18.3	34.1
3—Amherst.....	17.7	15.4	11.3	10	8	9	15	13.3	13.3	18.3	20.5	29.5
4—Halifax.....	25.2	18.7	19.1	13.3	11.4	10.4	15	14.8	14.7	16.8	19.9	32.7
5—Windsor.....	21	18	15.5	12	9	10			17.7	17.7	21.1	35
6—Truro.....	21	18	15.5	12	9	10		15.5	17.9	17	23.6	35.3
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	19.7	21.5	14.7	12.2	12.2		15.5		20.5	20.7	33
New Brunswick (average)...	23.7	19.2	19.0	13.2	10.6	10.5	15.0	15.4	16.9	17.7	20.5	34.3
8—Moncton.....	24	17.7	16.7	14	11.7			15	15.7	18.5	19.7	32.8
9—Saint John.....	21.5	16.2	16.6	12.6	10	10		13.5	15.5	16.4	19.4	34.2
10—Fredericton.....	23.7	23.7	25	14.7	11.5	11	15	18	21.4	19.2	22.8	37
11—Bathurst.....	22.5	19	17.5	11.5	9			15	15	16.5	20	33
Quebec (average).....	17.6	14.7	15.4	9.7	6.5	9.5	16.7	11.3	13.4	17.5	20.2	33.0
12—Quebec.....	19.6	16.5	15.1	11.5	6.7	10.7	16	11.6	14.3	18	22.1	29.4
13—Three Rivers.....	16.7	14.8	15.9	9.5	7.8	12	14.4	13.3	14.2	20.2	22.6	35.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	23	17.3	22.3	12.1	8	9.6	17	11.8	16.4	17.5	18.9	37
15—Sorel.....	13.5	12.4	11.7	8	4.7	6.5	13.2	9.7	13.3	19	21	30
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	14.4	12	11.9	8.3	5.4	10.2	14.2	9.9	11.2	16.8	21.4	33.3
17—St. John's.....	17.8	14.8	15.5	10	6.5	10.7	18.3	11.3	11	14.7	18.1	35
18—Theftford Mines.....	13	12.7	11	8.5	5	10	20	10.7	16	18	20	30
19—Montreal.....	23	17.2	20.3	10.1	7.3	8.4	20	11.8	11.8	16.3	19	33.9
20—Hull.....	17.1	14.2	14.9	9.5	7	7.3	17	11.9	12.3	16.8	18.5	33.4
Ontario (average).....	20.9	16.6	15.6	11.5	9.5	13.8	18.0	12.1	12.8	16.6	19.6	31.1
21—Ottawa.....	21.2	16.7	15.9	11	8.2	10.4	16.5	11.4	11	16.8	19.4	32.5
22—Brockville.....	20.7	16.2	15.6	12.5	7.2	11.7	20	10.5	10.7	17.1	19.2	32
23—Kingston.....	22.7	17.2	16.6	12.3	8.4	12.9	19.6	11.6	10.2	15.4	17.9	30.4
24—Belleville.....	18	11.1	14.3	9.4	7	12.7	15.3	10.8	9.5	16.3	18.3	29.3
25—Peterborough.....	19	14.5	16.4	10	8.2	12.6	15	12.2		15.5	17.9	28.8
26—Oshawa.....	19	15	15	11	11.2	13.5		11	15	17.2	19.2	30.6
27—Orillia.....	18	15	14.3	11.7	9.7	15	20	10.7	14	15.6	18.7	31.2
28—Toronto.....	24.5	18.5	17.6	12.2	11.3	13.7	19	12.2	13.4	18.6	23.4	34
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.2	18.2	19.5	13.2	9.9	16.4	23	12.2	14	16.6	19.4	30.9
30—St. Catharines.....	20.9	17.1	17.1	11.1	8.8	12.3	16.9	12.9	11.4	15.7	18.8	31.7
31—Hamilton.....	22.8	18.2	17.8	12.5	10.5	15.3	17.8	11.5	14.5	16.8	19.8	31.5
32—Brantford.....	21.9	17.6	16	11.9	8.3	12.9	20	11.7	10	16.1	18.8	29.4
33—Galt.....	23.8	19.3	17.5	13.7	11.8	16.6	23.5	13.5	11.8	16.4	19	29.7
34—Guelph.....	21.2	17.3	16.7	11.8	10.3	13.9	20	10.9	11.9	14.8	17.8	28.5
35—Kitchener.....	19	16	14.2	11.4	9.8	13.7	15.3	10.7	10	15.4	17.6	28.6
36—Woodstock.....	19.7	16.2	16	11.9	12.9	12.5		11.9	11	15.1	16.3	28.1
37—Stratford.....	18.5	14.2	13.3	10.5	9.5	13.6	14	13.2	8.5	16	18.5	29.1
38—London.....	21.3	16.9	15.4	10.9	9	12.8	17.2	12.5	14.6	16.9	19.7	32
39—St. Thomas.....	21.3	17.7	15.4	11.8	9.6	12.6	20	12.9	12.7	15.8	18.5	31.3
40—Chatham.....	19.9	16.1	15.7	11.8	9.1	15.1	16.7	11.7	11.6	14.9	17.9	30.6
41—Windsor.....	19.8	16.3	15	11.4	9.6	12.6	20	11.5	11.2	14.4	17.1	30.9
42—Sarnia.....	19.7	16	14.7	12.3	11	15.5	18	11.3	14	17	22	31.8
43—Owen Sound.....	20.2	15.5	15	10.7	8.6	13.2	12.5	11.2	11.6	17.5	21.3	32
44—North Bay.....	17.7	13.7	13.1	10	7.2	12.2	13.2	11.6	13.6	15.7	18.5	31.1
45—Sudbury.....	21.7	17.6	16.2	10.7	8.6	14.8	20	13	15.6	16.6	21.2	31.2
46—Cobalt.....	19.8	16.7	12.7	10.2	9.2	15	12	13.3	13	18.2	21.6	30.3
47—Timmins.....	27.3	21.7	17.2	12.6	10.5	17.8		15.5	17.8	19.4	22.6	37.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19.4	16	14.7	11.1	8.7	12.8	18	12.3	14.6	17.5	19.9	32
49—Port Arthur.....	21	17.7	14.5	11	9.3	15.5	22	12.7	17.5	19.9	22.5	33.1
50—Fort William.....	25	18.3	15	12.3	10.1	13.5	20	14.7	16.1	19.4	24.1	33.5
Manitoba (average).....	20.8	15.5	16.9	9.8	8.5	10.8	16.7	10.5	12.4	17.8	20.3	28.9
51—Winnipeg.....	21.5	15.9	15.7	9.6	8.9	11.5	16.7	10.9	14.7	17.4	20.5	27.7
52—Brandon.....	20	15	18	10	8	10		10	10	18.2	20	30
Saskatchewan (average).....	20.8	16.1	14.4	9.1	7.6	10.6	16.4	10.3	9.7	18.2	22.4	31.0
53—Regina.....	21.3	15.9	14.6	9.1	7.5	10.4	17.2	10.9	10	17	19.6	30.8
54—Prince Albert.....	24	18	16.5	10	10.2	11	20	11	9	20	28.3	34
55—Saskatoon.....	15.8	13	12	8.1	5.7	9.9	14.7	9.6	10	16.8	19.7	29.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.2	17.3	14.4	9.3	7.1	11	13.7	9.6		18.8	22	29.2
Alberta (average).....	17.0	13.4	11.6	8.2	7.3	9.5	14.0	9.8	11.2	17.5	20.4	31.3
57—Medicine Hat.....	17.5	12.5	11	8.5	7.2	10	16	12	12.5	19.7	23	31.8
58—Drumheller.....	15	12.5	10	8		8	12	10	10	16.5	18.2	35
59—Edmonton.....	18.4	14.4	13.3	8	7.5	10.7	15.6	9.6	12.5	16.8	20.3	29.5
60—Calgary.....	17.9	14.8	12.6	8.6	8.1	10.2	12.8	9.4	11.1	19.2	22.1	29.9
61—Lethbridge.....	16.2	12.7	11.2	7.8	6.3	8.6	13.4	8.2	10	15.5	18.2	30.4
British Columbia (average).....	21.9	17.7	15.7	11.4	10.6	14.0	20.0	13.0	16.3	20.0	23.4	37.8
62—Fernie.....	20.2	16.5	15.3	10.8	8.3	13.1	17	11.8	17.5	20.8	23.7	32
63—Nelson.....	22	18	15	11	8	13	22	15	15	19	23.3	38.3
64—Trail.....	18	16	14	10		13	20	14	20	20.8	24.3	37.7
65—New Westminster.....	23	18.2	15.4	12.4	11.2	13.1	18	12.4	15.7	18.5	23	36.3
66—Vancouver.....	24.4	19.1	16.9	11.9	12.2	15.1	20.9	11.7	17	19.3	22.8	37.5
67—Victoria.....	23.6	18.9	17.5	12.2	11.5	15.3	21.1	13.7	15	19.6	23	38.4
68—Nanaimo.....	21.9	17.3	15.9	11.8	12.5	15.7	21	12.7	13.5	19.4	23.2	40
69—Prince Rupert.....									16.5	22.2	23.7	42.5

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1933

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.1	20.9	14.2	13.4	53.5	17.9	16.7	22.9	11.8	28.8	22.5	9.4	22.3	25.7
8.0	23.0			51.8	12.1	14.1	16.1	13.1	35.2	28.2	9.6	23.9	27.6
7	26			47.8	13.1	12.6	16.5	12.4	41.1	29.8	10-11	24.3	26.2
					12.8	15	16.2	12.6	35	27.4	9-11	23	26.4
9	20				12.7		14.3	12.7	35		8 c	26	28.8
					60		16.1	13.2	36.7	28.4	11.5a	21	27
					12.5		17.5	13.1	30	28		24.3	28.2
					10.7	13.7	15.9	14.4	33.5	26.7	8	24.7	29
					12.7		23.2	13.2	33	27.2	7-9	21.2	25.7
15.5	24.4			57.8	13.5	15.1	22.4	13.1	29.5	24.3	9.2	23.4	26.8
18	23.3			53.3	14.3	13.6	16.5	13.7	33.7	27.8	9-10	25.7	28.3
13	25			60	12.4	13.9	22.4	12.1	30.2	24.9	10	22.9	26.3
	25			60	14.9	17.7	28.4	13.5	29	24.3	8	25	27.5
				12.3					25	20		20	25
11.0	23.3			50.0	17.2	17.1	15.2	11.9	33.1	25.8	7.7	21.3	24.3
						16.7	16.7	11.8	35.2	25.6	10	21	24.5
						15.4	18.5	14.1	35.6	28.5	8 b		12
						19	22.5	16.6	36.2	28	6.7a	21.5	23.4
								12.1	30	24.6	6 c	20	24.4
						18	14.1	11.9	29	23.2	5-6		24.7
						18	13.2	11	31.5	26	7		23.7
						15.7	12.6	12.5	28.7	24.1	6	20.5	24.5
11	23.3			50	17.3	16.6	19.1	11.5	35	26.9	10	23.7	25.5
					13	13.9	14	11.6	36.4	25.5	10	21	23.3
16.8	21.4	17.4		53.3	17.3	16.0	26.5	11.5	26.1	20.6	9.6	22.8	25.5
	19.9	20.8		8.1	19.2	16.5	27.4	10.9	33.5	26.6	10	24.3	24.6
	25	15		8.3	16.8	14	22.4	10.8	20.2	16.7	8	20	24
	17.5	15.5			50	17.3	13.8	24.1	11.1	26.5	8	20.5	24.6
								23	10.3	23.7	7.8a	23.3	24.6
					20	15	25.7	12.8	22.6	18.9	9	21.4	24.2
					20	18	30.3	11.7	26	21.2	10 b		26
						14.2	25.2	13.3	24	19.6	10	24.5	26.7
14.5	24.5	15		8.7		15.7	31.9	11.3	30	21.3	10	21.7	27
						17	17.4	31.3	12.1	25.4	10	24.5	25.8
	25					16	16.5	32.9	11.3	25.8	10	24	25.6
16.5	23.7	19.6			15	16.3	32.1	11.1	25	21.1	10	24	25.9
					15.5	15.5	27.8	10.8	22.4	19	9	23.7	24.8
					16.7	16.7	24.7	11.2	21.6	17.4	10	22.3	25.9
							30.5	9.6	24.8	20.1	10	21.3	25.3
					55		21	9.9	26.3	20.3	9	22	25.7
					16	13	27.4	10.2	22.3	16.7	8	24.8	36
					18.6	19	27.8	11.7	23.4	18.2	8	23.3	24.8
					16	15.5	27.1	11.1	22.2	17.7	7	23.3	25.6
					15.3	15	34.2	11.2	21.8	16.4	10	24.6	26.3
					16.2	15	26	9.8	19.6	14.2	9	21.8	25.3
20	20	22			18	15	26.4	10.3	24.5	19.2	10	22	24.5
					15.6	15	28	11.1	24.3	18.8	8	25	25.6
					18	15	21.9	10.3	23	18	10	21.3	24.7
					13	15	27.3	13.7	32.6	26.5	11	23	25.3
					15.1	18	18.9	12.2	33.4	27.6	11	22	25.5
16.2	16.5	15	8.3	55	15.1	18	18.4	12.3	37.1	25	12 b		26.4
	19.5	15		50	18	17	18.9	13.9	37.1	25			46
	22.5	20		60	20.1	19	20.3	13.9	38.9	29.4	10		27.3
	21.5	15.2	12.5	50	20	17	27.3	12.1	31.5	25.6	10		26.1
					19.9	16	29.5	12.1	25.1	20	11.1		25.6
					20	17.2	24.7	12	26.8	21.3	11.1	23.3	26.6
					21.4	17.7	21.6	10.8	30.8	24.6	8.9	18.0	23.8
					20	17.1	25.7	11	33.2	25.3	10	18.7	25
25	20	12.5		50	22.7	18.3	17.5	10.6	28.4	23.8	7.1-8.3	17.2	22.6
20.4	20.1	9.4	13.5		22.2	18.1	21.0	10.6	29.1	21.6	9.8	18.5	24.0
20.2	21.8	12.5			25	18.8	27.8	11	25.4	20	10	20	23.4
20	20	8			20	16.5	14.3	10.7	32.4	24.8	9	18.9	26
18	16.2	7.9			21.2	15.5	21.1	10.1	30.9	22	10	17.7	23.2
23.3	22.5	9			22.7	21.7	20.9	10.4	27.6	19.5	10	17.5	23.4
20.1	18.3	10.0	15.0		23.1	17.8	21.4	10.6	26.5	19.1	9.6	20.3	25.6
20	20	10			24	18	16.9	11	24.1	17.2	10	21.1	25.9
						18	17.8	12.5	27.2	20.8	10	18.9	25.8
19.5	18	9.9			20.4	16.9	22.8	10.8	29	20.6	10	21.7	26.2
22	20	10			25	19	24.7	10	29.7	18.5	9	20	25.5
18.7	18.7	10				17.3	25	8.5	22.6	18.6	9	20	24.7
16.6	20.3	13.5	17.4		23.0	19.5	25.7	12.6	29.2	22.2	11.0	24.1	27.8
21.7	22.3	12	18		20.8	22.4	20.8	13.9	33.7	23.3	10	23.8	28.2
18	20	15	20		25	21	28.3	13.4	35.1	28.8	14.3a	22.5	28.7
20	20		20		23	22	22.5	13.7	34.3	27.2	12.5a	24	27.6
12.5					24	17.2	26.4	11.1	23.6	17.6	8.3a	24	27.6
14.2	14				21.7	16.5	25.9	11.2	23.6	18.2	8.3a	24	26.7
13.2	25		11.5		21.7	18.7	24.3	11.2	25.9	22.1	11.1 a	25.4	27.5
											-12.5		
					25	19	35	12.8	26.7	22	10	24.7	28.2
							22.5	13.7	30.7	18.5	12.5a		27.7



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables			
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can	
Dominion (average).....	19.4	a 5-6	14.9	2-6	4-6	8-0	10-6	11-7	11-6	11-6	
Nova Scotia (average).....	19.2	6-4	14.5	3-2	4-9	8-1	13-3	11-6	11-1	11-3	
1—Sydney.....	19.1	6-7	15-2	3	4-8	6-6	12-1	11-1	10-9	11	
2—New Glasgow.....	20.7	6-6-7	14	3-1	4-8	8-4	11-4	11	10-5	10-7	
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6	15	3-1	5	7	.....	11-6	11	11	
4—Halifax.....	18.4	6-7	13-9	3-3	5	9-5	15	11-6	11	11-2	
5—Windsor.....	17.7	.....	13-9	3-3	5	8-5	15	11-7	11-7	11-7	
6—Truro.....	20-6	6	15-1	3-4	4-9	8-5	12-9	12-3	11-3	11-9	
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.4	6-7	18	3	4-8	8-8	13-8	12-4	12-2	12-8	
New Brunswick (average).....	18.9	6-8	14.5	3-1	4-3	7-7	12-6	11-5	10-3	10-5	
8—Moncton.....	18-8	6-7	14-6	3-3	4-5	8-7	12-4	11-7	10-4	10-6	
9—Saint John.....	19-2	5-3-7-3	13-8	2-9	4-5	6-6	12-3	10-4	9-8	8-7	
10—Fredericton.....	19	7-3	15-2	3-2	4-7	8-1	13-8	11	10-5	10-5	
11—Bathurst.....	18-5	6-7	.....	3-1	3-5	7-5	12	12-7	10-3	7-5	
Quebec (average).....	17.7	4-6	13-0	2-8	4-7	6-8	10-5	9-9	10-7	10-8	
12—Quebec.....	21-1	6-5-7	13	3-2	5	7-4	10-8	10-1	10-6	10-1	
13—Three Rivers.....	18-9	4-4-7	13-7	3-1	4-7	6-4	10-7	10	11-3	11	
14—Sherbrooke.....	18-7	4	13-1	2-9	5	7	11-7	10	10-7	12-5	
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14	2-3	5-3	5-6	9-8	10-2	10-2	10-5	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16-5	3-3	13-2	2-1	4-6	7-6	11-2	9-8	10-4	11-8	
17—St. John's.....	15-7	4	12-7	2-5	4-3	7	9-7	9-8	12-4	11-8	
18—Thetford Mines.....	19-5	.....	12-7	3	4-7	5-3	10-2	9-9	10-6	9-8	
19—Montreal.....	18-8	4-5-3	13-9	3-1	5	8	10-2	10	10-7	10-4	
20—Hull.....	15-2	4-7	11-1	3	4-1	6-6	10-2	9-7	9-8	9-7	
Ontario (average).....	18.5	5-1	14.7	2-4	4-5	8-8	11-0	11-1	11-0	10-9	
21—Ottawa.....	17-2	5-3-7-3	14-7	2-2	4-2	9-4	10-3	10-5	10-8	11-4	
22—Brockville.....	13-8	4	12-7	2-6	4-5	8-2	9-6	10-2	10-2	10-4	
23—Kingston.....	15-3	4-7	13-4	2-8	4-2	9	10-6	10	10	10	
24—Belleville.....	14-7	5-2	14-8	2	4-3	8-5	10-5	10	10	10-1	
25—Peterborough.....	16-1	4-7	13-5	2-1	3-9	8-2	10-9	10-3	10-1	10-5	
26—Oshawa.....	19-5	4-6	15	2	4-4	9	10-5	10-7	9-2	10-6	
27—Orillia.....	16-5	4	14-5	2-3	4-1	8-4	10-4	10-9	11-1	11-3	
28—Toronto.....	23-5	5-3-6-7	14-9	2-3	4-5	8-9	9-9	10-4	10-5	10-8	
29—Niagara Falls.....	20-7	4-7	15-3	2-3	4-2	8-2	11-7	11-5	11-4	11-7	
30—St. Catharines.....	20-6	4-7-6-7	14-8	2-1	4-1	9	11-2	10-7	10-6	10-8	
31—Hamilton.....	23-1	4-6-7	14-7	2-1	.....	8-8	10-2	11-3	10-9	11	
32—Brantford.....	20-3	4-6-7	15-6	2	.....	9-6	10-4	10-9	10-9	10-7	
33—Galt.....	21-4	4-6	14-8	1-9	4-7	8-4	10-3	11	11-2	11	
34—Guelph.....	19-3	4-4-7	15	2	4-7	9	10-3	11-6	10-9	10-9	
35—Kitchener.....	21-3	4-7	14-4	2-1	.....	9	9-9	10-7	10-6	10-6	
36—Woodstock.....	18-2	4-7	13-7	1-8	4-1	9	10	11-3	11-7	11-1	
37—Stratford.....	17-2	4-7-6	14-5	1-9	4-7	9-6	11-3	11-8	11-2	10-2	
38—London.....	17-5	4-7-5-3	15-6	2-1	4-2	8-2	11-1	11-6	11-4	10-7	
39—St. Thomas.....	17-8	4-7-5-3	15-4	1-9	4-3	8-9	10-7	12-4	11-7	11-3	
40—Chatham.....	17-2	4-7-5-3	15	2-1	4-7	9-7	13-5	11-5	12-5	11-1	
41—Windsor.....	17-1	5-3-7-3	13-7	2-2	3-7	7-6	11-2	11	11-2	11-2	
42—Sarnia.....	19-3	4	15	1-8	4-6	9-2	11-4	11-3	12-1	10-8	
43—Owen Sound.....	17-1	4-5-3	15-4	2	3-4	8-2	10-5	10-6	10-8	10-3	
44—North Bay.....	18-1	5-3	14	3-1	5	9-8	10-9	11-3	11-1	11-1	
45—Sudbury.....	18-1	5-3	13-5	3	4-5	8	16-2	10-8	10-9	10-9	
46—Cobalt.....	18-6	6	15	3-3	6	9-3	11-7	12-1	12	12-5	
47—Timmins.....	19-5	5-6	14-2	3-4	5-8	9	11-5	12-5	12	11-8	
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18-5	4-5-3	16-7	3-2	4-6	9-2	12-7	11-9	11-8	11-5	
49—Port Arthur.....	20-1	4-5-3	17-7	2-4	4-4	8-5	11-3	10-8	10-6	10-4	
50—Fort William.....	18-6	4-5-3	14-5	2-5	4-4	8-5	10-7	11-8	11	11-1	
Manitoba (average).....	21-0	5-5	13-7	2-4	4-5	9-2	10-6	13-3	12-8	12-7	
51—Winnipeg.....	20-7	5-6-6	13-7	2-4	4-4	9-3	10-3	12-9	12-6	12-5	
52—Brandon.....	21-3	4-8-5-3	2-3	4-5	9	10-8	13-6	13	12-8	12-8	
Saskatchewan (average).....	20-3	5-6	15-5	2-3	4-4	8-6	10-4	14-5	13-9	14-3	
53—Regina.....	20-2	4-6-7	2-4	5	7-8	9-8	14-5	13-6	14-4	14-4	
54—Prince Albert.....	22-2	5-6	2-1	4-4	8	10-2	14-7	14	14-7	14-7	
55—Saskatoon.....	18-3	5-7	13	2-4	3-8	9-3	10-8	13-7	13	13-2	
56—Moose Jaw.....	20-5	5-6	18	2-3	4-3	9-2	10-6	15	14-8	15	
Alberta (average).....	22-4	6-0	16-4	2-5	4-5	7-7	9-4	13-3	14-0	14-0	
57—Medicine Hat.....	22-4	.....	16-5	2-4	4-5	7	9-5	13-4	14	14	
58—Drumheller.....	24-1	5-4	17-5	2-5	3-7	7-8	8-6	14-2	15	15	
59—Edmonton.....	20-2	6-7b	15-9	2-5	4-5	7-8	9	12-9	13-7	13-8	
60—Calgary.....	23-1	5-6-7	15-5	2-4	4-2	8-6	9-3	13-2	13-9	14	
61—Lethbridge.....	22-3	5-7	2-6	5-7	7-4	10-8	12-7	13-2	13-2	13-2	
British Columbia (average).....	22-8	6-9	17-6	2-8	5-0	6-2	7-2	13-0	13-1	12-8	
62—Fernie.....	23-1	.....	15	2-8	4-5	7-5	8-1	13-5	14-4	14-8	
63—Nelson.....	22-1	6-3	15-5	2-8	4-7	6-7	8-4	12-5	13-7	13-3	
64—Trail.....	21	7	14	2-7	4-7	5-5	7-2	12-5	12-5	12-7	
65—New Westminster.....	21-7	6-3	18-5	2-9	4-8	5-6	6	12-7	12-6	13	
66—Vancouver.....	22-6	6-3	20-7	2-9	4-9	6-4	7	12-4	12-7	12-5	
67—Victoria.....	22	7-5	19-3	2-8	5-1	5-9	6-1	12-1	11-6	11-6	
68—Nanaimo.....	24-5	7-5-8	20	2-9	5	6-8	8-1	13	12-6	12	
69—Prince Rupert.....	21-5	6-3-8-3	.....	2-9	6-5	5	6-7	15	15	12-7	

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
3-8	3-5	1-949	19-2	19-3	15-1	10-6	17-2	16-2	55-8	20-9	51-4	39-3
3-7	3-8	1-035	19-5	18-3	12-4	10-9	16-5	15-6	53-8	21-0	51-0	41-4
3-4	3-6	1-156	21-9	23	13-5	12	16-7	14-7	57-5	20-1	55	45
3-5	3-6	1-074	20	20		9-7	15-5	15-2		21		36
3-5	4	1-767	15-2			10	16	15		22-5		3
3-9	4	1-027	20-7	16-7		10-5	17-7	18		22		39
4-2	3-5	1-094	20	15		12-5	16-7	16-2	50	21-7		47-5
3-7	4-2	1-080	20	17	11-2	10-9	16-2	14-7		18-6	53	39-5
3-8	4-8	1-833	15	20		12	16-4	15-5		23-2		39-7
3-5	3-6	1-931	19-0	20-6	13-1	11-3	15-4	14-6	57-5	17-5	51-3	36-8
4	3-7	1-934	18-6	25-3	16	10-6	16-1	15-1		18-9	56-5	37
3	3-6	1-941	18-8	20-7	12	12-5	13-9	14-1	57-5	18-1	42-5	34-3
3-8	3-4	1-92	18-5	15-7	12-5	11-9	16-4	14-3		17	55	38
3-2	3-5	1-928	20		12	10	15	15		16		38
3-8	4-4	1-021	19-4	23-0	13-2	10-9	16-8	15-0	64-7	20-4	54-4	37-4
4-1	4-8	1-034	20-4	29-3	11-3	11-3	17-6	16-5		21-3	59	38-2
5	5-3	1-043	20	21	12-5	10-7	17-5	15		20-7	55	37-5
2-9	4-3	1-088	20-2	26	14-3	11-7	17-6	15-1		22-1	55-7	38-4
3-7	5-1	1-922	17-7		11-8	11-2	16	13-2		20		38
3-8	4-6	1-036	19-2	22-5	13-5	11-9	15-8	14-8	50	18-9	50	38
3-6	3-7	1-076	20	22-5	13	8-8	18-3	14-3		20		35
3-6	4-3	1-036	20-1		13-3	10-5	17-2	14-7	60	21		38-7
3-8	4-1	1-083	20-4	21-8	12-9	11-1	16-1	14-7	77	21-1	52-1	36-5
3-4	3-6	1-871	16-9	18-2	14-1	10-7	15	16-6		18-9		35-9
3-5	3-1	1-933	15-9	18-5	14-8	10-7	17-2	16-6	54-5	20-2	51-1	35-9
3-5	4-4	1-947	19	21-4	13-2	10-5	16-9	16-9	58-3	19-9	54-2	35-1
3-1	3-7	1-825	15-4	16-3		9-7	16-3	15	42-2	17-3	57-2	36-7
3-4	3-6	1-865	16-4	20-8		9-6	15-5	16	54-7	17-9	50-8	33-6
3-4	3-9	1-778	16-1	13-6	13	11-7	17-2	15-4		18-3		34-6
3-1	2-9	1-739	15	15-1		9-2	16-5	15-2	52-2	10-7	45-6	34-7
3	3	1-873	18-4	16-8	13	11-4	17-5	17-7		19-8	59	37-2
3-9	2-9	1-871	18-6	22-5		11	19	17-4		22	57	35-4
3-5	3-3	1-939	18-4	19-1		9-5	16-9	16-7	62	10-8	52-8	36-6
3-2	3-3	1-09	21-2	18-7		10-5	18	15-8	65	19-8	50	35-8
3-8	2-7	1-948	18-9	15-7		12-3	17-8	16-6	55	20	50	36-4
2-6	3-3	1-895	19-4	15		10-4	17-3	15-4	50	17-8	42	34-6
2-8	2-3	1-862	16-8	18-6		11-5	16-5	15-2		19-5	40	34-4
3-2	2-7	1-836	17-9	19-2		11-9	17	16-7		19-8	53-3	34-5
3-6	3-4	1-84	20-1	17		10	17	16-4		20-3	57	35-2
3-1	2-8	1-83	16-8	16-4		11-6	16-4	17-5	46-5	18-6	59-5	31-5
2-8	2-6	1-90	17-3	18-5		10-2	16-7	15		21-7		34-4
3-4	3-4	1-898	18-1	12-9		11-9	17-3	15-8	61	20-3	53	36-1
2-9	2-6	1-955	18-2	16-6		10-5	17-3	15-1		19-3	59	34-4
2-8	2-4	1-878	17-1	16-5		10-3	16-8	16-6	55	20-1		34-8
4-4	2-2	1-867	18-2	17-3		10	16-6	15		18-2		34
2-4	2-4	1-04	18-6	16-5		9-2	16-9	15-5		21-3		36-7
3-4	2-6	1-686	14-3	22-7		11-1	17-2	18-2		20		34-8
3-1	2-7	1-775	15	13-1		12-5	9-7	16-8	45	23-4	50	35-3
3-2	3-5	1-122	26-6	22-5		18	10-7	17-7	62-7	23-8	49-5	38-6
3-3	2-9	1-941	18-9			20	11-6	17	57-7	23	52	35-5
3-6	4-2	1-32	28-6	25		15-5	10-2	18-2	53-2	19-8	45	40
4-1	4-2	1-51	28-8	13		16-2	12-2	18-6	57-3	21-8	47-4	41-7
2-9	3-9	1-763	16-6	25		12	11-3	18-5	58	19-2	50	38-2
3-2	3-4	1-027	20-9	28-3		15-6	10-7	17-6	51-1	23-1	46-4	38-4
3-2	3-2	1-07	21-4	21-7		13-5	11-2	17-2	48-3	20-8	44-6	37
4-3	3-1	1-898	17-5			15-7	10-7	17-8	51-0	21-4	48-8	39-7
4-6	2-9	1-12	21-5			10-4	18	15-8	48	21-6	46-3	40-1
3-9	3-3	1-676	13-4			11	17-6	17-5	54	21-2	51-2	38-7
4-2	4-1	1-885	18-9			16-8	10-1	19-3	59-4	23-2	53-7	44-4
4-2	3-6	1-12	23-3			20	10-7	18-5	63	23-7	54-7	44-2
4-4	4-8	1-602	13-5				9-3	21-2	19	25	53-2	46-2
4	3-6	1-719	14-4			15-3	9-6	17-9	57-5	22-1	52-3	43-9
4-2	4-3	1-10	24-3			15	10-6	19-4	59-7	21-9	54-6	43-4
4-5	3-0	1-821	19-3			15-3	10-3	18-0	46-5	22-8	51-2	47-3
4-2	2-5	1-938	19-3			18-7	9-7	17-8	59-4	23-3	53-7	47-5
5-1	3-9	1-883	20			15-7	10-4	17-6	54-4	22-2	51	48-6
4-5	3-1	1-873	18-7			14-5	10-7	17-5	56-3	23-4	49-1	45-6
4-0	2-7	1-55	20			15	10-8	18-2	55	22-8	51	46-3
3-9	2-7	1-55	13-5			12-5	10	19	57-3	22-3	51	48-3
5-5	3-2	1-011	22-1			17-1	9-5	17-5	53-6	22-8	49-3	46-5
5-9	3-2	1-967	22-5			17	10-3	19-3	53	24-5	56-2	48-2
6-5	3-2	1-28	26-6			20	10-1	18-9	59-2	24-2	49-2	50
5	3	1-25	27-5			20	10	18	57-5	23-5	47-5	48
4-9	2-6	1-741	16-1			16	8-7	16-4	44-7	22-3	47	44
4-9	2-7	1-768	14-6			19-5	8-8	16-1	50	22	43-3	42-4
4-6	2-9	1-928	21-9			18-7	8-7	17	50-7	20-9	46-4	43-8
7	4-2	1-852	22-5			10-3	17-2	15-7	58-3	23-5	57-5	48-3
5	3-5	1-30	25			22-5	9	17-2	55	21-2	47-5	47-5



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	cents 5.7	cents 5.6	cents 40.5	cents 42.2	cents 24.6	cents 14.3	cents 2.9	cents 43.8	cents 50.5	cents 11.5	cents 5.2	\$ 15.390
Nova Scotia (average).....	5.7	5.4	44.9	44.1	22.8	11.4	2.9	41.8	36.6	12.2	5.0	15.000
1—Sydney.....	5.5	5.3	45.6	33.7	24.3	13.3	2.8	43.3	40	12.5	4.7	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	5.3	5.2	44.8	34	24.2	11.7	2.8	40	33.7	12.2	5.5	.....
3—Amherst.....	6	5.2	40	35.5	.....	10	2.5	.....	35	11	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	5.2	5.2	48	31.7	20	11.7	3.2	.....	40	12.7	5.5	15.00
5—Windsor.....	6	5.4	38	34.7	21	10	3.2	40	.....	12.7	5	.....
6—Truro.....	6	5.7	43.2	34.8	24.3	11.7	2.9	43.7	34.5	12.3	4.9	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	5.8	5.5	51.8	33.2	23.6	14.2	2.6	44.3	41.7	14	5	14.40
New Brunswick (average).....	5.5	5.3	44.3	37.8	24.4	11.0	2.9	40.5	35.7	11.8	4.9	15.125
8—Moncton.....	5.5	5.3	45.8	40.4	25.5	11.4	2.9	44.7	38.1	12.7	4.9	15.50g
9—Saint John.....	5.3	5.3	40.1	35.4	23	10.7	2.8	35.6	34.6	10.6	4.7	14.75
10—Fredericton.....	5.8	5.3	47.1	40.4	24.1	11.7	3.3	41.8	37	11.8	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	5.5	5.5	35	25	10	10	2.9	33	12	5	.....	.....
Quebec (average).....	5.2	5.0	41.2	41.1	24.3	13.3	2.9	43.9	32.1	10.4	4.7	14.482
12—Quebec.....	5.2	5	45.6	47.4	25.4	15	2.8	41.1	60	10.4	4.6	14.25
13—Three Rivers.....	5.6	5.2	43.1	45.9	25.8	13.2	3	44.3	56.7	10.9	5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5	4.9	40.1	43	23.3	13.2	2.8	47.4	52.7	11.1	4.5	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel.....	5.2	5	40	43	25	11	3.5	40	45	10	4.7	14.00-14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5	4.9	50.3	49.9	25.6	12.9	3.1	45	52.8	10.4	4.8	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	35	41.5	23.3	13.3	2.7	50	55	10	4.7	.....
18—Theford Mines.....	5.3	4.9	37.5	42	22.7	13.8	3	40	46	10.5	4.4	.....
19—Montreal.....	4.9	5	42.9	45.5	24.2	14.4	2.6	45.8	51.5	10.1	4.9	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	5.3	5.1	39.2	38.5	23.7	13.1	3	41.9	49.4	10	4.6	15.25-15.75
Ontario (average).....	5.7	5.6	41.6	45.8	24.2	12.5	2.7	42.7	51.8	10.6	5.0	15.325
21—Ottawa.....	5.2	5.1	42.7	49.8	24.3	13.1	2.7	53	56	10.3	4.9	15.25-15.75
22—Brookville.....	5	5	41	43.2	21	11.5	2.5	38.3	43.3	10.3	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.1	5.1	39.4	42.1	23.6	11.3	2.6	40.7	44	10.7	4.9	15.00
24—Belleville.....	5.4	5.3	43.8	41.8	24.3	11	2.5	45	56.7	10.7	5	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.4	5.1	45.5	43	23	12.2	3	43.5	43.1	10.3	5.1	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	5.7	5.7	40.8	50.7	25	11.2	3.2	42.5	54	11	5.6	14.50
27—Orillia.....	5.7	5.6	40.8	46.4	24	12.6	2.6	46	48.7	10.4	5	15.50
28—Toronto.....	5.4	5.3	46.4	48.2	24.1	11.8	2.6	43.3	54.2	10.1	4.7	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5.7	5.7	40.3	51.5	24.7	12.3	2.6	46.7	58.3	10.7	5	13.25-13.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	5.8	5.7	41.1	45.6	23.3	13.3	2.5	40.7	55	12.3	5.3	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.6	5.8	43.4	48.2	24	10.3	2.6	38.3	47.5	9.8	5	14.50
32—Brantford.....	6	6	41.6	41.6	23.9	11.5	2.7	44.9	51.2	10.3	5.4	14.75
33—Galt.....	5.5	5.4	40	43	23.7	12.4	2.8	45.7	59.2	10	5	14.75-15.00
34—Guelph.....	5.8	5.8	43.2	42	22.7	10.2	2.8	45	60	10	6.2	14.75-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	5.6	5.5	36	47.5	22.5	10.9	2.9	38	45.8	10.1	4.2	15.00
36—Woodstock.....	5.5	5	38.2	42	23.5	10.2	2.6	39.7	49.7	10.5	5.7	14.25-14.50
37—Stratford.....	5.9	5.8	43.2	46	25	10.8	2.9	43.3	58	11.1	5.2	15.00
38—London.....	5.7	5.8	47	43.8	22.7	13	2.8	40.4	45	10	4.8	15.50-15.75
39—St. Thomas.....	5.9	5.8	45.7	41.9	24.8	12.7	2.6	43.1	50	10.2	5.4	15.00
40—Chatham.....	5.7	5.7	45.5	46.8	24	12	1.9	40	60	9.7	4.5	15.00-15.50
41—Windsor.....	5.4	5.8	38.8	40.2	24.2	12.6	2.5	40.8	60	9.8	4.6	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	5.9	5.9	41.8	47	24.6	11.5	2.8	39	45	10.3	5.2	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	5.5	5.4	45.8	44.8	24.3	10.5	2.6	38.3	40	9.3	5	15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.2	6	52.6	55	23.6	12.5	2.6	51.2	60	11.5	5.4	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6	6	37.2	46.2	26	17	2.6	42.5	.....	10	4.7	16.50-16.75
46—Cobalt.....	6.3	5.9	34.8	46.8	27.6	14.3	2.8	36.2	46.7	11.7	4.7	17.75
47—Timmins.....	6.4	6.3	38.1	46	25.4	17	2.9	41.4	47.5	12.5	4.8	17.75-18.25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6	5.7	38	46.8	24.3	14.4	2.7	42	54.5	12.7	4.5	15.00
49—Port Arthur.....	5.8	5.8	36.9	47.5	25	16.2	2.9	44	55	11.2	5	16.25-16.50
50—Fort William.....	6.2	6.1	39.1	48.6	25.5	13.4	2.8	48	53.7	11	4.5	16.25-16.50
Manitoba (average).....	6.1	5.8	36.4	42.8	25.4	11.4	3.0	43.7	52.5	13.2	6.2	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.1	5.7	34.4	43.2	25.1	13.8	2.9	43.1	53.3	12.4	6.4	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.1	5.9	38.3	42.3	25.6	15	3	44.2	51.7	14	5.9	21.50
Saskatchewan (average).....	6.3	6.2	35.6	40.9	26.2	20.4	3.4	47.2	53.8	14.7	6.5	.....
53—Regina.....	6.2	6.3	36.7	43	25	20a	3.3	53.3	60	15	6.5	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	6.5	6.2	32	35	28.7	20a	3.6	48.7	.....	.....	7.5	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	6.3	6.3	35.7	43.2	25.8	20a	2.8	41.9	57.5	14.7	5.6	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.3	6.1	38	42.3	25.3	21.5a	4	45	.....	.....	14.5	6.3
Alberta (average).....	6.3	6.4	35.5	39.8	26.4	17.3	3.5	44.4	57.0	13.9	5.6	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.4	6.3	32.7	39.4	26.1	18.7a	3.1	45.7	55	13.2	5.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.7	6.8	35	39	25.4	20a	3.9	47.5	60	15	6	.....
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.2	38.6	42.7	26.5	16.2a	3.5	43.9	50	13.5	5.6	.....
60—Calgary.....	6.1	6.5	33.9	33.7	26.1	16.4a	3.3	45	60	13.5	6.6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.1	6	37.3	44.2	27.7	15a	3.5	40	60	14.5	4.2	.....
British Columbia (average).....	5.7	5.5	35.2	37.9	26.0	21.5	3.4	48.8	54.9	12.3	5.5	.....
62—Fernie.....	6.2	6.4	36	40.8	24.7	15a	3.6	40	50	12.5	4.2	.....
63—Nelson.....	6	5.7	35	43.3	28	26.2a	4.2	55	60	15	6.5	.....
64—Trail.....	5.8	6.5	31.5	32.5	24	25a	3.7	.....	50	11	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	5.1	4.9	32.8	33.6	25.6	21.2a	2.9	52	56.7	11.4	4.8	.....
66—Vancouver.....	5.1	5	35.2	35.6	26.1	22a	3.1	49.7	60	10.5	6.4	.....
67—Victoria.....	5.9	5.2	36	36.1	25.4	21.1a	2.9	46.1	52.8	10.6	5.3	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	5.6	5.2	37.5	41.2	26.7	21.2	3.8	50	55	15	5.3	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.7	5	37.5	40	27.5	20a	2.9	.....	.....	12.5	4.5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-416	\$ 11-836	\$ 9-967	\$ 11-990	\$ 5-516	\$ 9-109	\$ 7-490	26-8	10-0	\$ 23-873	\$ 16-804
8-250	10-000	6-667	8-333	5-000	6-000	7-000	30-3	10-2	23-167	15-417
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-2	10-3	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	4-00	6-00	3-00	4-00		30-8	10-3	20-00	10-00-12-00
8-75-9-00	10-50						29	10-5	15-00-18-00	10-00
9-00-10-25	11-00	10-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	32-7	10-5	25-00-40-00	18-00-25-00
							30	10-3	20-00	20-00
9-25							30	10-2	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
8-30-9-75	10-80	8-00	9-50	6-25	7-50	6-75	28-8	9-9	21-00-26-00	15-00-17-00
9-813	11-167	8-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	27-6	9-9	24-375	18-625
9-75g-11-75	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g		29-7g	9-9	22-00-32-00	18-00-22-00
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00-10-00	8-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-2	9-7	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
9-00-10-00	11-00						27-3	9-8	25-00	18-00
9-25							25	10	18-00	15-00
8-893	11-958	10-806	11-417	8-473	9-098	7-850	23-3	9-6	22-056	13-875
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	21-7	9-6	25-00-35-00	
8-00	11-00	13-00	14-00c	10-00	12-00c	6-00	26-6	9-3	18-00-25-00	10-00-18-00
9-00	13-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	7-00	24-9	9-3	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
8-00-9-00	12-00	11-333c	8-50-10-00	8-667c	6-00-7-00	7-50c	20-7	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
							19-4	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00
9-50	11-25	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	25	9-4	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
9-25	13-50	7-00-8-00	9-00	5-50	6-50		26-4	9-5	18-00-33-00	15-00-18-00
10-162	11-288	10-641	13-153	8-406	10-542	9-090	24-8	9-6	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00
9-25	12-50-13-50	8-00	9-50	6-00	7-50	5-00	25-1	9-4	22-00-32-00	18-00-23-00
8-00-9-00	12-50						25-8	9-4	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00c	22-6	9-1	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
11-00	12-50	11-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	25-5	9-4	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	25	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	24-3	9-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-75	12-50	8-00-8-50	9-50-10-00	6-00-7-00	7-00-8-50		25	9-5	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00
10-50	10-00	8-40	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25	9-6	20-00-24-00	12-00-18-00
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	25-2	9-4	22-00-32-00	17-00-22-00
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	23-5g	9-7	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
11-75	11-50-12-25		15-00		13-00	8-348c	22g	9-3	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	25-6	9-5	20-00-35-00	12-00-20-00
9-50-11-50	11-50	12-25	13-00	9-75	10-75		24-4	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-00	15-50	17-50	12-00	14-00		21-5	9-4	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
11-00	12-00	14-50	16-00	12-00	14-00	9-00c	24-4	9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-11-00	10-00-11-00		12-00c		10-50c		23-6	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
9-00-11-00	10-25-12-00	16-00-18-00c				12-00c	20-3	8-2	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
11-50	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	23-1	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
9-00-10-00	10-00						23-4	9-6	25-00-35-00	17-00-25-00
8-50	11-25-11-50						23	9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-75	10-00						22-3	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
12-75	13-50	7-50-9-00					25	9-3	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-13-00	13-00		15-00c			12-75c	23-5	9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
			10-50				22-3	9-3	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50			5-00-5-50	8-25-10-50		30	9-9	n	18-00
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	7-50-10-50	6-00c	31-2	9-7	22-00	14-00
8-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	6-00	7-00c	5-50	6-50c		35	9-8	p	p
9-00-13-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	6-00	7-00	5-50-7-00	27-5	10-1	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00
9-938	13-625			6-375	7-250	6-509	28	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-50-11-50	12-50-13-50			4-50-7-00	5-50-8-50	6-00c	25-9	10-1	26-250	17-500
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	7-00	25	10-2	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
8-625	17-313			5-000	8-875	9-750	26-7	10	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00
h8-50-12-25	14-50f				4-50-10-00		29-3	10-7	25-875	17-625
h8-00-9-50	10-00				6-50-10-00		27-7	10	23-00-35-00	18-00-23-00
h7-50-9-00	17-50			3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00	7-50	30	12-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
h5-25-9-00	18-25			6-25	7-00-10-00	12-00c	29-8	10-2	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-969	10-000			6-000	13-00-14-00c	7-000	29-6	10-1	22-00-32-00	13-00-20-00
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	29-8	10-3	24-750	18-000
h4-50-6-00	10-00f & g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	11	20-00-27-00	18-00-20-00
h7-50-8-00				6-00	8-00	5-33c	30	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
h4-00-5-75				6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	29-3	10-4	25-00-30-00	16-00-25-00
9-993	11-540			7-438	7-703	4-991	30	10-1	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00
9-00-11-00	12-70			6-50-7-00	8-50-10-00	5-625c	33-1	11-7	23-408	17-751
8-50-9-50	13-00			6-50	8-50	5-50c	38-7	12-5	20-00	18-00
9-50-10-50	11-50				5-00	3-75	12-4	10-8	22-00-26-00	16-00-20-00
9-50-10-50	11-50				6-75	4-50	10	10-8	22-00-28-00	17-50-22-50
9-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	30	10-4	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00
7-70-8-20s					5-00		31-9	10-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
12-00-13-50				8-00-12-00i	9-00-13-00i	4-80c	35-7	15	20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
							12	12	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-50

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1932	Jan. 1933	Feb. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.2	97.6	96.8	95.0	93.9	75.5	69.2	63.9	63.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	102.7	95.7	95.2	89.8	88.7	59.0	56.4	50.9	50.8
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	102.5	100.5	106.3	107.8	109.5	85.2	62.4	57.1	55.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	103.6	94.7	94.3	93.2	87.3	74.1	71.6	68.0	67.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.4	98.5	94.0	92.7	81.5	73.4	63.6	63.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.8	97.4	94.1	93.3	92.7	87.9	87.0	85.4	85.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	104.9	93.4	90.4	99.7	94.8	67.9	62.9	56.9	58.3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	101.3	102.4	93.3	92.6	93.3	88.9	87.2	86.0	85.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	101.1	99.3	96.2	94.9	94.3	88.2	84.2	82.5	82.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.9	97.0	96.1	94.2	95.0	80.6	73.1	69.8	69.0
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.3	99.0	99.4	97.5	103.3	78.0	63.1	59.5	58.3
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.7	95.6	93.9	92.0	89.4	82.3	79.7	76.7	76.1
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	102.4	97.9	97.7	95.5	91.8	69.4	66.4	58.8	58.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.9	110.1	95.9	94.1	96.2	91.3	91.1	87.7	87.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	102.3	96.5	97.9	96.6	91.5	67.0	63.7	55.6	55.8
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.4	96.3	95.4	98.9	96.6	83.5	79.4	75.8	74.7
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	102.3	96.6	98.4	94.9	90.4	63.4	60.2	51.1	51.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	103.8	95.5	94.9	89.2	86.5	59.6	56.9	51.5	51.3
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	103.5	100.6	104.3	105.5	105.5	83.2	62.9	58.5	57.2
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	102.8	98.8	103.0	98.1	97.5	60.9	52.1	43.6	43.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	96.3	100.5	100.2	104.4	103.1	81.4	70.3	60.0	60.4
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.3	98.4	93.8	92.4	81.4	74.9	63.9	63.4
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.5	99.1	91.9	92.4	92.0	84.2	82.6	80.5	80.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	103.6	98.5	99.4	96.2	94.0	65.8	58.5	51.2	50.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	102.1	97.3	95.4	93.1	92.3	78.6	71.2	67.5	66.9

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 334)

## EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers, and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915

the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil; and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each

month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926,

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	150	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	153	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	143	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.



inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1932. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3; 1931, 89.6.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1931 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 126.6; 1931, 125.1; natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 159.3; 1929, 159.5; 1930, 158.8; 1931, 157.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again slightly lower, sirloin steak averaging 20.5 cents per pound in February as compared with 20.6 cents in January and rib roast averaging 15.5 cents per pound in February and 15.8 cents in January. Prices a year ago were 25.2 cents per pound for the former and 18.8 cents for the latter. Mutton was somewhat higher in most localities, the price averaging 17.3 cents per pound in February as compared with 16.6 cents in January. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former from an average price of 12.7 cents per pound in January to 12.2 cents in February, and the latter from 14 cents per pound to 13.5 cents. Bacon was again lower in most localities, averaging 17.4 cents per pound in February as compared with 18.1 cents in January. The price of lard declined from an average of 12.3 cents per pound in January to 11.8 cents in February. Eggs were substantially lower in all localities, the Dominion average for fresh eggs being down from 39.1 cents per dozen in January to 28.8 cents in February and for cooking from 29.5 cents per dozen to 22.5 cents. The price of milk was fractionally lower at 9.4 cents per quart, decreases being reported from Saint John, Montreal, Sarnia and Cobalt. An increase was reported from Regina. Butter prices showed a slight decrease, dairy averaging 22.3 cents per pound as compared with 22.8 cents in January and creamery averaging 25.7 cents per pound as compared with 26.1 cents in January.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.6 cents per pound. Potatoes were again higher in many localities, the average price being 95 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 93 cents the previous month and 71.8 cents in February, 1932. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 15.5 cents per pound in January to 15.1 cents in February. Prunes were fractionally lower at 10.6 cents per pound. The price of granulated sugar was slightly lower at 5.7 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was slightly higher at an average price of \$15.39 per ton as compared with \$15.35 in January. In February, 1932, the price was \$16.19 per ton. Hard wood in stove lengths was down from an average price of \$12.41 per cord in January to \$11.99 in February. A decrease in rent was reported from Port Arthur and Fort William.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices for the most part averaged higher in February than in January. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port Arthur

and Fort William basis, was up from an average price of 44.2 cents per bushel in January to 45.8 cents in February. The high price for the month was 47 cents per bushel reached on the 21st and the low 44.5 cents reached during the first week. The increase appeared to be due mainly to a rise in sterling exchange as the price of Canadian wheat in Liverpool showed only a very slight advance in the opening days of February, after which it remained fairly steady until the 21st when some decrease occurred. In coarse grains flax advanced from 77 cents per bushel to 77.7 cents, oats from 22.5 cents per bushel to 23.3 cents and rye from 31.1 cents per bushel to 31.9 cents. Western barley was slightly lower at 27.5 cents per bushel. Rolled oats at Toronto were 10 cents per ninety pound bag lower at \$2.35. Raw sugar at New York advanced from 79.5 cents per cwt. to 83.5 cents (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal declined from \$4.18 per cwt. to \$4.09. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 3.6 cents per pound to 3.5 cents in Canadian funds. In live stock choice steers at Toronto were down from \$4.11 per hundred pounds to \$4 and at Winnipeg from \$3.64 per hundred pounds to \$3.27. The price of veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$6.16 per hundred pounds to \$6.75. Bacon hogs at Toronto also advanced from \$3.76 per hundred pounds to \$3.81 and at Winnipeg from \$2.86 per hundred pounds to \$3. The price of lambs at

Toronto was up from \$5.92 per hundred pounds to \$6.03, at Montreal from \$5.61 per hundred pounds to \$5.83 and at Winnipeg from \$4.64 per hundred pounds to \$4.79. The price of creamery butter at Montreal was slightly higher at 23.9 cents per pound. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 31.8 cents per dozen to 25 cents and at Toronto from 28.5 cents per dozen to 23.6 cents. Cold storage holdings of eggs were said to be 66 per cent below stocks on the first of January and 72 per cent lower than a year ago. Raw cotton at New York was fractionally higher at 7.2 cents per pound (Canadian funds). Raw silk at New York was down from \$1.63 per pound to \$1.54. Foundry pig iron was down from \$22.10 per ton to \$21 in car lots, while scrap steel was 50 cents per ton lower at \$5. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal was up from \$6.91 per hundred pounds to \$7.05. Copper wire bars at New York advanced from \$5.68 per hundred pounds to \$5.96 (Canadian funds). Tin at Toronto was up from 30 cents per pound to 32 cents and silver at New York was up from 29 cents per ounce to 31.2 cents. Both gasoline and kerosene prices were lower during February, the former being down at Montreal from 17½ cents per gallon to 16 cents, at Toronto from 18 cents per gallon to 16½ cents and at Winnipeg from 20½ cents per gallon to 19 cents, and the latter at Toronto from 16 cents per gallon to 15½ cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1932," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1933.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 60.3 for January, a decline of 0.7 per cent for the month. Food declined 1.1 per cent due to lower prices for meat and fish and "other food," although cereals were slightly advanced. Non-foods were 0.6 per cent lower than in December.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 77.8 at the end of January, an advance of 0.1 per cent for the

month. Foods were 1.1 per cent higher owing to advances in both vegetable and animal food, although the "sugar, coffee and tea" group declined. Industrial materials were 0.2 per cent lower with small declines in all groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 141 at February 1, a decline of one point for the month due to lower food prices, chiefly butter and eggs. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were all unchanged.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number on the base: first half of 1914=100, was 106 for February, a decline of 1.9 per cent for the month. Foods were 2 per cent lower, while industrial materials were slightly higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 105 for February, a decline of 0.9 per cent for the month, due to lower food prices, as all other groups were unchanged.



### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 79 for January, showing no change from the December level. Foods showed an advance due to increases in both vegetable and animal foods. Industrial materials were slightly lower with decreases in minerals and metals and in miscellaneous commodities.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 91.0 for January, a decline of 1.5 per cent for the month, the greatest declines occurring in agricultural products averaging 4.1 per cent for the whole group. Among industrial materials, the most notable change was in rubber, which fell 7 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 117.4 for January, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the

month. Food, clothing and sundries were all lower while heat and light advanced slightly and rent was unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 67.3 for January, a decline of 2.5 per cent for the month. All of the ten main groups were included in the general decline.

*Dun's* index number based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was \$127.606 at March 1, a decline of 0.6 per cent from the previous month. Decreases were noted in all food groups and clothing, while metals and miscellaneous commodities advanced.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 73.7 for January, a fall of 1.9 per cent for the month. All groups were lower than in December.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1932

### Analysed according to Industries, Causes, Localities and Months

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to workpeople in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1932, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, August and November, 1932, and February, 1933. The tables include fatalities from industrial diseases reported by the provincial workmen's compensation boards.

The record is compiled from reports from the following government authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners; the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; the Ontario Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered,

it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

The tables also include summary figures for 1931, being a final revision of the figures published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1931 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in supplementary lists in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, August and November, 1932, and February, 1933. The figures for 1932, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1931.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences in certain industries; for example, in mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and service, the decrease in the number of fatalities may be largely due to there being a reduction in the number of men engaged in these industries. The most marked decrease in any of these groups was in construction, due to the fact that this industry suffered the greatest reduction in its workers.

The most serious disaster occurring during the year was in shipbuilding, in the construction group, and was caused by a double explosion

which wrecked the oil tanker *Cymbeline* and also the dry-dock at the plant of the Canadian Vickers Company, Limited, at Montreal, Quebec, on June 17, and as a result of which thirty men lost their lives, twenty-six of whom were employees of the Canadian Vickers Company, and the other four were Montreal firemen who perished while fighting the fire. This oil tanker had been brought to the Vickers dry-dock where workmen were making repairs owing to damages made when she grounded on her way up the St. Lawrence. The first explosion occurred on the dry-dock and was followed by another terrific explosion when the tanker burst into flames. The crew on the tanker, numbering more than thirty, all escaped. In addition to the men killed a further number were injured.

An engineer and three snow shovellers were killed at Harper's Station, P.E.I., on February 21, when their snow train collided with a freight train. Three farmers lost their lives while engaged in operating a wood sawing machine near Dewberry, Alberta, on March 30, when the circular saw jammed. An engineer, a fireman and a conductor were killed near Lillooet, B.C., on March 28, when their train went through a trestle owing to a washout. Three section-men lost their lives following an explosion from lighting a fire in a section house where gasoline was stored, at Welland, Ontario, on April 30. On July 27, five river drivers were drowned near Deux Rivières, Quebec, when their boat capsized in rapids. When a boiler exploded and their engine was derailed near St. Malachie, Quebec, on August 5, the engineer, fireman and brakeman lost their lives. Afterdamp following an underground explosion of gas and dust at River Hebert, Nova Scotia, on December 1, resulted in five coal mining fatalities. On November 16, four men were suffocated in a fish packing plant at Halifax, Nova Scotia, when the building collapsed following an explosion caused by spontaneous combustion in dried fish. On October 6, three railway men were scalded to death when a valve head exploded at Toronto, Ontario, and on October 20, three men were killed near Dryden, Ontario, following an engine explosion. Three deck-hands and the assistant stewardess were drowned in Lake Erie, Ontario, on October 5, when a freighter foundered in a storm.

#### Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 260, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as

well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 79, appear under the heading, automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Also 57 were caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 32 of these being engaged in steam railways; 49 were in connection with watercraft (15 being in fishing and trapping and 14 in water transportation); 22 were due to derailment and collisions (21 in steam railways); 17 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements (11 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); 16 were caused by persons falling from or in cars or engines, 15 by mine and quarry cars, and 5 by aircraft.

Next in order as a cause came "falls of persons." 160 in number, including 41 falls from elevations, 41 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 20 due to collapse of support, 16 falls from loads, etc., 9 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., 8 into holds of vessels, 8 down stairs and inclines, 7 from ladders, 7 due to falls on the level, and 3 on sharp objects.

"Dangerous substances" caused 155 fatalities, of which 49 were due to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 30 to explosive substances, 27 to electric current, 18 to gas fumes, etc., 12 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, 12 to conflagrations, and 7 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc.

Fatalities numbering 142 were caused by "falling objects," of which 42 were due to falling trees and limbs, 40 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 30 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 12 to collapse of structure, 11 to other falling objects, and 7 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.

Animals caused 44 fatalities, including 27 caused by horses. There were 27 fatalities caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 20 were due to being struck by objects and 7 to striking against objects, and 16 were caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects. There were 31 fatalities caused by working machines, 25 by prime movers, 13 by hoisting apparatus, and 4 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 84 fatalities, of which 12 deaths were following infection not elsewhere specified; 24 due to industrial diseases, strains, etc.; 9 to drownings of which no particulars were available; 11 to shooting and violence, 10 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.; 16 to lightning, frost, storms, and sunstroke; and 2 accidents as to which no particulars were available.





## CANADA IN 1932, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

[illegible]



TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metaliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.o.p.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
J.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.....	21								1						1						
2. Other animals.....	16	1																			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>1</b>						<b>1</b>						
K.—Falls of Persons:																					
1. From elevations.....	8								5		1				2	1	1				
2. From ladders.....	1			1	1																
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.....		8		9	8	1			4						1	2			1		
4. Into holds of vessels.....																					
5. On the level.....	1			1	1				1	1											
6. From loads, etc.....	8	4																			
7. Collapse of support.....			7	2	2																
8. On sharp objects.....	1			1	1				2							1	1				
9. Down stairs and inclines.....	1																				
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.....	3								2								1		1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.....	1	1		1	1				3						1	1					
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.....	2			10	9			1	6		1								1	1	3
3. Drowning, n.e.s.....		3							1		1										
4. Shooting and violence.....			1																		
5. Cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.....	3																				
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke.....	9		1	2	2																
7. No particulars.....																					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>

### Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 310, occurred in Ontario. There were 255 in Quebec, 122 in British Columbia, 72 in Nova Scotia, 67 in Alberta, 53 in Saskatchewan, 40 in Manitoba, 27 in New Brunswick, 8 in Prince Edward Island and 7 in the Yukon and North West Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in transportation and public utilities, where there were 60, with 56 in agriculture, 47 in manufacturing, 36 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 33 in service, 32 in construction, 22 in trade, 10 in fishing and trapping, 7 in logging, and 7 in electric light and power. In Quebec, the largest number, 62, was in the construction group, with 48 in transportation and public utilities, 30 in manufacturing, 29 in logging, 24 in agriculture, 21 in service, 17 in trade, 12 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 9 in electric

light and power, 2 in finance and 1 in unclassified. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 19 and 16 mining fatalities, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in Nova Scotia, while in Alberta there were 19 fatalities in agriculture. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the largest number of fatalities was in agriculture, there being respectively 11 and 23 in this industry. In British Columbia there were 29 fatalities in transportation and public utilities, 26 in logging, 23 in mining and 13 in manufacturing.

### Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 961, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 191, or 19.88 per cent of the total; agriculture, 154, or 16.02 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 123, or 12.80 per cent; construction, 122, or 12.70 per cent; manu-

## CANADA IN 1932, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—Con.

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
									1					1					1		1		3		2		1				27
									1					1					1		1		3		2		1				44
		15	12			1	2	3	3	3									1		1		6	1	1			3	1		41
		1				1	1	1	2	2												1	1								7
		5				1	4		11														4	4							41
									8																						8
		2	1			1			1											1	1		3	2	1						7
		4	3			1		1	4	1				3						2	2										16
																															20
		5	4			1																	1	1							3
		2				1	1		1						1							1	1		1						8
		34	20			5	9	5	30	6			18	4	2				5	1	4		16	8	3			4	1		160
		1	1						1										1		1		3	2							12
		2					2		3	2													1	1							24
									2	1		3	1		1					3	3	1	4	2							9
		5				4	1		3											2	2										11
									3	3										2			1	1							10
									1																						16
															1																2
		8	1			4	3		13	6		3	1		2	1			6	2	4	1	11	10				1			84
3	122	34		27	30	31	21	191	97	4	49	6	23	9	1	1	1	50	19	31	2	81	51	8	2	6	10	4	1		961

facturing, 114, or 11.86 per cent; service, 81, or 8.43 per cent; logging, 72, or 7.49 per cent; trade, 50, or 5.20 per cent; fishing and trapping, 30, or 3.12 per cent; electric light and power, 21, or 2.19 per cent; finance, 2, or 0.21 per cent; and unclassified, 1, or 0.10 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been reached in June, when there were 104, with 96 in July, and 89 in November, the average per month being 80.08. The low point for the year, 60, was reached in December. The table gives the number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, trade, finance and service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1921 (the occupational census of industry for 1931 having not yet been completed): for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1930; for mining, fishing, steam railways, street and electric

railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1931.

In previous years figures have been included showing for each industry the accident frequency, that is the number of fatalities per 1,000 persons employed. While the figures as to numbers employed were not in any instance those for the year under review, it was considered that they afforded a reasonably accurate estimate for this purpose, namely, to show the accident ratio in each industry as compared with the others. In the case of 1932, however, the reduction in numbers employed has been so marked that figures for earlier years, though the latest available, do not afford even approximate estimates, and frequency rates based on them would be misleading and are therefore not given. The latest figures available as to numbers employed, however, are included for general comparative purposes.



TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1932											1931 (b)										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	1	10	2	24	56	11	23	19	8	.....	154	.....	4	1	18	61	21	29	20	9	.....	163
<b>Logging</b> .....	.....	2	3	29	7	3	.....	1	26	1	72	.....	2	2	12	17	1	1	2	39	.....	76
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	.....	10	2	.....	10	1	2	1	4	.....	30	2	6	2	6	7	5	2	1	9	.....	40
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</b> .....	.....	19	6	12	36	6	5	16	23	.....	123	.....	40	4	11	52	10	1	20	20	.....	158
Metaliferous mining.....	.....	.....	.....	9	30	4	5	12	14	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	4	48	8	.....	.....	8	.....	68
Coal mining.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	51	.....	37	3	.....	.....	.....	1	20	8	.....	69
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11
Structural materials.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	10
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	9	4	4	30	47	1	2	8	13	.....	114	2	4	2	49	62	6	2	2	13	.....	142
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	1	4	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	17
Animal foods.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Textiles and clothing.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Leather, fur and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw and planing mill products.....	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	1	8	4	.....	25	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	7	.....	22
Wood products.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	.....	.....	1	9	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20
Printing and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Iron, steel and products.....	1	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	.....	2	.....	7	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	10	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	25
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Miscellaneous products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Construction</b> .....	8	1	62	32	4	4	3	2	10	.....	122	.....	13	6	87	72	5	8	5	21	.....	217
Buildings and structures.....	.....	.....	16	9	2	1	1	1	4	.....	34	.....	3	1	37	19	.....	2	1	.....	6	69
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	2	.....	.....	10	
Shipbuilding.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Highway and bridge.....	3	5	12	2	2	2	.....	.....	6	.....	30	.....	7	1	23	31	2	3	2	11	.....	80
Miscellaneous.....	4	1	15	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	4	24	19	2	1	2	3	.....	55

Electric Light and Power.....	1	1	9	7	1	2	21	3	18	18	1	1	2	44
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	5	9	6	48	60	12	3	191	15	6	17	7	12	205
Steam railways.....	5	1	2	18	36	9	9	97	4	4	8	6	17	87
Street and electric railways.....								4						1
Water transportation.....	8	2	16	13	13	2	2	49	6	1	1	2	13	55
Air transportation.....	1		1	1	1	1	3	23	3	1	5	1	4	38
Local transportation.....			12	8	8	1	3	9			3	2	2	6
Storage.....			1	1	1	3	9	1			1	1	2	10
Telegraphs and telephones.....			1	1	1	1	1	1			1			
Express.....				1	1	1	1	1						
Unclassified.....						1		1						
Trade.....	2	1	17	22	2	4	2	50	4		13	16	2	43
Wholesale.....			6	8	3	3	2	19	1		4	1	2	12
Retail.....	2	1	11	14	2	1		31	3		9	4	2	31
Finance.....			2					2			1			3
Service.....	1	2	21	33	7	3	7	81	1	1	34	6	3	97
Public administration.....		1	18	18	5	2	1	51	1	1	17	3	10	57
Recreational.....			1	2	1		2	8			1		7	3
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....				2				2						
Custom and repair.....				4		1	1	6			2	1		11
Personal and domestic.....			1	6	1		1	10			10	3	1	15
Professional establishments.....	1		1	1	1		1	4	1		4	2	1	10
Unclassified.....			1					1						
Total.....	8	72	27	255	310	49	53	961	5	90	27	291	410	1,188

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country.  
 For particulars of accidents, see quarterly statements in the Labour Gazette for May, August, and November, 1932, and February, 1933.  
 (b) Revised figures for 1931.



TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1932, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1932	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1931 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
<b>Agriculture.....</b>	11	9	8	9	10	11	16	20	33	12	9	6	154	16.02	163	13.72	(a) 1,041,618
<b>Logging.....</b>	4	9	8	3	8	5	10	7	4	4	6	4	72	7.49	76	6.40	(a) 39,815
<b>Fishing and Trapping.....</b>	3	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	3	6	6	30	3.12	40	3.37	(d) 61,832
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....</b>	9	15	5	16	7	8	14	7	8	9	15	10	123	12.80	158	13.30	(c) 66,931
Metalliferous mining.....	3	3	2	10	6	8	8	1	2	5	5	4	57	5.93	68	5.73	25,434
Coal mining.....	4	10	1	4	1	...	4	5	4	2	10	6	51	5.31	69	5.81	27,860
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	0.52	11	0.92	6,215
Structural materials.....	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	1.04	10	0.84	7,422
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	7	7	16	11	8	9	8	11	9	7	16	5	114	11.86	142	11.95	(b) 617,955
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	2	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	12	1.25	17	1.43	69,019
Animal foods.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	7	0.73	3	0.25	33,054
Textiles and clothing.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	0.52	5	0.42	109,576
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.10	6	0.51	24,603
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.08	15,163
Saw and planing mill products.....	3	1	9	1	...	2	2	1	3	1	2	...	25	2.60	22	1.85	54,802
Wood products.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	9	0.94	3	0.25	24,939
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	15	1.56	20	1.68	42,023
Printing and publishing.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	0.31	4	0.34	34,960
Iron, steel and products.....	2	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	3	17	1.77	18	1.52	119,987
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	0.52	4	0.34	30,130
Non-metallic mineral products.....	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	3	...	12	1.25	25	2.10	29,868
Chemical and allied products.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	0.31	14	1.18	15,503
Miscellaneous products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,328
<b>Construction.....</b>	12	6	7	10	4	40	10	9	6	9	7	2	122	12.70	217	18.27	(a) 185,202
Buildings and structures.....	1	...	2	2	1	4	6	5	3	4	4	2	34	3.54	69	5.81	...
Railway.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.84	...
Shipbuilding.....	5	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2.81	3	0.25	8,903
Highway and bridge.....	1	4	4	3	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	...	30	3.12	80	6.74	...
Miscellaneous.....	5	2	1	5	1	5	3	2	1	4	2	...	31	3.23	55	4.63	...
<b>Electric Light and Power.....</b>	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	4	1	4	4	1	21	2.19	44	3.70	(c) 17,014
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities.....</b>	14	17	15	10	15	13	23	14	17	24	13	16	191	19.88	205	17.26	...
Steam railways.....	11	14	10	6	8	2	8	7	5	12	5	9	97	10.09	87	7.32	(c) 154,569
Street and electric railways.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.42	5	0.42	(c) 17,158
Water transportation.....	...	2	...	1	3	9	6	6	9	7	3	3	49	5.10	55	4.63	(a) 22,846
Air transportation.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	6	0.63	4	0.34	...
Local transportation.....	2	...	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	4	23	2.40	38	3.20	(a) 47,923
Storage.....	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	9	0.94	6	0.51	...
Telegraphs and telephones.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.10	10	0.84	(c) 30,462
Express.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.10	...	...	(c) 4,616
Unclassified.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.10	...	...	...
<b>Trade.....</b>	6	5	6	2	4	4	2	8	3	1	5	4	50	5.20	43	3.62	(a) 310,439
Wholesale.....	3	1	4	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	19	1.97	12	1.01	...
Retail.....	3	4	2	2	2	3	...	5	2	1	4	3	31	3.23	31	2.61	...
<b>Finance.....</b>	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.21	3	0.25	(a) 61,301
<b>Service.....</b>	6	5	6	3	7	13	12	5	3	7	8	6	81	8.43	97	8.16	(a) 547,073
Public administration.....	3	4	3	1	4	11	7	4	3	3	5	3	51	5.30	57	4.80	94,541
Recreational.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	8	0.83	3	0.25	7,807
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	0.21	1	0.09	...
Custom and repair.....	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.63	11	0.92	48,782
Personal, domestic and business.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	10	1.04	15	1.26	214,552
Professional establishments.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.42	10	0.84	181,391
<b>Unclassified.....</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.10	...	...	...
<b>Total.....</b>	73	77	73	67	71	104	96	85	86	80	89	60	961	100.00	1,188	100.00	...

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual Census of industry, 1930. (c) Annual census of industry, 1931. (d) Fishermen only, 1931. (e) Revised figures for 1931.

## Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

THE Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to

non-fatal accidents is from the records of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
<b>1928</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	1,673	5,581	372	43	7,669
(e) New Brunswick.....	1,862	4,475	328	34	6,699
(b) Quebec.....	2,557(b)	48(b)	20(b)	2,625(b)	
Ontario.....	31,688	30,440	2,926	414	65,468
Manitoba.....	4,157	5,097	289	48	9,591
Alberta.....		13,178	148	74	13,400
British Columbia.....		16,672	782	124	17,578
Total.....	39,380	78,000	4,893	757	123,030
<b>1929</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	2,201	6,729	480	64	9,474
(e) New Brunswick.....	2,458	4,700	313	36	7,507
Quebec.....		18,728	2,497	152	21,377
Ontario.....	34,582	32,920	3,372	417	71,291
Manitoba.....	4,817	5,278	283	71	10,449
Alberta.....		14,681	146	72	14,899
British Columbia.....		19,045	893	151	20,089
Total.....	44,058	102,081	7,984	963	155,086
<b>1930</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	2,250	6,047	460	55	8,812
(e) New Brunswick.....	1,821	3,476	297	30	5,624
Quebec.....		16,755	2,927	168	19,850
Ontario.....	29,189	25,613	3,147	394	58,343
Manitoba.....	3,488	4,488	295	39	8,310
(d) Saskatchewan.....	969(d)	1,305(d)	15(d)	18(d)	2,307(d)
Alberta.....		12,418	140	49	12,607
British Columbia.....		16,718	940	255	17,913
Total.....	37,717	86,820	8,221	1,008	133,766
<b>1931</b>					
Nova Scotia.....	1,608	3,544	204	55	6,439(f)
(e) New Brunswick.....		16,578	2,901	148	25,921
Quebec.....	6,294(h)	20,543	2,495	231	45,239
Ontario.....	21,970	3,310	196	33	6,671
Manitoba.....	3,132	2,018	82	13	3,832
Saskatchewan.....	1,719	9,893	123	33	10,049
Alberta.....		12,705	756	121	13,582
British Columbia.....					
Total.....					
<b>1932</b>					
Nova Scotia.....					
New Brunswick.....					
Quebec.....	15,095	12,518	675	140	28,428
(g) Ontario.....	18,173	21,468	2,450	283	42,374
(c) Manitoba.....				30	6,909
Saskatchewan.....	1,152	1,638	41	13	2,844
Alberta.....		8,845	98	31	8,974
British Columbia.....					
Total.....					

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation. The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some Boards.

(b) Quebec from Sept. 1, 1928.

(c) Figures not yet tabulated; only total number reported to Board given.

(d) Saskatchewan from July 1, 1930.

(e) The province of New Brunswick Board reports 1,037 minor accidents in 1928, 1,774 in 1929 and 1,530 in 1930, involving no compensation or medical aid.

(f) Including 1,028 claims partially disposed of.

(g) Preliminary figures.

(h) Cases of "medical aid only" included only after Sept. 1, 1931.



governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the several provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1931 were summarized in the following issues: Nova Scotia, May 1932, pages 539-540; Ontario and Manitoba, June 1932, pages 667-671; British Columbia and Alberta, August 1932, pages 873-876; Saskatchewan, November 1932, pages 1180-1181; Quebec and New Brunswick, December 1932, pages 1259-1261.

None of the provincial Boards have jurisdiction over all industries so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. The figures not yet published by the Boards in their annual reports have been secured as far as available. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 1655 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during the year 1930, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 1008, this figure including none for Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Boards' records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

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### Co-operative Hospital Treatment in Quebec

Establishment throughout the province of Quebec of a Société Nationale d'Hospitalisation—a co-operative medical society which, upon payment of monthly contributions by families will conduct medical and dental clinics and tender treatment and hospitalization—is at present under way. The plan is being backed by the University of Montreal and a group of prominent French-Canadian physicians, surgeons and dentists. Hospitals and drug companies are to be represented on the executive council of the society. The society was established as an experiment some few years ago in Quebec city, and now has some 6,000 subscribers there. Believing that such an organization is necessary throughout Quebec unless a policy of compulsory state sickness insurance is adopted, the university and a group of French-Canadian medical men have decided to launch

a province-wide movement of this kind, and at present the co-operation and support of the Quebec Government is being sought.

Under the terms of contracts to be signed between the society and the public, family heads will be asked to pay so much a year to the society—this in monthly instalments ranging from 60 cents to \$3 according to the number of people in the family and their general state of health—as membership fees. In return, the subscribers' families will be assured of monthly physical examinations, medical, surgical and dental treatment, if necessary, medicine and hospitalization. In other words, families will pay so much per month for complete medical and dental treatment throughout the year, just as if they were paying compulsory state insurance as in several European countries, notably France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium.

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The cost to the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec of the disaster which occurred at Montreal on June 17, 1932, when the oil tanker *Cymbeline* and the adjoining docks were destroyed in an explosion with the loss of thirty lives (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 936), were stated in the Quebec Legislature on March 3, to have totalled \$157,558.66.

The Board of Trade of Saskatoon has appointed a committee to inquire into the advisability of promoting a five-day week among local business concerns. The board had been requested by the City Council to name such a committee for the study of the whole problem of increasing employment, reducing relief, and promoting shorter hours of work.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

## Quebec Court of Appeals finds Compensation Legislation Within Provincial Jurisdiction

The Court of Appeals of the Province of Quebec, on February 28, maintained the appeal of the Attorney-General of the province from the recent judgment by Mr. Justice de Lorimier, of the Superior Court, in the case of *Slanec versus Grimstead et al*, which had declared section 36 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, and the whole of the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, 1931, to be *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. The earlier judgment, which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, pages 733-736, had declared that the Legislature, by setting up a commission having judicial powers, had usurped powers vested in the Dominion Government by the British North American Act.

Slanec, a workman employed by Grimstead Brothers, was injured and sued his employer for \$2,500. The latter pleaded that the case was one for the Workmen's Compensation Commission, while the plaintiff attacked the validity of the Acts which established and gave authority to the Commission. The Attorney-General of the province intervened to uphold the legislation, and appealed against the judgment of the Superior Court, declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Justice Letourneau rendered the judgment of the Appeal Court, which was composed of Chief Justice Tellier and Justices Dorion, Rivard, Letourneau and Walsh. Mr. Justice Rivard dissented from the opinion of the other four judges.

The judgment declared that the question for the court to decide was whether in naming the Compensation Commissioners the province encroached on the right reserved to the federal power by article 96 of the British North America Act. That article, his Lordship noted, in giving the provinces administrative and judicial rights, retained for the Dominion Government the nomination of judges of Superior, county, and district courts where concerned.

The case of *Shell Company of Australia vs. the Federal Commission of Taxation* had been cited to the court, but while Mr. Justice Letourneau thought the judgment in that case furnished the court here with some assistance in deciding the present issue, the whole finding did not apply. The findings that did help to decide whether or not the local Commission was a court or an administrative body, were the following:—

"A tribunal is not necessarily a court in this strict sense because it gives a final decision;

nor because it hears witnesses on oath; nor because two or more contending parties appear before it between whom it has to decide; nor because it gives decisions which affect the rights of subjects; nor because there is an appeal to a court; nor because it is a body to which matter is referred by another body."

From this judgment, His Lordship drew the conclusion that the absence of appeal from the decisions of the Commission favoured the idea that it is an administrative, rather than a judicial, tribunal.

To determine just what the powers of the Commission are, His Lordship examined them at length, as set out in the statute creating it. In sum, he decided, its powers are for the most part administrative. There were, however, without doubt judicial attributions of the Commission, but if account were taken of the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act, of the implications of such a law in the social order, and the fact that similar commissions already exist elsewhere, the conclusion was inescapable that the Legislature considered itself, in creating the Commission, to be faced with an administrative problem.

But did it, under the pretext of a necessary administrative measure, create a judicial tribunal? His Lordship hesitated to answer in the affirmative after examining the powers of the Commission. "It does exercise judicial powers in certain cases," His Lordship said, "but it must be recognized that for the Commission it all comes down to the payment of indemnities established by law, and that this must be done, I will not say from funds, but, for the most part, out of guarantees previously exacted. All this presupposes a considerable work of organization and administration. It is not quite state insurance, but it approached state insurance."

His Lordship therefore considered, on the basis of the motives that served in the Australian case, that the Commission here should be considered administrative rather than judicial. And, citing from the holding in the Australian case, he added: "the authorities are clear to show that there are tribunals with many of the trappings of a court which nevertheless are not courts in the strict sense of exercising judicial power."

The case here was different, however, in that the Legislature of Quebec may establish courts, so long as they are not Superior, County or District Courts.

On this particular point His Lordship did not think there was any jurisprudence outside



the country. In the *Martineau Quarry case* the Privy Council had not had to decide the point with respect to the Public Service Commission, but the Appeal Court, here expressing itself in general terms, could see from the report that the Privy Council did not view the Public Service Commission as a Superior, County or District Court. His Lordship added the opinion that the judicial duties of the Public Service Commission are more varied and wider than those of the Compensation Commission.

If the Compensation Commission were not a "Superior Court" within the meaning of the British North America Act, all difficulty disappeared. This made it necessary to determine just what is a "Superior Court." His Lordship cited definitions by Lord Halsbury which contain the distinctive characteristics of the Superior Courts here. Except for the right to subpoena and examine witnesses, powers of a Superior Court expressly reserved to the Commission, the latter, His Lordship commented, had none of the distinctive characteristics of a Superior Court—it had no competence with respect to common law, it had no right to impose fines or condemn anyone to prison; and as, for general supervision and reform of lower courts, far from having such power, the Commission must submit to it—it must go to another court (the Superior Court) in order to render its decisions executory. (By this His Lordship referred to the fact that all judgments of the Commission must be homologated by the Superior Court before they can have the force of law.) It might be, he added, that this right of homologation by the Superior Court of the district left something to be desired, but the Superior Court's power of supervision and control over the Commission was admitted in principle, and that was all the court need concern itself about. Even if the Superior Court did not possess this right of homologation, His Lordship commented, the Commission, in his view, would nevertheless be under the control reserved to the Superior Court by article 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

His Lordship next turned to the argument that in the present case the illegality flows from the fact that the province has sought to do indirectly what it could not do directly; that is, deprive the Superior Court of a jurisdiction guaranteed to it by the Constitution, and deprive litigants of an acquired right. The objection, His Lordship added, would be serious if the province had taken from the Superior Court a power it possessed before Confederation. It was necessary, then, to determine whether the powers of the Commission were new and distinct from those pos-

sessed by the Superior Court before Confederation. His Lordship had no hesitation in answering in the affirmative. "Right or wrong," he said, "the Legislature has radically suppressed, for one class of society, the chapter on offences and quasi-offences (*delits et quasi-delits*) of the Civil Code (articles 1053, 1054, 1055 and 1056). In return the Legislature gave this class a right of a different extent and one not flowing from the same source as offences and quasi-offences. It was not simply a modification of existing rights, but a new and distinct right, because it came from a new source and was bound by "une loi speciale forfaitaire"; the responsibility of an employer in all cases with, in return, limitation of indemnity. This new situation, His Lordship pointed out, would continue to exist for the parties interested (that is, even though the Commission should go out of existence, the Workmen's Compensation Act would remain on the statute books, as before the creation of the Commission). And the respondent did not complain of the existence of this new and distinct law.

Should it be held, His Lordship asked, that persons should benefit from the law itself without being submitted to the conditions imposed by it? In his view, no, so long as the law was within the competence of the power that created it. And, in the present case, no one would dream of denying that the provincial Legislature could, by a stroke of the pen, suppress an article of the Civil Code.

No one could complain, His Lordship added, that the new and distinct law had been created. "In fact this new law exists, and the powers of the province, in virtue of sub-paragraphs 13 and 14 and 16 of article 92 of the British North America Act, permit it, in my view, to attribute the application of this new law to any tribunal it sees fit."

Accordingly, His Lordship reached the conclusion that if the Commission is a tribunal, it is principally an administrative tribunal; and if it were concluded that it was a judicial tribunal, it must still be considered an "inferior tribunal" and not a Superior, County or District Court. It must accordingly be held to be within the powers of the provincial legislature.

The appeal of the Attorney-General was therefore maintained.

#### **Deduction of Compensation Payments from Wages earned by Workman**

A brakeman employed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company was injured on April 12, 1921, his right arm being crushed with the result that it was amputated above the elbow joint. The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded him \$50 a month for life for permanent partial dis-



ability under section 39 of the Act. The railway company, being included under Schedule 2 of the Act among the industries (in which the employers are individually liable for payment of compensation), provided for this compensation in its entirety by paying to the Board the sum of \$9,902.86 (Section 25 of the Act provides that in such cases the employer may, with the consent of the workman and the Board, commute the compensation payments for a lump sum, this sum to be paid to the Board). After the injured man had recovered, and being unfit for service as a brakeman, he was re-employed by the company as a switch tender on June 1, 1921. He was paid at the regular rate of pay for switch tenders from that date until August 16 in the same year, when his pay was reduced by \$50 a month, being the amount received by him in compensation. At that time the company had been informed by the chairman of the Board that the Act did not prohibit the re-employment of an injured workman at a rate reduced by the extent of the compensation which the workman was receiving from the Board. The workman continued to work for the company until July 7, 1931, when the job on which he had been engaged was abolished. He then brought an action against the company for the \$50 per month which had been deducted from his wages.

Mr. Justice Logie, in his judgment, said that the questions which arose for decision were, firstly, whether there was any violation of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the defendant in deducting \$50 a month from the pay of the plaintiff after he was re-employed as a switch tender subsequent to his injury, and, if so, whether the court has any power to intervene on his behalf, and, lastly, a subordinate question whether there was any enforceable contract under which the plaintiff could sue for wages.

Section 17 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that: "It shall not be lawful for an employer either directly or indirectly to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay to the workman as compensation under this part or to require or to permit any of his workmen to contribute in any way towards indemnifying the employer against any liability which he has incurred or may incur under this part.

"The meaning of this section," the learned Justice said, "is not clear, but it will be noticed that it does not in terms deal with a deduction from the pay of an injured workman who has already acquired the right to compensation. The first part of the sub-section appears to relate to the case of men or

a man presently employed contributing in respect of a future accident or to one which has already occurred and does not in terms refer to any deduction from a re-employed injured workman, although it may be that this part of the section is wide enough to cover such a case. It appears, however, reading the whole of the sub-section, that it was directed to the case of an employer setting up a fund by a deduction from his workmen to cover past or future liability to pay compensation. But it is clear that the intention of the Act is to oust the jurisdiction of the courts except where this is permitted by the Act itself and that the courts cannot interfere with the administration of the Act by the Board. If there has been any violation of section 17, then the plaintiff must go to the Workmen's Compensation Board and seek its intervention, because, under section 67 of the Act, the Board has exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under the part of the Act under consideration and the action or decision of the Board thereon is final and conclusive and not open to question or review in any court. Reading sections 12, 14 and 67 together, it is abundantly clear that the plaintiff cannot bring an action if he has any grievance with respect to any deduction under section 17. To grant the plaintiff the relief that he now claims would be in the teeth of the Act and might defeat a very important object of the Board, namely, the rehabilitation of injured workmen. It might and probably would mean that all industries under Schedule 2 would be compelled to discontinue the practice of re-employing injured workmen at reduced pay commensurate with the disability, with disastrous results to a large body of injured men. Moreover, there is nothing inherently unjust in the deduction. The plaintiff obtained the full wages of an able-bodied man and this was all that in equity he was entitled to obtain, notwithstanding the fact that any balance of the fund remaining in the event of his death is returnable to the defendant. By the re-employment of Aris the railway company undertook a substantial risk, namely, the risk of his total disability, in which event under his re-employment he would be entitled to further compensation."

The learned Justice said that since it was his opinion that any claim which the plaintiff may have by virtue of section 17 of the Act must be disposed of by the Board, the second ground of defence became less important. In his opinion the plaintiff had no right to sue under the wage schedule agreement negotiated by his union with the railway company. It was a collective agreement. There was no contract under which the plaintiff as an individual could maintain an action. The following cases



were cited: *Young v. Canadian Northern Railway*, LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1472; *Bancroft v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.* (1920), 53 Dominion Law Reports, 272 at 279; *Caven v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.*, LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 945; *Ziger et al v. Schiffer and Hillman Co. Ltd.* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1354.

The action was dismissed without costs.

*Aris versus Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company* (Ontario) 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 91.

### Question of Accident arising out of and in the Course of Employment

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board recently submitted to the Supreme Court of the province a "stated case" in reference to the claim of the widow of a deceased workman for compensation, the question at issue being whether or not the accident which resulted in the death of the workman had arisen out of and in the course of his employment. The circumstances in this case were briefly summarized in the course of the judgment of the court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Melish, as follows:—

"In this case an employee, Alex Vance, of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., during the noon hour in which he was not required to work, went to an office of the company on his own business. In so doing he was not trespassing. On his return to work he came by a way which he was at least impliedly allowed to travel and across a railway track on which coal cars ran to and from the bankhead. In crossing the track he was caught between two cars and killed.

"The question submitted to us is, viz., whether there was evidence upon which it could be completely found by the Board that the personal injury by accident which the workman sustained as aforesaid arose out of and in the course of his employment within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This question I clearly think was correctly answered by the Compensation Board in the affirmative.

"It is unnecessary to review the legal authorities in my opinion further than to say that this case is not one in which an employee meets with an accident whilst doing something which he is forbidden to do.

*Re Vance*, Nova Scotia, 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 393.

### Defective Building Work considered as Non-compliance with Contract

A firm of building contractors in Manitoba had contracts for the construction of eight

grain elevators at various points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. On the conclusion of the work the owners alleged that there was defective work or material in certain of the buildings and refused to pay the full contract price. The contractors brought action for the full amount, the owner making a counter-claim for damages for alleged defective work and materials. Mr. Justice MacDonald, who heard the cases, awarded the contractors the balance which he found to be due on the contracts, less a certain sum which he allowed the owner on his counter-claim. He allowed no costs to either party. The owner appealed for an increase in the amount of damages; and the contractors by a cross-appeal asked for interest and cost of action. The Court of Appeal allowed the contractors' appeal, with costs of the action, and the owner was given the costs of the counter-claim, with the costs of the appeal, but his claim for interest was disallowed.

Mr. Justice Trueman, giving judgment in the Court of Appeal, stated that the total contract cost of the elevators, with extras, was \$114,280.47, upon which \$104,122.22 was paid by the owner. The counter-claim was for \$19,967.63. The lower court had given judgment for the contractors for \$10,158.25, the balance due them, less \$1,000 allowed on the counter-claim for defects in the foundations. Other claims under the counter-claim had been dismissed, and a claim by the contractors for interest on the balance due them had been disallowed. "The specifications," Mr. Justice Trueman continued, "provide that the contractor shall furnish all material, finance and pay labour, transportation, etc., necessary to perform in a thorough and workmanlike manner, under the direction of the foreman belonging to the contractor, all work as therein specified and according to drawings, and that in case the specifications do not specify the quality of material and work, the 'owner' shall understand they are to be first class. . . . The defendants' position upon the evidence is clear enough. It is that the foundations are defective throughout by reason of poor material and careless workmanship, and that they are entitled to have foundations which comply with the terms of the contract, the cost of which is claimed as damages. The plaintiff, on the other hand, submits that the conditions complained of were due to frost, are superficial, and have been remedied."

After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship continued: "With all respect, \$1,000 seems to me to be altogether too small a sum to compensate the defendant for the defective work and material in these foundations. I cannot think it is reasonable in view of the terms of the contract that the defendant should for this sum be obliged to accept them as complying

with the contract. The foundations of the elevator at Musidora, for instance, were made with sand and no gravel. This is not what the defendant bargained for. No repair work can remedy it. . . . The defendant's legal right is to have the foundations conform to the contract. . . . The amount allowed by the learned chief justice is accounted for by this one item alone.

"The measure of damages here," the judgment continued, "is the cost of alterations or repairs necessary to bring about compliance with the contract. . . . In no case . . . can the measure of damages be reduced to the cost of a remedy for the defect which does not really give to the owner what he had contracted for. Though the damages are difficult to assess, I think they should not be minimized in the interest of the contractor, who is at fault, but should be put on a basis that will give to one some feeling of certainty that injustice has not been done to the owner. I would therefore increase the damages to \$2,000."

*Pearson-Burleigh Limited versus Pioneer Grain Company, Limited (Manitoba), 1933, Western Weekly Reports, vol. 1, page 179.*

### Practice of Charging Customers' Defaults to Delivery Men is Inequitable

A delivery driver for a bakery company in British Columbia made a claim for wages alleged to be due to him by the company. The company had held the driver responsible for the debts of customers and deducted the amounts of such debts from his pay. The Stipendiary Magistrate allowed the driver's claim, and on appeal by the defendant company, the County Court dismissed the appeal. The judgment of the Court was delivered by His Honour Judge Cayley as follows:—

"The plaintiff is one of the delivery drivers for the defendant bakery company. His duty is to take the route given him and deliver bread to the list of customers furnished him and he signs a contract in which, amongst other clauses, sections (b) and (c) read as follows:—

(b) That he will account to the company at the end of each day for all products of the company received by him from the company. If all of such products are not accounted for by him either by cash or by delivery on authorized credit, the value of the amount of such shortage shall be paid by the salesman to the company, by deduction from wages.

(c) That he will not deliver any bread, cake or other product on credit to any person unless authorized by the credit manager, and if any unauthorized deliveries are made he shall make good to the company the value thereof. All accounts over \$2 must be O.K'd by the customer at the end of each month, accounts not O.K'd will be charged against the salesman's wages.

"The interpretation which I think should be placed upon sections (b) and (c) is that a driver shall only be responsible for debts on the part of customers incurred on his own responsibility. It was argued that drivers were employed on a *del credere*\* basis but the contract does not show that this was so. Debts of customers authorized by the management in the ordinary course of business which every business must allow for, unless it is carried out on a cash basis, should not be made a responsibility in collections entrusted to be made to the driver. The management, I hold, should not hold the drivers responsible for such debts; and to dock the driver of his pay, in order to hire a proper collector or as a reimbursement for defaults by customers, is not a usual business procedure and is not I think authorized by the contract. The defendant company not only charges customers' defaults up to the driver, but, in the present case, made an assessment of one or one and one-half per cent on the weekly wages of the driver to make good to that extent customers' defaults. The assessment is, I think, unauthorized by the contract. In any event it is inequitable and was imposed by the defendant management without the driver's protests being listened to.

"It is argued by the defence that because the drivers sign a written statement of the day's deliveries they are bound by their signatures. So they would be if it were a simple return made by themselves. But the daily returns, it seems, are made up by three separate parties, without consultation with each other, the book-keeper, the shipper and the driver. The driver in fact is presented with a complicated document, such as Exhibit 1, and told to add his account of his day's deliveries. The document is such that no one but an accountant could understand and yet the driver is held bound by it. I do not think this is right.

"The set-off, claiming that the plaintiff is responsible for deliveries on credit without being authorized by the defendant is on the above grounds disallowed and the assumption that deliveries made to regular customers on the route are not authorized by the company is, I think, unfounded.

"As to the set-off claimed based on Exhibit 7, I do not see why the plaintiff should be bound by it. No evidence was given sufficiently to support it.

"I will have to dismiss the counterclaim and set-off and give judgment dismissing the appeal, set-off and counterclaim with costs.

"I think the whole system of charging up customers' defaults to the drivers or delivery

\* A *del credere* agent is one whose agreement with his principal provides that if the customer does not pay, he (the agent) will do so.



men is inequitable and would not stand investigation by the courts."

*Newcomb versus Robertson Bakeries Limited* (British Columbia), 1933. *Western Weekly Reports*, page 271.

#### **Duty of Mines to Maintain Hospitals for Employees in Ontario**

An employee of the Keeley Silver Mines Limited contracted tuberculosis of the lungs in the course of his employment, and was sent to a sanatorium at Toronto where he was treated. The sanatorium brought an action against the company to recover the cost of medical treatment, basing its claim on section 119 of the Public Health Act, which provides that in regard to unorganized territory in the Province the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons employed in mines, lumber camps, railway construction works, etc. Pursuant to the Act, regulations were passed which provided that every mine shall provide an isolation hospital and a general hospital of types to be approved by the Provincial Board of Health for the benefit of employees. It was contended on behalf of the sanatorium that the company had failed to comply with these regulations. At the trial it was found that the company had provided medical practitioners and also an emergency and an isolation hospital. These arrangements however were never approved by the Provincial Board, and moreover were not of a kind to provide for a patient suffering from tuberculosis. The judgment declared that while the regulations related to the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons employed in the mine, they did not relate to the particular class of service required in this case. In other words, the section "was not wide enough to cover a liability upon the part of the defendant company to pay the plaintiffs for the expenses they had incurred in taking care of this patient."

Sub-section (4) of section 119 of the Act provides as follows:—

"(4) If default is made in complying with any of the regulations the Department may direct that what is omitted to be done shall be done at the expense of the person, firm or corporation in default, and if the default is the failure to employ a duly qualified medical practitioner, as provided by clause (d) of subsection 1, the employing person, firm or corporation shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by any employee for medical attendance and medicines, and for his maintenance during his illness."

This section, the judgment stated, was intended to cover such a case as that being

considered. However, in the present case, the Department of Health had not required the Keeley Mines to take care of the patient in the proper way and to make provision for hospital accommodation for tuberculosis patients. As the Department had not done so the action must fail.

The Court of Appeal sustained this judgment on appeal by the plaintiff.

*Toronto Hospital for Consumptives versus Keeley Silver Mines Ltd.* (Ontario) 1933. *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 97.

#### **Accident Prevention Association formed in New Brunswick**

The New Brunswick Accident Prevention Association was organized at Saint John on March 2 at a meeting of employers of workmen assessed under classes one, three, four and five of the compensation act. A. F. Blake, of Saint John, was elected president. The object of the association is to prevent accidents in industry by modern scientific methods and to act on behalf of employees in matters pertaining to the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is the intention of the association to take up with the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Provincial Government any necessary matters relating to the board or the act.

At a meeting of the officers and directors, Mr. H. R. Thompson, secretary of the Maritime division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, was appointed to a similar office in the New Brunswick body. It is intended later to employ a field officer for New Brunswick to co-operate with the factory inspector and the medical inspector of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The Premier of the province of Ontario has advised all school boards throughout the province that curtailment or discontinuance of evening classes would be permitted as a means of enabling local boards to effect savings and balance their budgets. Mr. Henry explained that this action had been taken following a request from several school boards which were hard pressed financially, and that it was intended to facilitate and expedite matters of economy where it was essential that this should be done. Such action was in no way intended to curb expenses of the Government, the Premier said, pointing out that the cost of these night classes to the province was not high. Rather, it was intended to help local boards and local districts with the problems with which they were faced because of inability to secure revenue.

## CORRECTION

### REPORT OF TRIPARTITE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

The following additional paragraphs should be inserted at the end of this report as printed in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 195 to 201:—

“Furthermore, when the Conference, during the detailed discussion, decided by 36 votes to 21 that a Convention should be aimed at, we declared that we could not associate ourselves with such a decision, and that we declined any responsibility as regards the work of the present Conference undertaken with a view to drawing up a Convention.

“Since then we consequently abstained from taking any part in the discussion and from voting.

“At the end of the debates we merely desire to state that in our opinion the discussion has only served to demonstrate that it is a practical impossibility to continue further with the proposal put forward and to remind the Conference that the fact of our presence here must in no way be interpreted as prejudging our future attitude if the consideration of the problem is continued.”

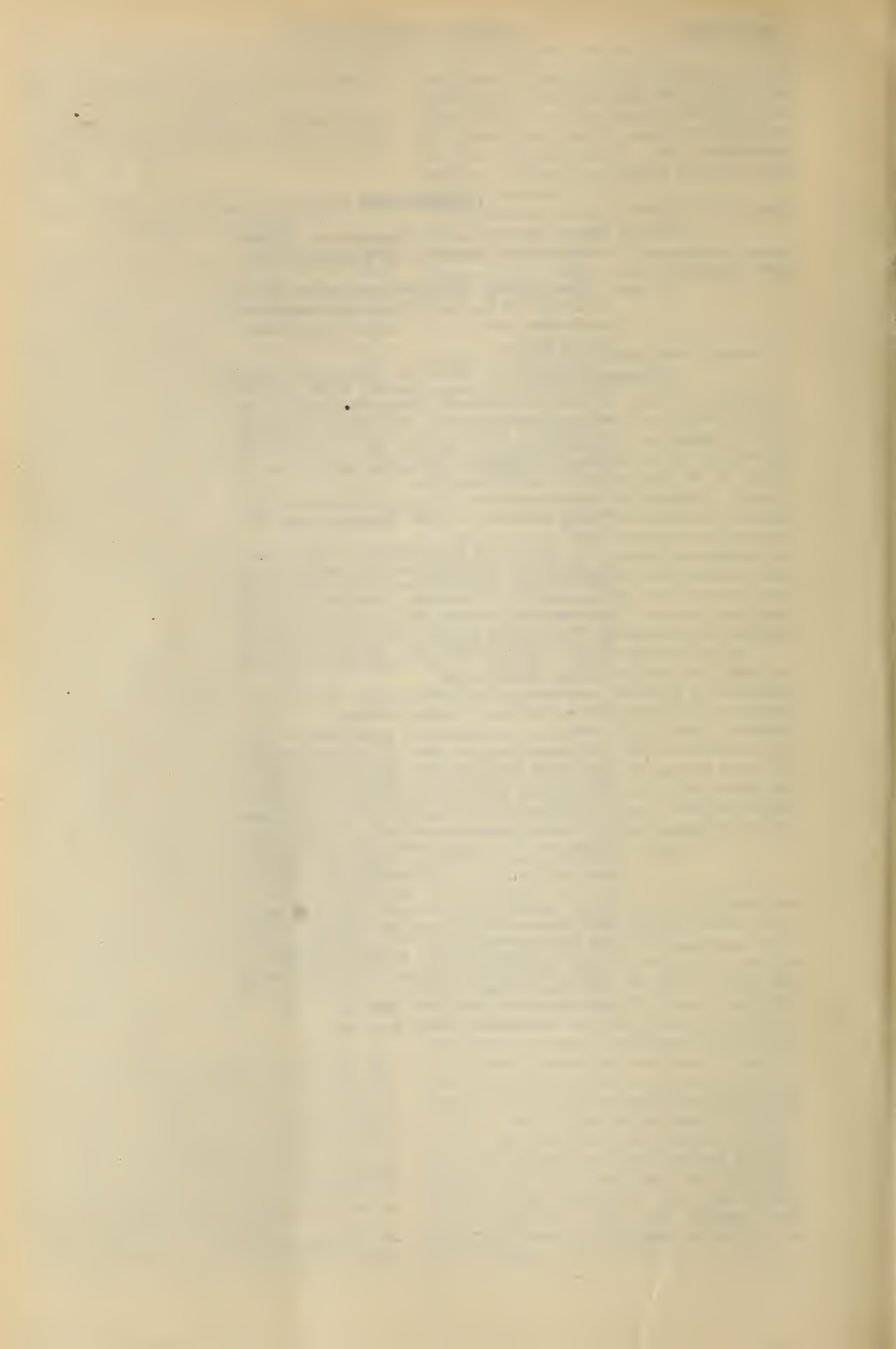
At the end of the discussion the Workers' Group made the following statement:—

“Whereas the number of unemployed throughout the world is at least 30 millions, we note that since the Conference decided that it was desirable to aim at a Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment, the Employers' Group has taken up a purely negative attitude. The Workers' Group on the other hand notes the positive results arrived at by this Conference and finds that the idea of the reduction of hours of work and the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers as a remedy for unemployment has been accepted by a majority which includes the Governments of the chief industrial countries of Europe with one single exception.”

The Conference confined itself to noting both those statements which were made on the sole responsibility of their authors.

The report was adopted *nem. con.*





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

VERY little general change was recorded in employment at the beginning of March according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,959 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 707,356 persons, as compared with 708,644 in the preceding month. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 76.9 as compared with 77.0 in the preceding month, while on March 1 in the last twelve years it was as follows: 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9; 1921, 89.1.

At the beginning of March, 1933, returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,762 local trade unions with a total of 150,168 members showed that 24.3 per cent of these were without employment, in contrast with 25.5 per cent at the beginning of February, 1933, and 20.6 per cent at the beginning of March, 1932.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines in the volume of business transacted during February, 1933, when the average daily placements were compared both with those of the preceding month and also with those of February a year ago; farming and construction and maintenance were mainly responsible for the loss in the first instance, and the construction and maintenance group was, primarily, the cause of decline under the second comparison. Vacancies in February, 1933, numbered 23,714, applications 45,919, and placements in regular and casual employment 22,733.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities showed little change for March at \$6.67 as compared with \$6.70 for February. Figures for earlier dates are: \$7.27

for March, 1932; \$9.14 for March, 1931; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was considerably higher at 64.4 for March as compared with 63.6 for February. Comparative figures for earlier dates are: 69.1 for March, 1932; 74.5 for March, 1931; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during March was much less than that recorded for February, and was also somewhat less than the corresponding loss in March last year. Ten disputes were in progress at some time during March, involving 1,840 employees and resulting in the loss of 12,945 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1933, were: five disputes, 4,450 workers, and 58,500 working days; and for March, 1932, nine disputes, 1,395 workers and 15,969 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed in connection with a dispute between the Hamilton Hydro Electric and its electrical workers and meter men. Another Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its firemen and engine-men. The constitution of the Board in connection with a wages dispute between the principal railway companies and their locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, was completed by the appointment of the third member and chairman. An application for the establishment of a Board which had been received last November was withdrawn, direct negotiations instituted through the mediation of the representative of the Department of Labour having resulted in a settlement of the dispute in question. Particulars of the recent proceedings under the Act will be found on page 378.



### Conciliation in labour disputes in Quebec.

In the section of this issue dealing with strikes and lockouts in Canada reference is made to the action of a provincial Board of Conciliation in connection with a dispute in the textile industry in Louiseville, Quebec. An account of the Quebec legislation for the settlement of industrial disputes in the province was included in the Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1925, entitled: "Government Intervention in Labour Disputes." This publication has since been revised, and now forms No. 11 of the Bulletins in the Industrial Relations Series, published by the Department of Labour of Canada. The section of the bulletin relating to the Quebec legislation contains the following paragraph:—

"The history of statutory provision for conciliation or arbitration in industrial disputes in the province of Quebec shows more activity on the part of the provincial government in the settlement of disputes than in any other province. The New South Wales law served as a model for the Quebec Act of 1901, as similar to that in Ontario in 1902, by which the registrar was authorized to endeavour to effect a settlement by conciliation in any dispute in which he was requested to do so by the employer or the employees or by the mayor of the town concerned. A further duty was imposed on the registrar in requiring him to proffer his services as mediator without waiting for a request in writing to be made to him."

### Working hours reduced by British Col- umbia Hours of Work Act.

Replying to a question in the British Columbia Legislature on March 27, the Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour, stated that there had been an appreciable reduction in working hours in industrial undertakings in the province from the time of the passing of the Hours of Work Act, 1923, up to the present time. (The provisions of this Act, which became effective on January 1, 1925, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 24; November, 1924, page 910, etc.) Mr. Mackenzie presented a table showing the average weekly working hours in the various industries in each year from 1923 to 1931. Reductions in working hours appear in several industries, the following figures showing for each group the average weekly hours of labour in 1923 and 1931 respectively: Breweries, 49·16 and 46·98 hours; Builders' materials, etc. 53·22 and 45·64; Coal-mining, 47·84 and 46·75; Coast shipping, 57·35 and 53·69; Contracting, 48·98 and 44·08; Explosives, chemicals, etc.,

49·88 and 44·80; Food products, manufacture of, 53·90 and 48·84; Garment-making, 45·34 and 44·53; House-furnishing, 45·52 and 44·29; Jewellery-manufacture, 44·51 and 43·06; Laundries, cleaning and dyeing, 48·29 and 45·93; Leather and fur goods, manufacture of, 48·19 and 46·07; Lumber industries—logging, 50·86 and 48·46; Logging-railways, 53·77 and 49·13; lumber-dealers, 53·76 and 47·65; planing-mills, 55·10 and 47·33; sawmills, 55·46 and 47·39; shingle-mills, 55·49 and 47·52; Metal trades, 46·23 and 45·85; Metal-mining, 53·92 and 51·46; Miscellaneous trades and industries, 49·38 and 48·89; Printing and publishing, 45·30 and 45·29; Pulp and Paper manufacturing, 54·72 and 48·11; Smelting, 55·86 and 52·04; Street-railways, gas, water-power, telephones, etc., 47·31 and 44·85; Wood, manufacture of, n.e.s. 50·46 and 45·20. On the other hand slight increases in working hours occurred in the tobacco, oil refining and ship building industries, while in paint manufacture the working hours were the same in 1923 and 1931.

The further claim was made that as the result of the working of the Hours of Work Act, the working hours in manufacturing industries of British Columbia were shorter than those throughout Canada as a whole. This conclusion was reached by a comparison of figures secured from employers in the province with those appearing in the Dominion Census of Industry for 1930. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1298.)

### Progress of Old Age Pensions in the Maritime Provinces

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature on March 21 contained the following paragraph on the question of the entry of the province into the Dominion Old Age Pension system: "The question of providing old age pensions for the people of this province has received the attention of my Government during the year. The best information that can be obtained from the census returns and other sources shows that large additional revenues will be necessary to pay the province's proportion of the cost of such pensions. Efforts to solve the problem of providing this additional revenue are being made. The Dominion Government has given assurance that the re-assessment recommended by the Duncan Commission will be made without delay and it is anticipated that in this manner the province will be aided in providing this important social service for our people."

As was noted on page 280 of the last issue, the arrangements are being made by the government of Prince Edward Island for commencing payments of old age pensions in that province as from June 1, 1933. In 1931 acts

were passed by the legislatures of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island providing for the participation of these provinces in the federal system, both acts to take effect upon their proclamation. A similar act was passed in New Brunswick in 1930, subject to the same condition.

**Proposed  
residential  
qualification  
for work in  
Nova Scotia**

A bill is now before the Nova Scotia Legislature, which if enacted into law, would prohibit persons or corporations having 25 or more workers in their employment from hiring new workers who have resided in the province for less than one year. The proposed Act would be effective only until May 1, 1934, and would provide as follows:—

"No person or corporation to whom this Act applies shall hire as a workman or make any agreement or contract for hiring or employment with a person who has not been a resident of the Province of Nova Scotia for at least a year, unless the person so hired produces a certificate from the Government Employment agent in the town or city where he is to be employed or in towns where there is no Government Employment agent, from the Town Clerk, that there are no unemployed persons in such town capable of doing and willing to do the work for which the person receiving the certificate is to be hired and specifying such work."

A penalty up to \$500 is provided for each offence against the provisions of the Act.

**Consideration of  
unemployment  
insurance in  
Canada**

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on March 22, inquiries were made as to the conclusions reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on January 17-19 in regard to the subject of unemployment insurance. The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, said:—

"The difficulties in the way of a federal system of unemployment insurance are very serious if such a system is to be carried out upon a contributory basis, which, I believe, is the only method which would be approved by Parliament, that is, contributions by employees, by employers, by the federal treasury and perhaps as well by the provincial treasuries. To inaugurate and carry out a scheme of that kind without provincial consent and without an amendment to the British North America Act would be impossible. Parliament cannot force employers to contribute, nor can it force employees to contribute. These are matters entirely within the jurisdiction of the various provinces, and unless the provinces are willing

to surrender some of their rights, their powers, it is impossible without an amendment to the British North America Act to carry out any scheme under the jurisdiction of this Parliament . . . . In the old age pension scheme the question was simply this: the federal government will contribute certain money and the provincial governments will contribute certain money. The difficulty was overcome by a Dominion Act and a provincial Act. That was all there was to the matter. This plan of unemployment insurance involves not only the question of government contribution, but compulsory contributions by employers and employees, which is a matter of purely provincial jurisdiction. I am disclosing no secret when I say that at the conference the provinces were not prepared to give up those rights or to agree to any amendment to the British North America Act for that purpose. Very serious discussions took place, and while the question was advanced, it certainly was not advanced to the point of agreement, no agreement being reached on the subject. Until we have a solution of these two questions: the power to assess the employer and the power to assess the employee, I do not think there is much hope of a federal unemployment insurance scheme. If we can overcome those difficulties; if we can reach an arrangement upon those two questions, then I think the field is fairly clear, and satisfactory legislation can be formulated. But until we have those questions cleared up, I do not think very much advance can be made.

"The matter is being considered by a number of departments of this government, notably by the Department of Justice. It is also being considered by a number of provincial governments. I shall not say all of them. The hope is that some satisfactory scheme may be evolved within a reasonable time, but so far the basis has not been struck."

**Recommendations of  
California  
unemployment  
commission**

The California State Unemployment Commission, appointed in 1931, published their report recently. They recommend the adoption of an unemployment insurance law similar to the Act adopted last year in the State of Wisconsin (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 379; March, 1932, page 323), with the exception that the California commissioners favour contributions by employees, while the Wisconsin law provides for contributions by the employers only. The plan now proposed calls for the establishment of an unemployment reserve by each employer for his own plant for the payment of benefits to his own employees, although pro-



vision is made for the voluntary pooling of the reserves of plants in the same industry. It was the opinion of the commission that the separate unemployment reserve plan furnishes a financial incentive to employers to regularize employment within their own establishments. The proposed plan provides for contributions to the unemployment reserve fund at the rate of approximately 2 per cent of the payroll until there is an accumulation of \$50 per employee. When the accumulated reserve per employee reaches or exceeds that amount, the rate of contributions to the fund is reduced to 1 per cent of the pay roll, until a maximum of \$75 per employee, is reached, when contributions cease. The total contribution to the unemployment reserve fund per employee would be \$2.20 for each \$100 of payroll, of which the employer would contribute \$1.50 and the employee 70 cents. Of this amount, 20 cents would be allocated to administration costs. Although the State would not contribute to the reserve funds, it is proposed, in order to insure the impartial administration of the law, that the law should be administered by the State, through the Department of Industrial Relations.

The report of the Commission, as outlined in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), March, 1933, in addition to recommending an appropriation for emergency unemployment relief, proposes the enactment of an emergency measure, to be effective until July 1, 1935, to provide for spreading available work by means of a 5-day week and 6-hour day on all public works, whether done directly by the State or by contract; also, the adoption of the 5-day working week in the conduct of all State business so far as practicable, in order that employment may be given to as many employees as possible. It is further recommended that the law creating the Department of Industrial Relations should be amended to provide that the department should, either upon its own initiative or upon the request of employers or employees within any industry, call a public hearing to determine whether there is need for the establishment of a shorter work week within that industry. Following the public hearing, the department would then either make a recommendation to all employers within the industry as to what number of hours per week or per day should be worked, or recommend other reasonable methods of spreading work.

The principal measure advocated by the commission, however, is the enactment of a law providing for a system of compulsory unemployment reserves and compensation, to be administered by the State, and to be supported by contributions from employers and employees.

#### **Self-help organization at Burnaby, British Columbia**

An organization recently formed in the municipality of Burnaby, in British Columbia for the purpose of mutual help was described by Mr. Thomas Reid, of New Westminster, in the House of Commons on March 23. It is named "the Army of Common Good," and consists of 800 or 900 members, representing about 3,000 individuals, including dependants. "These people," Mr. Reid stated, "are not on direct relief; they are out to assist themselves, and I do not believe there is another organization in the whole of Canada that has accomplished and endeavoured to do what this one has done. Their whole object is to maintain themselves and to keep away from relief, and so they are cultivating gardens and sawing firewood, doing any kind of work to help support themselves." The local member appealed to the Minister of Labour for his assistance in procuring a wharf or float on Burrard Inlet, which was required for the purposes of these workers who so far had not received any help.

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, in his reply, referred to the organization as "a fine illustration of what people can do if they set their minds to it." He pointed out that the wharf asked for had not been included in the estimates already submitted to the House. However, it appeared to be closely associated with relief work, and if the wharf was necessary to make the undertakings of these people a success, the Minister stated that it might be considered by the federal government.

#### **Co-operative self-help among unemployed in United States**

Some details of the movement for co-operative self-help among unemployed workers in the United States are given in the March issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. The growth of this movement is stated to constitute "one of the most interesting developments of the present depression." Self-help organizations take many forms, arising tentatively to meet the particular needs of the unemployed in certain districts. "The undertakings here termed, for lack of a better phrase, co-operative self-help activities of the unemployed," the *Review* points out, "are not entirely uniform and have been designated locally by many terms—such as emergency exchanges, mutual exchanges, productive units, and barter and scrip plans. They are alike, however, in their general objective, which is to create a livelihood for groups of unemployed persons through the exchange of services and goods. In some cases, productive

enterprises, such as the baking of bread, is undertaken. In a number of cases also the use of scrip has been developed as a partial substitute at least for money. In general, however, the various undertakings have developed more or less spontaneously as local measures to meet conditions of serious emergency, and, as a result, have followed no uniform program or procedure. On the contrary, those which have been in existence for any considerable time have necessarily followed a 'trial and error' method, meeting as best they could the inevitable difficulties and problems as they arose, and trying new policies and methods when the old ones failed."

The Bureau of Labour Statistics is now making a field survey of this subject, and the present issue of the *Review* presents reports of the activities in several districts under the following headings: Barter and exchange movement in Utah; Unemployed Citizens' League of Denver, Colo.; Barter and exchange activities among unemployed in Cheyenne, Wyo.; The Midwest Exchange, Ohio; Cooperative production units, Dayton, Ohio; Emergency Exchange Association (Inc.), New York City; Nyack, N.Y. Trading Post; Emergency Exchange Association of Pennsylvania; The Unemployed Citizens' League of Philadelphia.

#### **Day shelter for unemployed men at Montreal**

In a pamphlet describing the Day Shelter for Unemployed Men, which was maintained at Montreal during the winter of 1931-32, Dr. F. D. Adams, Vice-Principal of McGill University and chairman of the executive committee in charge of this social effort, states that the Shelter represented what was "practically a new departure among the many attempts to meet the unemployment situation in North America, and one which has attracted widespread attention and interest on the part of social workers." The Shelter was intended to provide for men who were turned out from the street after breakfast every morning from other refuges. As Dr. Adams says, these men "naturally sought shelter wherever it could be secured, in the waiting rooms of the railway stations, in public libraries, in shops, or in any covered places on the streets. They were naturally in the way wherever they went and were, in consequence, continually 'moved on' and cheived about by the police."

The Day Shelter movement was inaugurated by Captain William Bowie, executive secretary of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association. A suitable building was secured on Vitre street through the interest of Mr. K. B. Thornton, general manager of the Montreal Tramways Company. This building was gradually fitted up with rest and recreation rooms, a theatre and concert room, a library

and reading rooms, etc. During the first few days the number entering the shelter averaged daily about 2,000, and later the number of individual men who made use of the Shelter on any one day was about 5,000. When the institution was in good running order the committee provided educational classes for men who decided to fit themselves for better positions than they had held in the past, about 200 men attending these classes regularly. It was found that there were a number of young men of the "White Collar Class," who had already received a fair education; these were taken out of the Shelter and special classes were set up for them at Strathcona Hall, the home of the Student Christian Association at McGill University.

The funds required for the Shelter were obtained chiefly by means of special subscriptions from friends in Montreal (\$6,922); from the Emergency Relief Fund provided by the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the city (\$2,000); from the Anglican and United churches (\$2,100); and from the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, for salaries (\$1,000).

The smooth running of the Shelter was due to the committee of management, who were all well qualified for the work which they respectively undertook. In order that there should always be someone in authority in every room, thirty men were picked out from the unemployed coming to the Shelter, who were judged by the superintendent to be men in whom confidence might be placed, and one of these was put in charge of each room. They slept together in a large airy and comfortable room provided for them, but obtained their meals elsewhere. Every morning before the opening hours, these men swept out the Shelter and set it in order for the day. This social experiment achieved the following results: it kept between 3,000 and 5,000 destitute men off the streets all winter, provided them with a warm place where they could sit down and amuse themselves, and if they desired to do so, could learn something useful; it made these men, who through no fault of their own were unable to obtain work, feel that they were being decently treated by the community; it had a marked influence in promoting sobriety among the men; and according to the testimony of the chief of police and the city recorders, it greatly reduced vagrancy and crime in the city.

#### **Effect of relief work in improving public health**

The functioning of relief services is mentioned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as among the most powerful causes of the excellent health record of its industrial policyholders in Canada and



the United States during 1932 (reference to this record was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1933, page 47). The company's *Statistical Bulletin* points out that the death rate for the year was at the unprecedented figure of 8.34 per thousand living, at ages one year and over. "The extremely low death rate of 1932 is all the more remarkable in view of the unfavourable economic conditions which prevailed throughout the year, and which seriously affected living standards of industrial wage-earners and their dependents."

One reason for the good record is found in the freedom last year from serious epidemics; "but perhaps more than any other single factor, the protection given by the effective functioning of the health departments, the clinics, by the generous treatment from physicians, and by splendidly organized relief work has operated to conserve life and health. The work of our social agencies has brought to a very small item the number of persons and of families who have suffered from actual hunger or from lack of clothing or shelter."

#### Extension of life span of industrial population

The same publication discusses the extension of life span during the past twenty years as follows:

"The expectation of life, at birth, among Metropolitan industrial policyholders for the year 1931 was 57.90 years. This may be compared with an expectation of 46.63 years in 1911-1912, a gain of 11.27 years during two decades. This corresponds to a gain of 24.2 per cent in the average life span of the industrial policyholders. In the general population, in approximately the same period, the gain was only 6.66 years. Thus the improvement among the insured wage-earners and their dependents has been almost twice that for the population at large.

"It is a matter of great interest that the expectation of life of the industrial population is now within two years of that of the general population. Twenty years ago, there was a difference of six and one-half years in favour of the general public. In other words, working men and their families have shown a marked improvement in their vitality. This is due, for the most part, to considerable decreases in the mortality at all of the younger ages of life, because the preventable diseases have been brought, to a marked degree, under control. Few realize the enormous social and economic benefits which these gains have brought about."

#### Action of I.L.O. on Canadian resolution at 1928 Conference

The 11th International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in 1928, adopted a resolution, proposed by the Canadian employers' delegate (Mr. H. H. Champ, vice-president of the Steel Corporation of Canada, Limited, Hamilton), and supported by the workers' delegate (Mr. Robert J. Tallon, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada), requesting the Governing Body of the I.L.O. "to follow with due attention the progress of the spirit of collaboration between employers and employed and to report on the subject from time to time" (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 747). Since 1928 the International Labour Office has published numerous reports and held conferences in compliance with these instructions. An account of this branch of the work of the I.L.O. is contributed by Mr. G. A. Johnstone, of the Intelligence Division of the Office, to the special number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* which is reviewed on another page of this issue.

As Mr. Johnstone says, "the fact that the resolution was proposed by a Canadian employer and seconded by a Canadian worker sufficiently indicates the influence on it of American experience"; at the same time a strong movement was evident in other countries in the direction of closer collaboration between employers and workpeople in industry. The researches undertaken by the Office included the study of industrial relations in numbers of outstanding undertakings in various countries. Studies have been made and the results published in a series of articles in the *International Labour Review* and subsequently in two volumes. The first volume includes reports on the following undertakings: the Mines of the Saar Basin, the London Traffic Combine (which controls the majority of the transport by underground, bus, and tram in London), the Bata Shoe Factory in Czechoslovakia, the Siemens Works at Siemensstadt, Germany (electrical equipment), and the Lens Coal Mining Corporation; the second contains studies of the Sandvik Steel Works, Sweden, the F.I.A.T. Motor Car Works, Italy, the Philips Electrical Equipment and Radio Works, Holland, and the Zeiss Optical Glass Works, Germany. Some of these reports have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 744; November, 1931, page 1199; February, 1931, page 205, etc. The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, Massachusetts, whose system of co-operative management was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 679, and November, 1930, page 1236, is to form the subject of a further study by the Office.

The Office has also made progress in the carrying out of the second part of its program, namely, in the preparation for publication of a series of five monographs on the development of industrial relations since the war in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. Each monograph will contain an introductory chapter with a general picture of the economic and industrial background in the country concerned since the war. Subsequent chapters will deal with the development of employers' organizations and trade unions, their present position, philosophy, and history. Information will also be given on the development of machinery for collaboration between employers' organizations and trade unions through collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration, and so forth. Particular attention will be devoted to the growth of machinery for consultation between management and workers at the place of work through works' councils or other forms of representative organization.

#### **Survey of public libraries in Canada in 1931**

A report presenting the results of a "Survey of Libraries in Canada, 1931," was published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Public library provision as at present organized in Canada is almost entirely for the benefit of urban communities. The Census of 1931 classified over 60 per cent of the population in Ontario and Quebec as urban, and almost as many in British Columbia, but much lower urban percentages are shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In the light of this distribution of population the Bureau estimates that the system of urban community libraries would reach 60 per cent of the population in Ontario and Quebec, 30 per cent in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, and 45 per cent in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

The number of public libraries in Canada in 1931 was 622, with four and a half million volumes, and an outside circulation of nearly 21 million. Ontario is the only province in which all urban communities are reached, but even there, as already stated, only about 60 per cent of the total population is served. Ontario and Saskatchewan show the highest number of volumes per capita available to the population served; the circulation of books is at a higher rate in the western provinces than in Ontario "probably because the western libraries are newer, while many of the Ontario libraries have been well read in previous years." All the provinces have legislation permitting the establishment of municipal or association libraries, and some have, by statute, created organizations for encouraging libraries.

Besides public libraries there are many private, commercial, and parish libraries, the latter type being specially numerous in Quebec.

In order to provide library facilities for the rural population, each of the five provinces from Ontario west has a publicly supported system of travelling libraries—i.e., a central repository of books at the provincial capital from which libraries (usually around 50 volumes) may be loaned to communities throughout the province on request. A similar function is performed in Quebec by McGill University, and its books circulate in the three Maritime Provinces as well. The number of individual travelling libraries, circulated from any one source in 1931 ranged from McGill's 213 to the Saskatchewan Government's 1,943. The total from all sources was about 3,500. Some of them are sent to schools and consist mainly of children's reading material, but the majority are taken out by voluntary community organizations.

In addition to public libraries, there are 230 university, college, and professional school libraries with 3,615,402 volumes; and 132 government, technical society, and business libraries with 2,292,899 volumes—the two groups combined representing 31 per cent more books than public libraries. The college libraries spent about \$250,000 for books and periodicals in 1931, while the public libraries spent \$500,000.

#### **Influence of the "I.L.O." on industrial relations in Japan**

"Industrial Labour in Japan" is the subject of an extensive report just published by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series A, Industrial Relations, No. 37). The report describes the social foundation on which the modern economic structure is based; the "family system" is mentioned as one of the most characteristic features of Japanese society, and the idea of the responsibility of employers for their workers as members of one family is found to supply the most powerful motive for improved industrial relations. "It is upon this belief that a great deal of their welfare work for the workers has been based, welfare work which takes the form, for instance, of granting allowances to workers on discharge, or in cases of sickness, injury, marriage, childbirth, death, etc. On the ground that these grants, which are important items in their expenses of management, are made voluntarily under the family system without any legal requirements, some employers contend that labour legislation is superfluous."

On the other hand it is claimed that "in two essential respects the International Labour



Organization has been a powerful factor on the side of progress: in providing as it were a nucleus around which the trade union movement has been able to grow and consolidate, and in furnishing by its Conventions some part of the impetus and direction of the evolution of labour legislation in Japan. In both these respects the organization has exercised a normalizing and salutary influence on the industrial life of Japan. It is impossible to read the story told in this volume of the confusion and conflict—with all their inherent dangers—in the early development of trade unionism in Japan, especially if the reader calls to mind the history of trade unionism in European countries, without realizing the importance and advantage, both for the workers and the nation, of any influence which makes for unity, rational concentration on the proper purposes of industrial association, and the growth of the sense of responsibility. It is equally impossible for those who have studied the industrial history of European countries to under-estimate the importance of any influence which, by raising the standards of conditions of labour, contributes at once to the peaceful and orderly development and to the efficiency of industry."

**Public works and employment in Pennsylvania** Two Bills now before the legislature of Pennsylvania embody the idea of state-wide planning of public works construction to stabilize employment. A third bill deals with long-term fiscal planning in Philadelphia. The bills for the state would set up a board or commission to gather information on construction projects, public and private, throughout the state. Public projects would be classified into work that had to be done at once; work which, although desirable, could be postponed; and the more indefinite projects depending for their execution upon future developments. Thus informed, the state body would be able to advise how far, in order to meet the present unemployment situation or any later one, it would be necessary to dip into the second and third classes of projects. Also, in better times, a reserve of construction could be held back to be used, when needed, unless, of course, the stabilization were so successful that work could be maintained on an even keel.

The third proposed act, akin to the other two, would set up a commission of fiscal supervision in Philadelphia. Complete information on financial matters would be collected by the commission from all local governmental authorities and a comprehensive 10-year plan would be made and revised annually for local gov-

ernmental expenditures, revenues, and borrowings. In making the plan the commission would consider, among other things, the relative necessity of public-works expenditures, and its plan would provide for retaining a debt-incurring margin to meet emergencies, and for accelerating public-works construction during periods of unemployment and low costs. The commission would have advisory powers only.

### **Industrial council in Queensland, Australia**

An Act establishing a Bureau of Industry was passed recently by the Queensland Parliament. The Act provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Industry consisting of the competent Minister as chairman, six public officials as *ex officio* members and not more than eight other members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Bureau will be a corporate body and the Director will be appointed by the Governor in Council for seven years. The function of the Bureau is to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning the economic conditions of Queensland, including the income, production and industrial efficiency of the community, to collect statistical and other information relating thereto, and in particular to report on the following matters: Reproductive works that will provide employment and increase the wealth production of the State; the organization, capitalization and labour conditions of particular industries; the trade of Queensland, both overseas and inter-State; stock of commodities, both primary and manufactured; monetary conditions and both wholesale and retail prices; employment and unemployment generally, and in particular industries and localities; the relations between employers and employees; and any other matter, including any questions of unfair competition or of sweating, or of monopolies detrimental to the public or to any section thereof, which the Minister or the Bureau may consider to be in the public interest.

In addition, the Bureau is entrusted with the following duties: to review the statistics of employment and unemployment throughout the State; to enquire into the causes and extent of unemployment within the State or any part thereof; to enquire into and consider the most effective measures to be taken for temporarily or permanently reducing or eliminating unemployment within the State or any part thereof; to investigate and consider proposals for the productive development of the lands of the State; to investigate and consider proposals for the productive development of the mineral resources of the State; to investi-

gate and consider proposals for new public works, or for the creation of new industries, or the extension and development of existing industries, having particular regard to works or proposals for works which will indicate the greatest expenditure on wages and the least expenditure on materials and supplies, and the most expeditious repayment of expenditure entailed in such works.

The Bureau is also empowered to hold any enquiry that may be necessary into any of the following matters: the income and productivity of Queensland year by year, and the estimated production of any year; the probable economic effects of any existing regulation of labour conditions, and of any variation in those conditions, whether of wages, hours, or other matters, including the probable economic effects upon any one industry or occupation or group of industries; the relations between real wages and productivity, and any methods whereby it may be practicable to adjust wages to productivity; and such other matters of an economic nature as, in the opinion of the Bureau, may be of assistance in the administration of the Act.

The bill introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislature to limit for one year the hours of work for the building trades to which reference was made on page 254 of the last issue, was withdrawn for this session on the recommendation of a standing committee.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council recently took action to support the province of Quebec Minimum Wage Commission in their efforts to prevent systematic violations of the minimum wage regulations which were alleged to occur in certain industries in the province. Mr. Gus Francq, chairman of the Commission, informed the Council that criminal prosecutions would be instituted against employers who continue illegally to underpay their employees.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published the tenth annual report on Vital Statistics of Canada, being for the year 1930. These reports are based on data obtained under arrangement with provincial registration departments. The present issue is the fifth report covering all provinces in the Dominion. It is issued without text, consisting entirely of tables showing births, deaths and marriages by provinces and districts, infant and general mortality, causes of death, etc. In order, however, that the most essential figures for rates and comparisons in time may be available to the reader, eighteen tables containing such figures have been included in the report.

In the House of Commons on March 17, attention was called by Mr. A. M. Carmichael, of Kindersley, to the 12-hour day which nurses are required to work in hospitals, with little time allowed for meals in many cases. Mr. Carmichael suggested that the Minister of Pensions and National Health might take up with the provincial governments the question of reducing these hours, possibly to eight in the day. The Minister, the Hon. Murray MacLaren, while agreeing that the working hours of nurses were unduly long, pointed out that the regulation of working hours was a matter for the provincial legislatures.

Emergency legislation initiated by President Roosevelt includes provision for recruiting a civilian conservation corps of 250,000 unemployed men for reforestation and checking soil erosion in the United States. Opposition to this proposal was expressed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, as involving the regimentation of labour under military discipline. He approved the reclamation objective of the legislation, but claimed that the men engaged should be paid standard rates of pay under voluntary conditions of employment.

The establishment of a Department of Labour in Nova Scotia under the provisions of the Department of Labour Act, 1932, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1933, page 2. An Order in Council published in the provincial *Gazette*, March 22, 1933, assigns the following administrative functions to the new department: all matters respecting labour bureaux and the protection of persons employed in factories assigned by legislation or otherwise to the Department of Agriculture or to any member of the executive council.

A new trial for Thomas J. Mooney was ordered on March 25 by Superior Judge Louis H. M. Ward, California, to be held on April 26. Mooney was condemned to death in 1916 for alleged participation in the bombing of the "Preparedness Day" parade at San Francisco in 1916, when 10 persons were killed and 40 others were injured. Some of the evidence connecting him with the crime has since become discredited, and the feeling was widespread in labour circles that the accused had been convicted on "framed" testimony. Judge Ward, in granting a new trial, said: "There is no doubt in my mind that this man is entitled to his day in court. We must keep expenses down, but if previous testimony has been perjured and this defendant can prove that by new evidence, he is entitled to his freedom if it is found he should be free."



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of March was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Farming was quiet in Nova Scotia but due to a heavy snow fall, logging operators in some localities were busy hauling. Fishermen also were occupied in repairs to boats and nets, making preparations for the spring catch of herring and lobster. Ice conditions on the coast, however, hampered fishing to a certain extent. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to five days per week, while the majority of those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked one day, the others, two days. Bakers reported business fair, but confectioners, a slackening after the Easter preparations. Conditions in the steel industry were slightly better. No change in building construction was shown, except at Halifax, where building permits showed an increase. Relief work on streets and sewers also continued at that point. Increased passenger transportation was the result of special excursion rates, but general passenger and freight traffic was quiet. Trade, also as a result of the special rates on the railways, showed improvement, but collections were poor. Signs of spring household cleaning were reflected in an increased demand for charworkers, but calls for general domestics remained unchanged.

As in Nova Scotia, farming in the Province of New Brunswick was quiet, although city markets were plentifully stocked with supplies. There was a large quantity of fresh fish landed, with gaspereaux of a larger size than usual. Lobster factories were made ready and fishermen were engaged with repairs to lobster tackle. There was no movement of hardwood timber in the logging industry, due to poor road conditions. Saw mills were busy. Manufacturing industries, with the exception of confectioners, showed little activity, although prospects appeared brighter for the opening of new plants later on. Little new construction work was being carried on, but repair work provided some employment in the building trades, while relief work was provided at the Airport in Saint John. Both transportation and trade were active, wholesale houses being occupied with the display of spring goods. There was little change in the women's domestic section, as about the usual number of placements was recorded.

Quietness prevailed in farming in the Province of Quebec, as spring work had not yet started. There were also no openings for

bushmen with logging companies. Some activity in mining was evident at Rouyn, indicating improvement in conditions in that district. Little change was noted in manufacturing, except at Hull, where a few placements were made. In Montreal, boot and shoe factories, metallurgy and rubber were quiet, while textiles and clothing factories were slightly busier. In Quebec City and Three Rivers, factories operated on reduced time. Calmness also prevailed in Sherbrooke. In Hull, Three Rivers and Montreal, a few placements were made in the building trades, although snow removing in the latter city constituted the chief means of employment, but at Quebec, no building construction was in progress. Transportation throughout the province was quiet, also trade. Orders for domestic help were numerous in the larger cities, with an adequate number of applicants offering their services.

There was a decided improvement in the demand for general farm labour in Ontario, with an increase in the number of inquiries for help for the spring work. In some instances wages offered were higher, but in the majority of cases only single experienced men were desired. There was no activity in logging, as nearly all camps had completed their winter operations and men were returning to the towns, no further work being anticipated until the spring drives. Several planing mills in the vicinity of North Bay had been busy dressing a few carloads of lumber for export to the West Indies. Mining showed little improvement. The general industrial situation remained practically unchanged. Textile factories continued to run fairly steadily, but without additions to staffs, and where the usual seasonal slackness had occurred employees were generally retained on a part time basis. Iron and steel plants were all slack. At London and Hamilton, shoe factories were busy, but tanneries only moderately so. Ordinary building showed no marked change, though a considerable amount of repair work was being done on dwellings. Replacements continued to be made in the highway camps and in Airport construction, and relief work on streets and sewers was carried on in different municipalities. A number of men at Kingston were also employed on steamers fitting out for the opening of navigation. Vacancies for workers of a better class were appearing in the women's section at Toronto, while there was a growing demand throughout the province for good domestics and charworkers.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		50,328,093	56,441,595	98,455,941	72,604,877	73,177,976
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		23,514,114	24,441,133	57,437,184	35,586,085	34,114,507
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		26,397,528	31,561,813	39,749,307	36,431,055	38,366,699
Customs duty collected..... \$		5,149,538	4,723,482	12,479,754	7,191,610	6,523,207
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		1,830,276,963	1,968,875,631	2,024,037,771	1,990,046,321	2,071,034,426
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		121,140,822	116,868,992	132,568,016	134,291,993	133,673,369
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,397,063,161	1,382,874,932	1,388,522,723	1,390,075,363	1,368,278,419
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		923,764,135	945,740,389	1,070,513,920	1,063,394,898	1,070,718,470
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	47.3	47.6	51.6	64.1	63.5	64.8
Preferred stocks.....	47.3	49.6	58.0	58.0	57.2	57.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	100.0	98.7	99.2	110.6	115.9	119.8
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	64.4	63.6	63.9	69.1	69.2	69.4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.59	15.61	15.89	17.16	17.24	17.59
Business failures, number.....			216	208	221	238
Business failures, liabilities..... \$			4,049,929	3,399,052	3,650,728	4,060,643
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	76.9	76.8	78.5	88.7	89.7	91.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	24.3	25.5	25.5	20.6	22.0	21.1
Immigration.....		909	700	1,438	1,039	1,067
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	140,373	132,420	123,795	164,975	167,816	160,621
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,399,215	9,455,223	9,723,589	14,255,509	12,843,014	12,556,785
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,008,297	11,575,828	11,878,176	11,575,828
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		7,096,887	7,675,650	10,272,787	9,043,278	9,203,971
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,000,276	7,352,288	9,102,285	8,813,843	8,586,492
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,387,532,381	1,604,760,660	1,659,322,378	1,604,760,660
Building permits..... \$		906,906	1,163,878	3,328,602	2,845,271	2,761,929
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	3,191,600	3,149,300	3,362,400	10,766,700	14,802,000	12,738,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		6,144	29,209	17,989	10,507	10,305
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	11,212	12,374	40,766	43,572	28,469	25,060
Ferro-alloys..... tons	927	1,076	1,217	1,295	1,431	1,823
Coal..... tons		1,036,405	1,023,243	1,024,190	1,188,349	1,152,531
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		37,560,000	35,090,000	67,640,000	48,580,000	72,730,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,632,000	2,663,000	5,797,000	3,859,000	3,911,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,026,000	8,765,000	10,212,000	7,074,000	6,528,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		819,000	919,000	1,829,000	513,000	634,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		37,407,893	49,125,057	110,233,780	165,822,401	85,736,623
Flour production..... brls.			859,107	1,053,770	842,123	851,192
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	55,432,178	20,347,109	27,303,000	51,876,000	25,681,000	27,891,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,200,276	921,898	1,720,208	1,558,413	1,112,192
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,413,000	45,053,000	44,796,000	45,693,000	45,610,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		26,089,000	29,171,000	37,206,000	37,857,000	37,082,000
Newsprint..... tons		125,610	140,540	166,760	158,540	171,320
Automobiles, passenger.....		3,025	2,921	6,617	4,494	3,112
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		67.0	68.1	81.8	85.4	83.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		60.9	62.2	76.9	81.3	80.0
Mineral production.....		80.5	80.5	89.9	104.2	99.0
Manufacturing.....		58.7	62.2	76.6	74.2	71.6
Construction.....		23.4	25.2	53.5	85.2	92.7
Electric power.....		136.1	131.6	136.5	134.4	133.6
DISTRIBUTION.....		83.8	84.3	95.4	96.9	94.3
Trade employment.....		110.9	111.5	117.5	119.5	119.1
Carloadings.....		57.9	56.1	73.0	75.8	69.1
Imports.....		50.8	52.4	81.5	70.7	67.4
Exports.....		49.6	56.6	53.5	63.9	63.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending April 1, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 25, February 25, and January 28, 1933; March 26, February 27, and January 30, 1932.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.



The movement of farm labour in Manitoba was somewhat greater and orders for men on a wage basis were coming in greater numbers. The farm relief plan had also been extended for the month of April and this increased the demand for agricultural help. Logging, mining and manufacturing were all very quiet. Construction also showed little activity, a few repairs and alterations to existing buildings being about all the work available. No marked change was noted in trade conditions. Wholesale grocers in Winnipeg reported the volume of business fair, while footwear indicated some improvement, but retail trade remained quiet. Registrations and placements in the women's domestic section were almost equal. A greater number of day workers was required, but the demand for domestics and other help showed a nominal decline.

There was an increase in calls for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan, the extension of a month's time on the Farm Relief scheme resulting in the continued placements of men in this group. Miners were practically finished for the season, with mines carrying only summer crews from April first. While prospects of spring gave increased employment to general labourers, requests received were entirely inadequate to supply the number of applicants registered. All orders with reasonable wages were readily picked up, but agricultural sections seemed the only ones where work was available. Relief work continued on streets and ditches, but in some districts this was to be only of short duration. Much activity prevailed in the women's domestic section, especially at Swift Current, although difficulty was sometimes experienced in obtaining applicants who were willing to take country work.

A few orders in Alberta for farm help for spring were being received at the offices, but it was too early in the season to show any great increase in demand. Logging was quiet and men were returning to the towns as the camps reduced their staffs. The majority of mines had closed for the season, thus throwing many miners on unemployment relief. Manufacturing, also, was very slack. Construction, both building and railway, showed little activity, although it was possible men would be taken on before the month was out in the latter division for section and railway gangs. Relief work continued in the various centres. Trade was dull. There was little call for women domestic workers with applicants still greatly in excess of vacancies.

There was little call for farm help in British Columbia, but a more optimistic feeling prevailed in the lumbering business, as orders showed a greater improvement than for some

time past. Saw mills, however, were slack. Prospects appeared better for a resumption of activity in mining districts, but present developments were retarded until after the spring thaw. Manufacturing was quiet, also construction, with provincial relief work still being carried on. A considerable falling off in shipping was reported from New Westminster, with work on the waterfront active at Prince Rupert, but quieter at Vancouver. Employment at the drydock and shipyard at Prince Rupert was, also, fairly steady. Trade was only fair. Little change was shown in the women's domestic section with a surplus of applicants for all classes of employment.

There was very little change in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,959 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 707,356 persons, as compared with 708,644 in the preceding month. The index number (based on the average for 1926 as 100) stood at 76.9 as compared with 77.0 in the preceding month, while on March 1 in the last twelve years it was as follows: 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9; 1921, 89.1.

The trend was downward in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, but favourable in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, the largest gains were in coal mining, but manufacturing and communications also showed improvement. On the other hand, losses were registered in logging, transportation, construction and trade. In Quebec, increases took place in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel, textile and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor groups; logging, however, was seasonally quiet, and trade, construction and transportation also afforded less employment. In Ontario, iron and steel and textiles recorded considerable recovery, and highway construction was also more active, while logging, trade and mining were seasonally slack. In the Prairie Provinces, coal mining, transportation and trade reported reduced activity, but construction afforded more employment and manufacturing and logging also recorded small increases. In British Columbia, construction, transportation, trade and mining showed decreases, while manufacturing and logging registered improvement.

Employment declined in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver; the trend was favourable in Quebec city, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Windsor

and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Ottawa practically no change was indicated. In Montreal, there were additions to staffs in manufacturing and transportation, but large reductions were reported in construction work; trade also was not so brisk. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation afforded more employment, while other industries reported only minor fluctuations. In Toronto, the increase in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel and textile groups, was offset by decreases in trade, construction and transportation. In Ottawa, there was practically no change in the city as a whole, although a slight improvement was indicated in trade. In Hamilton a more favourable condition was reported, especially in manufacturing. In the Border Cities heightened activity was noted, almost entirely in manufacturing, especially automobile works, although the trend was generally upward. In Winnipeg the increase was largely in manufacturing, while minor losses were registered in transportation, communications and retail trade. In Vancouver, curtailment was indicated chiefly in construction and trade, but manufacturing and water transportation were more active.

A review of the returns by industries shows improvement in manufactures, notably in textiles and iron and steel, while leather, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper and beverage factories were also more active. On the other hand, operations in logging, transportation, communications and trade were seasonally curtailed.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1933.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

Statements tabulated at the close of February from a total of 1,762 labour organizations, with 150,168 members, indicated that 36,494 or 24.3 per cent were without work, in contrast with unemployment percentages of 25.5 in January and 20.6 in February, 1932. In Nova Scotia the percentage of idleness showed a large drop from January, for the most part caused by the failure of a certain union to make returns for February, this union having in January recorded much inactivity among its members. The favourable employment trend in the Alberta coal mines and manufacturing industries was responsible for the somewhat better situation reported from that province in February, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the tendency was toward greater activity, though the changes were slight. On the contrary, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded declines in employment of less than 1 per cent, the contractions reported from New Bruns-

wick being slightly greater. All provinces participated in the retrogressive employment movement shown from February, 1932, Ontario and Quebec, with recessions of about 6 per cent and over 4 per cent respectively, showing the most noteworthy curtailment. In New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan decreases in activity of around 2 per cent occurred, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showing but fractional losses.

On another page of this issue appears a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of February, 1933.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of February, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,003 references of persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 22,733 placements of which 8,771 were in regular employment and 13,962 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 5,989 were of men and 2,782 of women. Applications for work were received from 45,919 workers, of whom 35,391 were men and 10,528 women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 18,241 men and 5,473 women, a total of 23,714 vacancies. A decline was shown in the business transacted when the above figures were compared, both with those of the preceding month and also with those of the corresponding month of last year; the reports for January, 1933, showing 28,602 vacancies offered, 56,873 applications made, and 27,304 placements effected; while in February, 1932, there were recorded 33,426 vacancies, 55,558 applications for work, and 32,633 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1933, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during February, 1933, was \$906,906, as compared with \$1,163,878 in the preceding month and with \$2,845,271 in February, 1932.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during March, 1933, is estimated by the *MacLean Building Review* at \$3,191,600. Of this total, \$1,269,200 was for business buildings; \$1,106,800 was for residential buildings; \$429,300 was for engineering purposes, and \$386,300 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during March, 1933, by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$1,325,400; Quebec, \$972,700; British Columbia, \$517,500; Nova Scotia,



\$109,800; Alberta, \$107,000; Manitoba, \$74,500; New Brunswick, \$46,200; Saskatchewan, \$38,500.

### Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 373.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that economic conditions in Canada were not greatly altered during February from the preceding month. While productive operations were quiet in February, the decline from the preceding month, after seasonal adjustment, was moderate. The index of the physical volume of business, consisting of 45 factors adjusted for seasonal tendencies, was 67.0 in February, compared with 68.1 in January. Mineral production, based on nine factors, made a better showing, general gains being recorded except in asbestos. Nickel exports were 3,469,400 pounds compared with 3,079,000 and exports of copper from mines showed a gain. Zinc exports were 14,007,000 pounds compared with 8,296,000. Gold shipments to the Mint and export markets were 225,492 ounces compared with 262,740, a moderate gain being shown after seasonal adjustment. Silver was exported in greater volume. Imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium were 3,060,000 pounds compared with 2,062,500 in January. The index of mineral production was 94.2, compared with 80.5 in January.

The manufacture of foodstuffs was less active than in the preceding month. Inspected slaughterings of live stock showed a gain after seasonal adjustment. Exports of cheese after the usual adjustment were somewhat greater. The milling industry was less active in the last month for which statistics are available. The index of the manufacture of foodstuffs was 63.0 compared with 67.9. Release of cigars was 4,675,000 compared with 3,966,000, leaf tobacco and cigarettes showing a decline. The decline in the imports of crude rubber was less than normal for the season. The manufacture of boots and shoes was slightly greater in the last month for which statistics are available. Imports of cotton and wool for further manufacture were in lesser volume, the index of textile imports of this class being 56.1 compared with 60.0 in January. Further reduction was shown in the output of newsprint, the total being 125,610 tons compared with 140,539. Wood pulp exports showed a gain after seasonal adjustment, while exports of

planks, boards and shingles recorded decline. The wood and paper index was 59.8 compared with 63.4 in January. Two blast furnaces were banked in February, leaving no furnaces in operation at the end of the month. The output of pig iron and steel showed a sharp decline. The manufacture of automobiles was less, whereas a gain would have been normal for the season. The iron and steel index dropped from 31.9 to 19.6. The imports of crude petroleum were 37,556,000 gallons compared with 35,085,000, the gains after seasonal adjustment being nearly 37 per cent. Electric power production on an average daily basis was 46,413,000 k.w.h. compared with 45,053,000 in January, a gain after seasonal adjustment of nearly 3.5 per cent.

The index of industrial production, including mining, manufactures, construction and electric power, was 60.9 compared with 62.2.

*Coal.*—Coal production in Canada during February amounted to 1,036,405 tons, a decline of 19.6 per cent from the 1928-1932 average for the month of 1,288,914 tons. The February output consisted of 565,356 tons of bituminous coal, 53,487 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 417,562 tons of lignite coal.

An increase of 4.3 per cent was recorded in the output of coal in Alberta; the month's production was 494,600 tons as compared with 474,398 tons in January. Nova Scotia mines produced 273,942 tons, a decline of 2.2 per cent from the January total of 279,966 tons. British Columbia's output totalled 128,927 tons as against 127,810 tons in January. Saskatchewan produced 113,902 tons in February; during the preceding month 115,311 tons were mined. In New Brunswick the output during February amounted to 25,034 tons, a slight decline from the January total of 25,758 tons.

Imports of coal into Canada during February amounted to 455,272 tons, or 48.1 per cent below the average for the month during the past five years of 876,548 tons. Anthracite coal importations totalled 175,334 tons, made up of 128,049 tons from the United States and 47,285 tons from Great Britain. Bituminous coal imports included 267,342 tons from the United States and 12,105 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal receipts consisted of 452 tons cleared through British Columbia ports and 39 tons through Manitoba ports.

Canadian coal exports in February were recorded at 22,413 tons, a 51.6 per cent decline from the 1928-1932 average for the month of 46,333 tons. Exportations through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports amounted to 10,040 tons and through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports, 12,373 tons.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada in February was computed at 1,469,264 tons as compared with the February, 1928-32 average of 2,119,129 tons. The February supply was made up of 175,334 tons of anthracite coal, 824,334 tons of bituminous coal, 53,487 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 416,109 tons of lignite coal.

**EXTERNAL TRADE** A summary of Canadian trade in February, 1933, prepared by the Department of National Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$23,514,114, as compared with \$24,441,133 in the preceding month and with \$35,586,085 in February, 1932. The chief imports in February, 1933, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$4,404,770; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$4,390,038; Iron and its products, \$3,643,315.

The merchandise exported from Canada during February, 1933, amounted to \$26,397,528 as compared with \$31,561,813 in the preceding month and with \$36,431,055 in February, 1932. The chief exports in February, 1933, were: agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$8,058,735; Wood, wood products and paper, \$7,302,998; Animals and animal products, \$4,097,987.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during March was only about one-fifth of that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved showing a similar decrease, the higher figures for these two items during the previous month being due to strikes of women's cloak and suit factory workers in Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., in which some 3,800 workers were involved with a resulting time loss of 43,000 working days. The number of strikes and lockouts recorded, however, was twice as great as that for the previous month. As compared with March, 1932, while a slight increase appears in the number of disputes recorded and in the number of workers involved, the time loss recorded is somewhat lower, strikes involving coal miners in Alberta accounting for the higher figure during the month of March last year. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 1,840 workers, resulting in a time loss of 12,945 working days, as compared with five disputes involving 4,450 workers and resulting in a time loss of 58,500 working days in February, 1933. In March, 1932, there were on record nine disputes, involving 1,395 workers and resulting in a time loss of 15,969 working days. At the end of the month there were four disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts involving approximately 235 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employ-

ment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off by the union.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$6.67 for March as compared with \$6.70 for February. These figures compare with \$7.27 for March, 1932; \$9.14 for March, 1931; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The prices of lard, eggs, bread, evaporated apples, sugar, tea and potatoes were somewhat lower, while the prices of butter, veal and mutton were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.59 for the beginning of March as compared with \$15.61 for February; \$17.16 for March, 1932; \$19.47 for March, 1931; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926, was considerably higher at 64.4 for March as compared with 63.6 for February. Figures for earlier dates are 69.1 for March, 1932; 74.5 for March, 1931; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and two were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for grains, flour, bran and shorts which more than offset lower prices for canned fruits and fresh vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, due to advances in the prices of steers, hogs, lambs, hides, butter and fresh and cured meats, which more than offset declines in the prices of calves and eggs; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to advanced quotations for antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of advanced prices for hemlock and logwood extract. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group were lower, the former because of reduced prices for galvanized iron and hot rolled and annealed steel sheets which more than offset higher quotations for automobile body plates, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for gasoline and cement. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group were unchanged.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**N APPLICATION for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on March 23 from the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton. The dispute arose in connection with a suggestion made by the Commission that, in view of conditions, there should be a general reduction in salaries and wages affecting every employee. This suggestion was protested by the employees, who are represented by Local No. 138 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7 of the Hamilton Hydro Employees' Association, and the Hamilton Hydro Electric Meter Men's Association. One hundred and fifteen employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 75 indirectly. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on April 7 and members thereof were appointed as follows:—on the employer's recommendation, Mr. C. W. Sherman, of Hamilton, Ontario; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario. Messrs. Sherman and Bancroft have been requested to confer with a view to naming jointly a person for appointment as third member, who will be Chairman of the Board.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on March 16 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The matter in dispute concerns the application of the mileage regulations governing conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to firemen's positions. The number of employees directly affected is stated to be 4,000. The personnel of the Board is as follows:—His Honour Judge J. H. Scott, Perth, Ontario, Chairman, appointed

on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., Welland, Ontario, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the employees' nomination.

With the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice G. F. Gibsons, of Quebec, P.Q., as third member and Chairman, the constitution of a Board to deal with a wages dispute between the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway and subsidiary railways, on the one hand, and their locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, on the other hand, was completed on March 17th. (Earlier proceedings in this case were noted in the last issue, page 266). The appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Messrs. Geo. C. McDonald, C.A., of Montreal, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, nominees of the companies and employees, respectively.

Employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, at Saint John, N.B., notified the Department of Labour on March 10 that they desired to withdraw the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which they had submitted in November last (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1290). This was the outcome of direct negotiations between the parties which had been instituted through the mediation of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, departmental representative. The employees concerned in the dispute were members of Local Union No. 605, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 140 men being directly affected and 200 indirectly. The cause of the dispute was stated to be a furlough proposed by the company, i.e., a reduction in the number of working days over a given period.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE QUEBEC TRADE DISPUTES ACT

**A**S a result of a strike of employees in a textile factory at Louiseville, Que., following a reduction in wages, the dispute was referred to a Council of Arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act, Chapter 97, R.S.Q., 1925, as amended. The council consisted of Mr. A. Milot, appointed on the recommendation of the employees; Mr. J. A. Collette, appointed on the recommendation of the employer, and Mr. Maxime Morin, President, appointed by the Hon. C. J.

Arcand, Minister of Labour for the province of Quebec, the other two members having failed to agree on a recommendation. The text of the decision follows:—

(Translation)

### TRADE DISPUTES ACT

Chap. 97, R.S.Q., 1925, as amended

*Re Dispute* between the Associated Textiles of Canada (Employers), and its workers. We, the undersigned, chairman and arbi-

trator in a dispute between the Associated Textiles of Canada and its workers, hereby decide—

That the rate of wages paid to workers at the silk mill at Louiseville shall remain the same as before the reduction of March, 1933, subject however to the following qualification:

That the reduction put into effect in March, 1933, was not justified and that the amount deducted from the wages shall be reimbursed.

We recommend, furthermore, that the rate of wages of labour in the Printing Department be not less than 16 cents an hour and, in this connection, that in the case of workers thus entitled to an increase, the increase shall date from March 30, 1933.

(Sgd.) MAXIME MORIN,  
President.

P. A. MILOT.

Louiseville, March 29, 1933.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**R**EPORTS have been received of ten cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1291, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

### Case No. 106—Accounting Department— Atlantic Region

A clerk in the Freight Claims Office at Moncton claimed an adjustment in his seniority status. He had entered the service of the Intercolonial Railway in 1906 in a position covered by the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees." In 1910 he became a porter in the freight shed, continuing in that position for five years, after which, in 1915, he was appointed correspondence clerk in the freight office, later occupying another position in the same office. The question of his seniority standing having arisen it was ruled by the company that it should date from 1915. The employees claimed that the years during which the man worked as a porter should be reckoned, since according to the schedule all employees under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of each district came within the same promotion group. The company, on the other hand, disputed the statement that freight clerks and freight porters were in the same promotion group, and stated that employees transferred to the Freight Claims Office from another department were only allowed seniority from the date of their being transferred. In this case, the company pointed out that the general chairman had agreed in 1925 as to the dating of the seniority of this man from 1915; no protest had been made for seven years, and no new facts had developed.

The Board found that the evidence submitted in support of the employees' contention was not conclusive, and denied the claim.



**Case No. 107—Operating Department—  
Central Region**

Various clerks in the locomotive and car repair shops at St. Malo, Quebec, protested against seniority rights being allowed to a material distribution clerk who before his appointment had not worked in a position covered by the schedule. The company claimed that this man had been a timekeeper, a position excepted from the schedule, and that it would be unjust to discharge him from the service and force him to accept a junior position because he had not filled a position covered by the schedule. The Board decided that this man's seniority was not in the clerical group at St. Malo, and that in view of that fact he should be removed from the position of distribution clerk and the position again bulletined or awarded to the senior qualified applicant who held seniority rights under the schedule when it was bulletined in December, 1929.

**Case No. 108—Operating Department—  
Central Region**

In the summer of 1932 a survey was made of all clerical work in the superintendent's offices at the locomotive and car repair shops in the Central Region. The company found that it was necessary to reduce the clerical staffs at these points, and to lay off a number of employees who were covered by the schedule. Under the new arrangement some of the work in the offices was done by chief clerks, accountants and timekeepers already in service, these men not being "schedule" employees. The employees claimed that work formerly performed by "schedule" employees should not have been given to non-schedule men, but the company pointed out that it was essential for the protection of its interest to retain these "non-schedule" employees in service, and that it reserved the right to have them fulfil any clerical duties assigned to them.

The Board found that the evidence did not indicate that this was a case arising from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule in effect; and therefore decided that the case did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Board.

**Case No. 109—Operating Department—  
Central Region**

In February, 1932, the company assigned to the switchtenders work formerly performed at Stratford by a lampman, the latter being a position covered by the schedule. The lampman's duties consisted of lighting, cleaning, and furnishing oil to 105 switch lamps and five double lighted semaphores, and replacing

broken glasses; these switch and semaphore lamps were distributed over trackage of approximately seven miles, the lampman being obliged to cover that territory each day. The employees contended that as the position of lampman was covered by the schedule for clerks, etc., the work should be performed by employees holding seniority rights under that schedule, and that the lampman in question should be paid at the schedule rate of 42 cents per hour for all time lost on this account. The company stated that a survey had been made of the staff at Stratford yard, it being found that the lampman's work could very well be done by switchtenders and track forces without detriment to the service. This was the practice at other points.

The Board decided that inasmuch as the work performed by the lampman still remained, the lampman should be reinstated in that position. But in view of the circumstances surrounding this case the claim for back-time was denied.

**Case No. 112—Operating Department—  
Atlantic Region**

On a reduction in staff in the mechanical department at Bridgewater, N.S., an engine-house clerk, with seniority dating from 1917, was laid off, and the duties of his position were taken over by the fuel foreman. When laid off, this man claimed that he was entitled to exercise his seniority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Rule K of the Schedule for Clerks and other classes of Employees, to the position of enginehouse clerk at Truro, then held by a junior employee. The Company claimed that he could not do so as the latter was a dual position, "engine-house clerk and fuel foreman," more than half the work of Truro being in connection with the duties of fuel foreman. The Company maintained that foremen in the mechanical department could be required to perform any work in connection with the department, including clerical duties, if such action should be considered advisable for the economical performance of the work. Such cases, in their view, were covered by Article 3, Rule B of the schedule.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 113—Operating Department—  
Central Region**

A clerk in a baggagemaster's office at Montreal was displaced on a reduction in staff. He then tried to exercise his seniority in accordance with Article 3, Rule K of the schedule, in regard to the position of bond clerk, which was held by another employee who was his

junior. It appeared that the latter employee was preferred by the United States Customs Officer, and the employees objected to such a pretext for interfering with the terms of the schedule. The Company however claimed that the bond clerk's duties were such that he was practically a railway employee assigned to assist the U.S. Customs Officer, whose representations could not be ignored.

After the hearing of the case it was intimated that a settlement had been effected by the parties concerned, and the Board assented to their request for its withdrawal.

#### **Case No. 116—Accounting Department—Headquarters**

A clerk in the office of the Auditor of Overcharge Claims in the Accounting Department complained of not being accorded seniority rights under the terms of Article 2, Rule L of the Headquarters Staffs Schedule. On the abolition of his position as one of the rate clerks he had been transferred to another position at the same salary although three rate clerks who were junior to him, were retained in their positions. About four months later he was demoted from his new position to one carrying less salary. He then protested to the auditor of overcharge claims, pointing out that junior employees were being retained on higher rated positions, and claiming the right to one of these positions. The company refused the request, pointing out that the clerk should, in accordance with the schedule rule, have protested promptly when he was first transferred to another position, whereas no protest from him had been filed.

The Board decided that a letter that had been addressed by the clerk in question to the Assistant Auditor of Revenues was to be considered as being an endeavour to exercise his seniority so as to displace a junior employee holding a position as rate clerk, and that he should now be permitted to exercise his option to the position of rate clerk.

#### **Case No. 117—Accounting Department—Headquarters**

A "milling-in-transit" investigator was displaced from his position and assigned to another position at a lower salary. When he was displaced he tried to exercise, under Article 2, Rule L of the Headquarters Staffs Schedule, his seniority rights to a position as rate clerk, but was refused the right to do so.

The Board found that the evidence submitted did not establish that the applicant had sufficient qualifications for the position of rate clerk claimed, and denied the contention of the employees that he was entitled to the position.

#### **Case No. 118—Accounting Department—Headquarters**

In this, as in the preceding case, the Board found that the seniority rights claimed by the applicant were not supported by sufficient qualifications for the position he sought—that of rate clerk—and the contention of the employees was therefore denied.

#### **Case No. 119—Accounting Department—Headquarters**

This case arose out of the decision of the Board in Case No. 99 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1052), which permitted the claimant, under Article 2, Rule L of the Headquarters Staffs Schedule, to exercise his seniority to any position held by a junior employee provided he had sufficient ability to perform the work of the position. In accordance with that decision the claimant sought a position as local rate checker but was refused his right to it as senior applicant.

The Board found that the claimant had attempted to exercise his seniority but had not been permitted to do so. It was therefore the decision of the Board that he should now be permitted to displace any junior employee in the Rate Department in a position which he might be qualified to fill.

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Plans have been drawn up in Great Britain to organize milk producers into a country-wide association, with a Central Producers' Board that will exercise technical ownership over all milk produced and will have full powers to buy, sell, transport and manufacture milk. A Central Dairymen's and Manufacturers' Board is also proposed to control distribution and engage in manufacture, transportation and research. To co-ordinate the activities of these two bodies, a Joint Milk Council will be formed, on which both producer and manufacturer and the general public will be represented. The Joint Milk Council will be given power to fix prices, to establish grades and premiums for quality, and to make a levy to carry the expenses of the organization.

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Gratifying results are officially reported by the International Nickel Company from the accident prevention policy which has been pursued by the management in the mining and smelting division of the company. The number of compensable accidents per 10,000 man-days during 1932 was 1.86 as compared with 2.85 in 1931, and 3.48 in 1930. The valuable assistance rendered by the staffs of the medical department in accident prevention is recognized by the president.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Mar. 1933...	10	1,840	12,945
*Feb. 1933....	5	4,450	58,500
Mar. 1932....	9	1,395	15,969

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for March is twice as great as that for February, 1933, but the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred show a substantial decline, the higher figures for these two items during the previous month being due to strikes of women's cloak and suit factory workers in Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., in which some 3,800 workers were involved with a resulting time loss of 43,000 working days. As compared with March, 1932, while a slight increase appears in the number of disputes recorded and the number of workers involved, the time loss recorded is somewhat lower, strikes, involving coal miners in Alberta accounting for the higher figure during the month of March last year.

Information as to one dispute involving forty workers, which commenced on February 20, 1933, was not received in the Department in time for inclusion in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, but is now recorded as carried over from February, being unterminated at the end of that month. Five disputes, involving 715 workers, have, therefore, been carried over from February, and five disputes commenced during March. Of these ten dis-

putes, six terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers involved, two in favour of the workers concerned, while in two cases a compromise settlement was reached. At the end of March, therefore, there were four disputes in progress which are recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Medicine Hat, Alta.; women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; copper miners and smelter workers, Anyox, B.C., February 1, 1933, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., February 6, 1933, three employers; and motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer, the last three being added this month.

Disputes involving motion picture projectionists in three theatres in Toronto, Ont., during February have recently been reported. It appears that in each theatre two union employees were replaced by members of another union, the theatres being afterwards picketed for some time. As employment conditions are no longer affected the dispute is included in the list in the preceding paragraph.

A dispute involving employees in a custom tailoring establishment in Vancouver for several days in March has been reported, it being indicated that the men ceased work following a reduction in wages and secured an agreement providing for better terms. Full particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received.

A cessation of work for a day in a textile manufacturing establishment at Brantford, Ont., in protest against changes in conditions of employment has been reported as having occurred in March, concessions to the employ-

ees being made. Particulars as to the dispute have not been received.

A dispute involving motion picture projectionists in one theatre in Saint John, N.B., on March 6, 1933, has been reported. The employer discharged a union operator for alleged

negligence, and failing to secure his reinstatement the union withdrew the remaining union employee. In the meantime a local of another union had been organized to which the new theatre employees belonged. Owing to the small number of employees involved, this is

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1933</b>			
LOGGING— Tie makers (logging), Atikokan & Abiwan, Ont.....	40	500	Commenced Feb. 20, 1933, for increase in wages, improved working conditions and recognition of union; terminated by March 31, 1933; in favour of employer.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Medicine Hat, Alta.....	25	500	Commenced Jan. 23, 1933, against reduction in wages; unternminated.
Copper miners and smelter workers, Anyox, B.C.....	150	2,000	Commenced Feb. 1, 1933; for increase in wages and decrease in board; employment conditions no longer affected by end of March; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.....	300	5,000	Commenced Feb. 7, 1933, for agreement with 40-hour week and partial restoration of wage decreases; unternminated.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.....	200	2,000	Commenced Feb. 16, 1933; for new agreements, enforcement of existing agreement being unsatisfactory; terminated March 15, 1933; compromise.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During March, 1933</b>			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.....	120	60	Commenced March 9, 1933; for payment of wages due; terminated March 9, 1933; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.....	120	1,000	Commenced March 10, 1933; for payment of wages due; unternminated.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Textile factory workers, Louiseville, P.Q.....	800	1,600	Commenced March 10, 1933; against decrease in wages; terminated March 20, 1933; in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	70	35	Commenced March 24, 1933; against dismissal of foreman; terminated March 24, 1933; compromise.
Printing and Publishing— Compositors (job), Winnipeg, Man.....	15	250	Commenced March 13, 1933; against reduction in wages; unternminated.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



recorded as a minor dispute and as employment conditions are no longer affected it is included in the list of such disputes not declared by the union to be terminated.

A number of disputes are reported from time to time involving men on unemployment relief work, receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required. As no relation of employer and employee is involved, these are not included in the record. A strike of men engaged on unemployment relief work for the city of Sherbrooke from March 23, 1933, to March 28, 1933, has been reported, the men objecting to an increase in hours from eight per day to nine, without an increase in the allowance credited against the relief received, and a compromise was arranged on the latter point. Regular civic employees were involved in the same dispute but did not cease work, referring the dispute to arbitration. The municipality had changed the terms of employment from thirty cents per hour, eight hours per day, to twenty-five cents per hour, nine hours per day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**TIE MAKERS (LOGGING), ATIKOKAN & ABIWAN, ONT.**—This dispute, not reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, commenced on February 20, 1933, when about forty tie-makers employed by one logging contractor ceased work, demanding an increase in wages (piece rates), improved working conditions, and recognition of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. It is reported that the employer had resumed operations by the end of March, and the dispute has been recorded as terminated.

**COPPER MINERS AND SMELTER WORKERS, ANYOX, B.C.**—As stated in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* regarding this dispute, which commenced on February 1, 1933, when about four hundred out of approximately nine hundred employees in the mines, mill and smelter of one company ceased work in order to secure a restoration of a wage decrease and a reduction in the rates for board and rent, operations were partially resumed during February. The company had announced a reduction in board and rent. Most of the strikers had been employed in the mines and work there was resumed by new employees and men from the mill and smelter, so that by February 21 the establishment had resumed operations to a great extent. By the middle of March the smelter had been reopened, and by the end of March all departments were reported to be operating with a full staff. The Mine Workers' Union of Canada reported the

strike as still in progress and was picketing the docks at British Columbia ports, and the strike has been included in the list of disputes not called off although employment conditions are no longer affected.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—As stated in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, a large number of the firms affected by this dispute had resumed operations by the end of February, having signed individual agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1933, pp. 275 and 332). During March most of the remaining firms also signed similar agreements, but in three or four establishments work was resumed under conditions as prior to the dispute. At the end of the month one establishment, with seventy-five workers, was still involved, and the dispute is therefore recorded as un-terminated.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—By the beginning of March forty-five of the sixty-five establishments involved in this dispute had signed individual agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1933, pp. 275 and 332), and on March 15, 1933, most of the remaining firms having signed similar agreements, the dispute was called off by the union. About one hundred of the strikers had not been re-engaged but were to be absorbed as places became available.

**COAL MINERS, EAST COULEE, ALTA.**—Two disputes have been reported, miners in one colliery ceasing work for one-half day to secure payment of wages due and securing their demands, while in the other mine payment was not made and at the end of the month the dispute was still in progress.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, LOUISEVILLE, P.Q.**—Silk weavers, etc., in one textile factory in Louiseville, P.Q., ceased work on March 10, 1933, demanding the withdrawal of a decrease in wages announced by the employer on the day previous and reported to be the third reduction within a year. The strikers stated that this third reduction amounted to twenty-five per cent of their earnings and brought the total decrease in the year to as much as forty-five or fifty per cent. The employer, however, stated that the last reduction amounted to only seven and one-half per cent. The plant was picketed by the strikers and a detachment of provincial police was stationed in the town, but no serious disturbance was reported. Negotiations between the parties involved were arranged and attended by a

representative of the provincial Department of Labour, with the result that the strikers returned to work pending the findings of a Council of Arbitration under a provincial statute. This Council reported on March 29 that the last reduction in wages should be cancelled, and that the employees should be paid the difference in rates since the reduction was put into effect; also that wages should be raised for certain employees. The text of the award is given on page 378.

**HOSIERY FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in one department in one establishment in Hamilton, Ont., ceased work on March 24, 1933, protesting against the dismissal of a foreman, stated to be the result of the introduction of an efficiency system. A meeting was held between the employer and the strikers at which it was arranged that the

discharged foreman would be re-employed if and when a vacancy became available in another department. Work was, therefore, resumed the following day.

**COMPOSITORS, JOB OFFICE PRINTING, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—The proprietors of one job printing office in Winnipeg had proposed a reduction in wages, and later that part of the plant should be operated below union rates; and on the refusal of the employees, members of the union, to agree, notified them that the establishment would be non-union from March 14, thus depriving union members of their positions. The union has stated that negotiations with other employers were being carried on and that a separate arrangement with one employer could not be made in advance. At the end of the month the dispute had not been terminated.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

During February, 28 disputes began and 9 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 37 disputes in progress during the month, involving 11,400 workers with a time loss of 106,000 working days for the month.

Of the 28 disputes beginning in February, 15 were over proposed wage reductions and other wage questions, 7 were on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 over other questions of working arrangements, and 3 on questions of

trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 27 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workers, 7 in favour of employers, 11 ended in compromises; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of railway employees in Northern Ireland mentioned in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was reported to have been settled April 6, subject to ratification by the union.

A strike involving between 7,000 and 8,000 workers in an automobile manufacturing plant at Dagenham began March 27 against wage reductions and was settled two days later by a compromise as to the wage scale.

### France

The number of strikes beginning in the year 1929 was 1,213 involving 239,878 workers with a time loss of 2,764,606 working days.

Figures for the second quarter of the year 1932 show 40 strikes beginning in April involving 3,342 workers, 34 strikes in May involving 1,684 workers, and 34 strikes in June involving 3,584 workers.

### Germany

The number of disputes in the second quarter of 1932 was 136 involving 1,216 establishments and 19,913 workers with a time loss of 305,584 working days for the period. In the third quarter of the year there were 124 disputes involving 210 establishments and 22,855 workers with a time loss of 170,402 working days.



### Latvia

The number of strikes reported for the year 1932\* was 19, involving 4,400 workers with a time loss of 22,960 working days for the year.

### Netherlands

The number of disputes which were in existence during the year 1932 were 214 involving 917 establishments and directly involving 30,400 workers, with a time loss of 1,787,000 working days.

### Switzerland

The number of disputes reported for the year 1932 was 38, involving 198 establishments and 5,083 workers, with a time loss of 159,154 working days for the year.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in January was 52 and 43 were in effect at the end

of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 8,210, with a total time loss of 182,073 working days for the month.

Three strikes of shoe factory workers in Massachusetts were in progress during March. A strike at shoe factories at Lynn began February 25 and involved in all about 6,000 workers. A settlement was reached March 9 by which employers agreed to negotiate with the union for future wages and working conditions. A strike at Haverhill involving 7,500 workers began March 6 and ended March 26, when it was reported employers agreed to the union demands for increased wages and improved working conditions. A strike involving 7,000 workers at Boston began March 15 also for union recognition and increased wages, but no further report has been noted.

## Pensions on Canadian Railways in 1932

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for 1932 contains a statement of the company's pension department, which shows that 2,151 former employees were on the pension roll at the end of the year. Of these pensioners, 1,130 were over 70 years of age, 980 were between 60 and 70, and 41 were under the age of 60 years. Pension payments during the year amounted in all to \$1,431,996. (An outline of the company's pension plan was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 381.)

The annual report of the Canadian National Railway system for the same period states that under the provisions of the Canadian National Railways' Pension Act (non-contributory), there were retired during the year 734 employees. The number deceased in 1932, who were in receipt of pension, totalled 226. The total number receiving pension under this Act was 3,001 at the end of 1932. Under the regulations of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund Association (a contributory fund which was closed to new members in 1908), 38 members of the staff were retired during the year 1932. The number of members deceased during the year was 6. The number in receipt of superannuation under this fund was 144 at the close of the year. Under the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act (a contributory plan, closed to new members in 1929) there were retired during the year 223 members of the staff. The number deceased during the year who were receiving superannuation under this Act totalled 87. The number in receipt of

superannuation from this fund totalled 1,536 at December 31, 1932. (The Grand Trunk Pension plan was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1924, page 33, and the Intercolonial plan in the issue of January, 1925, page 27. Subsequent legislation affecting the pension system was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 602, etc.)

Speaking in the Nova Scotia legislature on March 23 the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, provincial premier, referred as follows to the subject of unemployment insurance: "Unemployment insurance," he said, "is a matter of a highly technical character. It has been examined very fully; it has been adopted in many countries; it has been adopted in most of the countries of Europe. This subject was recently discussed at Ottawa, and I think quite properly discussed, because, after all, I think the State has some responsibility towards these people and it cannot allow them to starve, and the organized way to care for them is preferable to a haphazard way. The outcome of that conference was to establish that there is a division of legislative authority throughout the Dominion and to put the measure into effect was a Dominion matter and required the surrendering of certain rights by the Provinces, and some of the Provinces have been hesitant to surrender their rights. This was particularly true with respect to Quebec. The difficulty at the present time is to find some way of overcoming the division of jurisdiction, and so the matter of unemployment insurance was quite properly discussed at Ottawa."

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

THE annual report of the Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, reviews the administration of the Labour Department Act, under which the Department was established as a separate entity by legislation enacted in 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 528). The present report is the first to be issued by the distinct provincial Department of Labour, previous reports being published by the former joint department of Public Works and Labour. By Order in Council under date of October 22, 1931, the Labour Department Act came into effect, and the new department was organized in the following month. The administrative duties of the former joint department were re-allocated and the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Department of Labour was defined. The Minister is charged with the duty of instituting and controlling inquiries into important industrial questions as well as into labour conditions and may collect statistics relating thereto and transmit them to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. He also has charge of the carrying out of any Acts respecting riots near public works; disputes between employers and employees; municipal strikes and lockouts; employment bureaus; minimum wages for women; safety in public buildings; inspection of scaffolding; protection of the public from fire; installation of lightning rods; safety and inspection of industrial establishments; stationary engineers; weekly day of rest for industrial employees; labour accidents; Workmen's Compensation Commission; and, generally, every thing concerning artisans, workmen, day and manual labourers.

**Factory Inspection.**—The report of the chief inspector of the inspection service of industrial establishments and public buildings indicates that during the year 1,308 inspections were made in the Montreal district, 755 in the Quebec district and 132 in the Eastern Townships, making a total of 2,195.

**Accidents and Accident Prevention.**—In the report of the chief inspector reference is made to the co-operative endeavours of the various sections of the department to ensure the protection of human life. Any non-posting of the orders of the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Minimum Wage Commission was reported to the body concerned. Certain refractory employers who neglected the regulations of the Compensation Commission were brought into court. The same close inspection and co-operation was carried out in connection

with the Board of Stationary Engineers and the Board of Examining Electricians.

The total number of accidents reported to the departmental inspectors during the year was 893, of which 50 were fatal. However, the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board indicates a total of 13,204 compensable accidents. The difference is due to the fact that many employers do not report accidents to the inspection bureau, and it is explained that the department now completes its accident information by daily reports from the compensation commission.

The chief inspector summarizes the result of the investigation into the explosion of the oil tanker, *Cymbeline*, which caused 26 deaths. The cause of the disaster is attributed to the storing of a certain quantity of oil in the pontoons of the dry dock, instead of storing it in tank cars and moving it away as had been done previously.

**Registration of Children.**—Dealing with the registration of children in employment, it was reported that the number of girls and boys between 14 and 16 years of age registered in the Montreal office during the year was 1,856 and in the country, 77, making a total of 1,933 children registered in the twelve months. The total registration since the coming into force of the Act, that is from March, 1920, to the 30th of June, 1932, was 33,854 for Montreal Division.

**Overtime Permits.**—The inspector in reporting upon the requests of employers for permits to work girls and women beyond the regular hours, states that a total of 103 such applications were granted under the Industrial Establishments Act. These permits are granted only under exceptional circumstances. The applications granted were: laundries, 10; textile industries, 2; shoemaking, 8; confectioneries, 16; needlework, 23; sundry, 7; together with 37 permits for textile and dressmaking firms in the Eastern Townships. There were 52 applications refused. Commenting on the applications for overtime permits, the Deputy Minister observes as follows:—

"It is seen by their reports that the inspectors are astonished that nearly everywhere industries subject to the 55 hours enactment ask permission for overtime work. In the hard times, when so many are idle, this seems an abuse. In the districts of Montreal and the Eastern Townships, 103 permits were granted; a considerable number were refused. In each instance, the inspectors investigate and try to have the industry make a better distribution



of work. Orders are badly distributed by the trade, which in its turn is the victim of the requirements of consumers. In any event, no overtime permit was given without serious investigation."

The chief inspector reports that 243 complaints were received during the year. Each complaint was investigated and it was found that in 186 cases the complaint was justified. Recommendations were then made to these employers to take remedial action. The complaints were classified as follows: Working hours in factories, laundries, etc., 47; night work of girls and women in industries, necessitating visits by inspectors at night, 8; movies given in school rooms, 17; theatrical shows in moving-picture halls, 26; defective fire-escapes, 31; non-observance of weekly day-of-rest in hotels and restaurants, 36; sanitary conditions in industrial establishments, 28; difference of wages paid on contracts for the Department of Public Works, 23; children under 14 in industrial work, 14; employers refusing to pay workmen leaving without notice, 7; unfair wages paid to employees, 6.

In addition to the inspection of industrial establishments, there was a total of 539 inspections of public buildings. As a result, in the Montreal district alone, the inspectors had 30 fire-escapes installed.

*Stationary Engineers.*—The Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers is charged with the administration of the Stationary Engineers Act, certain provisions of the Industrial Establishments Act and regulations relating to heating systems. The Boiler Inspection Bureau, in addition to the inspection of boilers, pressure apparatus, etc., examines and registers plans of same. Under the Stationary Engineers Act, examinations of engineers are conducted and certificates issued.

*Board of Examining Electricians.*—The Electrical Installation Branch is responsible for the enforcement of the Public Fire Protection Act and Lightning Rod Act. The statistics presented indicate that nearly 100,000 inspections were made in the province under the former Act and 3,347 under the latter.

*Provincial Employment Bureaus.*—A summary of the operations of the eight provincial employment bureaus by the general superintendent covers the year's work as follows: applications, 68,445; vacancies, 19,437; references, 26,526; placements, 17,414. The superintendent reported that "the past year was one of the most difficult ever experienced in the Service," decreased industrial activities being general. As a result of recent legislation all private employment bureaus have been closed.

A new feature which commenced last year was the issuance of permits to free employment bureaus. These are issued to religious and charitable organizations, labour bodies, etc., and a total of 412 such permits were authorized during the year.

The reorganization of the provincial employment service resulted in the establishment in the Montreal Men's Bureau of a section devoted to entirely serving shop and office employees.

*Fair Wages.*—The report of the divisional fair wages officers outlines the activities with respect to enforcing the provincial minimum wage schedule in government contracts.

*Trade Disputes and Conciliation.*—The report of the registrar of conciliation and arbitration councils reviews the proceedings of the year in the settlement of disputes. The registrar also outlines the new legislation making effective the application of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Labour difficulties during the year chiefly centered about wage reductions.

The deputy minister refers to the publication of the reports of the Social Insurance Commission which were reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1933, page 161; August, 1932, page 861; and February, 1932, page 171.

In an appendix, extracts are given from the report of the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, who represented the Province of Quebec and was technical adviser of the Dominion Government's delegate to the 16th International Labour Conference.

The City Council of Vernon, British Columbia, adopted the following resolution in March, this action being taken in support of suggestions submitted by representatives of the allied packing houses of the Okanagan Valley: "Inasmuch as the machinery for adjustment of the minimum wage for female help is very cumbersome, necessitating the hearing of arguments for and against same and involving sixty days' notice of any change, that the regulations affecting this phase of the Minimum Wage Board's work should be amended to permit the board to raise or lower the minimum wage of their own volition if and when convinced of the justice of such a procedure, and that the time notice should be reduced, and that the board itself should be reconstituted on a five-member basis, including a representative of labour, a representative of the manufacturers, and a representative of the fruit and vegetable industries."

## Women's Minimum Wages in the Province of Quebec, 1931-32

Included in the report of the Quebec Department of Labour is the sixth annual report of the provincial Women's Minimum Wage Board, which reviews the administration of the Act during the year ending June 30, 1932.

The Board's report states that owing to the present depression it was not considered expedient to issue new enactments, "experience having taught that it is preferable to require strict observance of the enactments made than to imperfectly cover a wider field." However, the Commission intimates that it has not abandoned the idea of applying the Women's Minimum Wage Act to all industries employing female labour, and that with the return of normality new enactments will be made as circumstances warranted. In fact, the deputy minister in his preface states that "for some months the Commission has been investigating commercial establishments with a view of issuing later an enactment on behalf of girls and women having commercial employments." The Commission itself states that "in view of the numerous complaints which the Commission has received concerning wages and employment conditions in commercial establishments, it is now investigating, and when the investigation is ended, a joint conference will be called and an enactment made covering all commercial establishments employing at least ten persons of either sex."

At present there are 23 enactments in effect, covering 924 industrial establishments employing 31,135 workwomen and apprentices. These orders now apply in the following industries: laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments; printing in all its branches; textile trades and all allied processes; boot and shoe and leather manufacture; clothing in all its classifications; tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacture; and the fur industry. Some of the problems of administration during a period of acute depression are referred to by the Commission in the following paragraphs:—

"Several requests have been made to reduce the scale of minimum wages. The Commission refused this for two reasons: one, that the requests were from the employers individually and were not made in accordance with the law which permits an annual revision of any enactment; the other, that the Commis-

sion does not deem the minima too high and that with the reduced working hours in almost all industries, the actual wage which the workwoman receives hardly permits her to meet her living expenses, and in many instances does not. To further reduce the basis of minimum wages would place many workwomen in want and destroy, at one blow, all the good accomplished by this legislation.

"To meet special cases and prevent, as far as possible, workwomen who, having completed the apprenticeship period, from losing their employment and being replaced by new apprentices or young boys leaving school, the Commission issues three or six months' permits authorizing them to perform minor operations, requiring little or almost no experience, at a lower rate of wages than that to which they are entitled. However, in no event, is a permit granted for a lower wage than the minimum rate established for an apprentice in her first six months of employment in the trade, namely \$7 a week in Montreal, \$5 and \$6 for the rest of the province. The number of such permits was 367 last year, as against 94 the previous year. In several instances, where a new industry started in a rural centre, the application of the enactment governing it or one or several of its clauses were suspended for a stated period. Therefore, owing to the possibility of meeting exceptional situations, it would be bad policy to seek to reduce the minimum wage.

"For some time, the Commission has had to face a fresh difficulty which tends to spread: the replacing of apprentice men and women by young boys leaving school, whose ages vary from 14 to 18, to do work requiring little experience. As the Minimum Wage Act applies only to females, these young boys are hired at ridiculous prices. We found instances where they were paid as low as one dollar a week, although the average is from three to five dollars. They work for six months or a year and when they apply for an increase in wages, are immediately discharged and replaced by others who go through the same experience later. If, indeed, these boys had an opportunity to learn a trade, by sacrificing a few months at low wages, it would only be half bad; but this is of rare occurrence, they



are kept doing the same thing which will never allow them to earn a sufficient wage to live and their future is ruined, for, when older, all they will be fit for is to do day labour instead of being expert workmen. The Commission deems it its duty to draw the attention of legislators to this new departure in the industrial life of our province and to eradicate it by amending the Minimum Wage Act to the effect that no workman or apprentice shall receive a lower wage than the minima fixed for girls or women employed in the same industry. This was adopted in Manitoba and is under consideration in other provinces."

As regards the number of permits (referred to in the foregoing), the Commission points to the large increase (273) over last year and states "undeniably, certain employers take advantage of the least excuse to avoid paying the periodical increases in wages required by the enactments, as the experience of the women develops; others threaten with dismissal the somewhat aged or naturally slow women, unless they obtain permits from the Commission. Each case necessitates investigation so that handicapped women be efficiently protected. We maintained the decision previously taken, to not grant permits generally and all applications have to be signed by the workwomen themselves, either in the Commissioner's office or before an inspector."

During the year, 1,251 inspections and investigations were made. These indicated that there were 111 establishments which had ceased to operate and 76 new firms or plants not previously listed. As a result of complaints and official investigations, 130 violations of the Act were discovered and satisfactorily adjusted. Action was taken against several offending employers. In all cases except one (when the maximum penalty of \$100 and costs was imposed) the suits were settled out of court upon the promise of the employer to indemnify the plaintiff. Through official intervention 30 claims for wages were settled, the Commission collecting the differences in wages (amounting to a total of \$572.52 on behalf of the workwomen. In several other instances direct action was taken by the workwomen to recover wage differences, with successful results in nearly every instance.

The investigations revealed some misconceptions of the Act, concerning which the Commission states: "The work of verification and inspection is arduous but necessary, for it revealed—especially when the system was being introduced—many violations of the Minimum Wage and Industrial Establishments Acts. Some employers keep no book of working hours for women working by the piece; others, however extraordinary it may seem, do not

even know the names of their employees, satisfied to call them by any Christian name or a nickname or a reference number corresponding to that of the time-clock; others, lastly—and fortunately few in number—knowingly falsify their report, the wage stated not corresponding with that actually paid, nor the hours of work or length of experience; all such violations can only be discovered on complaints by the workwomen themselves or by repeated and unexpected inspections. We think that in time and the making of examples, those concerned will understand that it is useless to try to elude the Minimum Wage Act. Both employers and employees have to be taught, but we hope to succeed in time."

While acknowledging that the basic wages have been maintained, due—the commission points out—to the efficiency of its inspection service, it is admitted that the wages actually received by women have fallen off owing to reduced hours of work and wage reductions higher than the minima. During the year, the total wages of the 31,135 workwomen covered by the Act diminished by \$27,267.42—an average reduction of \$1.15 per workwoman per week in Montreal and of 45 cents in the rest of the province. The industries in which the greatest reductions occurred were the sewing trades, printing, shoemaking and tobacco industries, the others remaining about stationary. The chief statistics for 1932 respecting each industry under the Act are summarized as follows:—

*Laundries and Dye Works.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms employing workwomen, 47; number of women employed, 1,322; average weekly wage, \$12.28; For the rest of the province—number of firms, 24; number of women employees, 300; average weekly wage, \$9.45. The average weekly wage per woman was lower by 24 cents in Montreal and 17 cents in the rest of the province as compared with 1931.

*Printing Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 106; number of women employed, 813; average weekly wage, \$11.92. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 29; number of women employed, 199; average weekly wage, \$9.03. The reduction in average weekly wages was \$1.27 in Montreal and 79 cents in the rest of the province.

*Textile Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 15; number of women employed, 2,364; average weekly wage, \$13.25. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 33; number of women employed, 6,281; average weekly wages, \$11.50. The reduction in average weekly wages was 20 cents in Montreal and 83 cents in the rest of the province.

*Leather Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 61; number of women employed, 2,014; average weekly wage, \$13.87. For municipalities over 3,000 population—number of firms, 35; number of women employed, 1,100; average weekly wage, \$11.12. For municipalities under 3,000 population—number of firms, 19; number of women employed, 371; average weekly wage, \$8.53. The reduction in the average weekly wage in Montreal was 75 cents; in municipalities over 3,000, 62 cents; in municipalities under 3,000, 19 cents.

*Clothing Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 165; number of women employed, 2,495; average weekly wage, \$12.96. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 18; number of women employed, 903; average weekly wage, \$9.77. The reduction in the average weekly wage was 34 cents in Montreal but in the rest of the province there was an increase of 59 cents. (This comparison is with the year 1930).

*Hat and Cap Factories.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 42; number of women employed, 872; average weekly wage, \$14.29. The average weekly wage increased 20 cents per employee as compared with 1930.

*Women's and Children's Dresses, Etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 98; number of women employed, 3,045; average weekly wage, \$12.26. The reduction in the average weekly wage since 1930 was \$1.35.

*Manufacturers of Overalls, Mackinaws, cotton and rayon underwear, etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 39; number of women employed, 3,251; average weekly wage, \$11.13. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 27; number of women employed, 1,230; average weekly wage, \$10.52. The increase in the average weekly wage was 35 cents in Montreal; and \$1.03 in the rest of the province.

*Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 22; number of women employed, 2,945; average

weekly wage, \$12.59. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 22; number of women employed, 870; average weekly wage, \$10.14. The reduction in the average weekly wages was 19 cents in Montreal and 84 cents in the rest of the province.

*Fur Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 93; number of women employed, 515; average weekly wage, \$15.30. For the rest of the province—number of firms, 29; number of women employed, 245; average weekly wage, \$10.87. The reduction in the average weekly wage was 58 cents in Montreal, but the average increased by 45 cents in the rest of the province.

In concluding its report, the Commission comments as follows upon the protection afforded by the Act:

"We have had the active co-operation of both employers' and workwomen's associations. The best element of the employer's class realizes that minimum wage legislation does not merely protect the workwomen but stabilizes cost, puts a check on the unfair and dishonest competition of certain employers who miss no opportunity to reduce wages and who flood the market with articles produced under regrettable conditions, a constant menace to the health of future mothers and the future generation.

"In inspecting, we found distressing cases which—if made public—would rouse the conscience of all interested in the welfare of the working class and future of our race. Through the co-operation of the industrial establishment inspection department—which is our strong support—we have put an end to crying injustices. We are working together to purify the atmosphere in the manufactories and workshops, to render working conditions less exhausting and to secure for workwomen a wage enabling them to live decently. We certainly do not claim to have succeeded in suppressing all exploiting of workwomen in industry of which they are so often victims but think that we have improved the situation in spite of the hard times and shall continue our efforts."

### Changes in Assessment Rates levied on Employers in Ontario by Workmen's Compensation Board for 1933

The adjusted rates of assessment for the year 1932 and the provisional rates for 1933 have recently been published by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. These rates are charged against industries operating under the Act. The Board explains the method of rating as follows:—

"For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are

divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may rise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened.



Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class.

"The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made much in the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements. The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of his probable pay roll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of pay roll is ascertained and the assessment is adjusted accordingly, the rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

"The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. . . . If it is seen that the rate charged has produced just sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small, the rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly."

The assessment rate is levied on \$100 of pay roll. The principal increases in the provisional

rates for 1933 over the adjusted rates for 1932, in various industries, were as follows:—

	FROM	
Logging, woods operations, river-driving, etc. . . . .	\$4 50 to \$5 00	
Sawmills, shingle mills, etc. . . .	3 00 to 3 50	
Cooperage stock, spokes or veneer manufacture. . . . .	3 00 to 3 50	
Gold mining. . . . .	2 50 to 3 00	
Refining of nickel as a business. .	75 to 80	
Gunpowder, dynamite, high explosives, manufacturing, etc. . .	4 00 to 5 00	
Rolling mills or steel work . . . .	50 to 75	
Iron smelting. . . . .	1 00 to 1 25	
Metal sanitary ware manufacture	90 to 1 00	
Incandescent lamps, radio tube manufacture increased. . . . .	00 to 50	
Rubber tires, belting, hose manufacture, etc. . . . .	20 to 25	
Flax mills or flax manufacture	50 to 60	

Decreases in assessment rates in various classes were as follows:—

	FROM	
Operations in logging, sawmills, etc., on a small scale. . . . .	\$9 00 to \$8 00	
Pulpwood logging, etc., where the annual pay roll does not exceed \$10,000. . . . .	6 00 to 5 50	
Pulp mills and fibre board manufacture. . . . .	1 75 to 1 60	
Pulp and paper mills. . . . .	1 65 to 1 50	
Mining, not otherwise specified. .	3 50 to 3 00	
Agricultural implements manufacture. . . . .	1 10 to 1 00	
Printing and publishing. . . . .	20 to 15	

## MOTHERS ALLOWANCES IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE operation of Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia during the first two complete years' operation of the legislation, is reviewed in the report of the director for the year ending September 30, 1932. "It is unquestionable," he states, "that many homes have been kept intact which, without the allowance, would have been broken up and the mother and children separated. It is also clear from the visitors' reports and the school reports which we receive twice each year, that the school attendance of the children receiving aid is greatly improved. The children are receiving a better school education. That the health of many mothers and children has been greatly improved is very clearly shown by the letters and reports received as well as by the statements of doctors, clergymen, and others. There is good reason to believe that the Mothers' Allowances have been a very potent factor in health improvement."

The director notes an improvement in the morale of the beneficiaries, and denies the charge that mothers' allowances tend to make certain families less thrifty and less thoughtful for the future during the lifetime of the father. The relief burden upon the poorer districts and municipalities was considerably reduced as the result of allowances.

The statistics show that the total amount paid in allowances during the second fiscal year was \$331,336.72 as compared with \$310,602.04 during the first year. Comparative figures for the first and second years are as follows:—

Average monthly amount paid each family—\$29.95 in 1931 and \$29.27 in 1932.

Total cost of administration—\$22,744.07 in 1931 and \$16,824.56 in 1932.

Total number receiving maximum allowances—32 in both years.

Total number of families aided—1030 in 1931 and 1101 in 1932.

Total number of dependent children in families aided—3,197 and 3,802.

Of the applications approved by the director during the year, the number of mothers with one child was 34; with two children, 60; with three children, 35; with four children, 20; with five children, 20; with six children, 17; with seven children, 6; and with eight children, 5.

The total number of cancellations during the year was 182, of which number 17 were renewed.

The sums required for the payment of Mothers' Allowances for the year ending September 30, 1933, is estimated at \$335,000, the total amount required in connection with the Act during the current year being estimated at \$351,900.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE twentieth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton on February 28 and March 1 and 2. At its opening session, the convention was addressed by the Hon. C. D. Richards, Prime Minister and Attorney General of New Brunswick. The Premier appealed to the convention not to ask the government to enact or implement legislation which would have the effect of adding to the tax burden at the present time. Three years ago, he said, it was hoped that the Acts providing Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances would be put into effect, but new financial undertakings of any kind were impossible at the present time.

Others who spoke before the convention at various times were— Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour; Hon. Mr. E. A. Reilly, Chairman, Provincial Power Commission; Hon. Mr. A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition; Mr. J. A. Sinclair and Mr. E. R. Steeves, Chairman and Vice Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board; Mr. W. E. Best, Dominion Legislative Representative of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Mr. Frank Caine and Mr. S. H. Shaw, Chairman and Secretary of the Joint Provincial Legislative Board of the Transportation Trades.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—Twenty resolutions were submitted requesting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. These were as follows:—

Three requesting that the definition of "average earnings" be changed; four requesting an increase in the weekly minimum compensation; two requesting the extension of the time limit for making application for compensation from six to twelve months; two requesting that the limit of payments for permanent partial disability be removed; and the remainder requesting the following changes: That employers employing one or more employees be included under the Act; that city policemen and permanent firemen be covered by the Act; restoring to the Board the right to reconsider "any matter which had been dealt with by it"; the inclusion of farm labourers where five or more are employed; that where an injury results in death or serious disablement, the workman or dependants will not be deprived of compensation because of willful misconduct or intoxication; provision to be made to include all sprain and strain cases; restoration of the old section providing for the appointment of the board; restoration to the "exclusive jurisdiction" of the Board

the question, whether an injury has arisen out of or in the course of the employment; requesting provision for a committee of review of three doctors to consider problem cases; that the basis of compensation be increased from 55 to 66½ per cent; that it should not be necessary for an injured workman to submit to examination by an employer's doctor; that the old section providing for notice of the accident by the injured workman be restored; that employees be included in any scheme of "accident prevention."

All these amendments were referred to a special committee, which recommended to the convention that in view of present economic conditions it would not be advisable to urge the entire number. Accordingly it was decided to concentrate on one resolution, i.e. that urging the amendment of section 2 (c) which defines "average earnings and earning capacity." In this respect the convention pressed for the re-establishment of the original clause in the Act prior to its amendment last year. The original clause reads as follows:—

"'Average earnings' and 'earning capacity' when used in reference to the time of, or before the injury, shall be calculated on the daily, weekly, monthly or other remuneration which the workman was receiving at the time of the injury or received previously as may appear to the board best to represent the actual loss of earnings suffered by the workman by reason of the injury, but in any case not to exceed the sum of \$1,500 per year."

*Other Resolutions.*—Action on various matters was urged by the following resolutions:

Legislation providing for the six-hour day and the five-day week with no reduction in weekly wages.

Additional representation in the Legislature for the city of Moncton.

Amendment of the Schools Act, fixing the minimum school-leaving age at not less than 16 years.

Compulsory employment of not less than two licensed operators for each shift in all motion picture theatres.

Proclamation of the Acts to provide for old age pensions, mothers' allowances and minimum wages for women and girls.

Sponsoring the establishment of a New Brunswick Branch of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

National control of the banking system.

Retention of the franchise by those receiving direct relief.

Endorsation by the province of a national system of contributory unemployment insurance.



Adoption of a modern Mining Act.

Proclamation of the Electrical Energy Act and creation of a proper inspection department.

Opposition to the passage of any bill purporting to grant a franchise to property owners only who are not more than two years in arrears for taxes.

Legislation bringing all cities, towns and municipalities into line, making imprisonment for debt impossible without first having the debtor appear before a judge or examiner appointed by the Provincial Government.

Prohibition of foreclosure of mortgages on farms and dwelling houses.

Opposition to the St. Lawrence waterway project.

Withholding of franchises from all trucks and buses where such traffic parallels a railway.

Licensing of all trucks and busses at point of entry to the province and display of New Brunswick licence plates.

More reasonable regulation and taxation of motor busses and trucks; bringing such under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners and confining hours of drivers to those required to drive 100 miles a day.

Continuation of railway operation under government control and opposition to amalgamation in any form.

Full right of the unemployed to cast their vote in any election where they would have a vote if employed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jas. A. Whitebone; 1st Vice-President, A. W. Jamieson; 2nd Vice-President, J. B. Johnston; 3rd Vice-President, J. H. Wallace; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin; Legislative Representative, Jas. A. Whitebone.

## Representations to Provincial Government

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour shortly after its annual convention in Fredericton presented its program of legislative requests to the prime minister and members of the provincial government.

The Legislature was asked to give consideration to the matter of supplying municipalities with power from the generating stations of the provincial Hydro Commission, thus securing for the citizens the benefits intended when the government system was inaugurated. It was stated that "at present where there is distribution by private interests the citizens are not securing those benefits."

With respect to the Factories Act, it was urged that several amendments, which had been submitted in previous years, be considered in connection with a thorough study of the Act, "with a view to bringing it up to a standard comparable with similar acts in the Dominion."

The memorandum stated that the present system of boiler regulation in the province was far from being adequate, and recommended the appointment of a properly qualified inspector, whose duty would be to see that no boilers are operated in the province until they have been properly inspected at least yearly.

It was declared that "the time is long past when a Department of Labour should have been established in the province," attention being drawn to the fact that "every other province in the Dominion has found this necessary for the well-being of their industries and the workers employed in them."

The enactment of legislation providing for a Fair Wage Act was urged, and also the putting into effect of Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wage Acts.

## Legislation desired by Alberta Federation of Labour

The Alberta Federation of Labour recently presented to the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and other members of the Alberta government, a memorandum of requests for legislation. Following closely upon the annual convention of the Federation early in the year, the memorandum incorporated many of the resolutions then adopted (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 186).

In regard to unemployment it was requested that "all relief work should be performed at rates of wages sufficient to guarantee the recipient and dependants an adequate standard of living which shall include sufficient clothing, shoes, rent, and water, and that where workers on relief must be transported to and from work, such transportation shall be made in

conveyances that will afford full protection against climatic conditions; also that all government holidays shall be recognized on all relief works."

Protection for unemployed workers' homes was sought through a limited moratorium or through the "Debt Adjustment Act."

Several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were asked for. These were mainly along the lines advocated in the convention resolutions, urging 100 per cent compensation; increasing of widows' pension from thirty-five to forty dollars per month; abolition of three-day waiting period, etc.

With reference to health matters, the memorandum requested legislation providing for health insurance, and the appointment of a

qualified expert to pass on plumbing installations, and sanitary arrangements.

Requested amendments to the Mines Act were similar to those urged in resolutions adopted at the recent convention.

As regards hours of labour, the memorandum advocated a six-hour day and five-day week as a means of bringing about a better distribution of employment. The Legislature was urged to set an example to other employers by enforcing such conditions in all gov-

ernment contracts let for highway and maintenance work, with a fair wage provision similar to that contained in Dominion government contracts.

The Federation urged the introduction of legislation "which would regulate the wages, hours and working conditions of those in the employ of the motor traffic industry, in conformity with the working conditions prevailing in the railroad industry in order to offset unfair competition."

## "THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS"

A STUDY of a "restricted sector of industrial relations" is presented by Dr. A. M. McIsaac, assistant professor of Economics at Princeton University, in a new volume entitled: "The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: a Study in Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining" (Princeton University Press, 1933). The experience of this union is found by the writer to throw light on the problems involved in unionization of "semi-white collar workers," the difficulties of such organization being intensified by the wide distribution of members and the great diversification of the work. "This," he declares, "is a combination of circumstances which might seem to offer insuperable obstacles to effective union organization. The ability of the Telegraphers, beginning with the conventional forms and units of organization and action, to build up a closely integrated union, is an achievement of a high order."

In the introduction, Dr. McIsaac describes the numerous types of work of the railroad telegrapher, including train order work connected with the movement of trains, and the conveying of messages between offices of the railway, in addition to commercial traffic. He outlines the changes in methods of operation that have effected telegraphers as widely as other railwaymen—the adoption of the telephone, new methods of controlling train movements such as block signalling, the interlocked switch and signal installations in terminal areas, remote control, etc.

The work is divided into three parts, Part I dealing with the history of the union, including that of earlier organization back to 1863. From 1886-91 the order existed as a fraternal organization, it expanded as a protective union during the period from 1891-94, the next six years being a time of stabilization, while the next stages were those of union expansion between 1901-17, the period of federal control, 1918-20, and finally the period of national negotiations and agreements since the world

war. Dr. McIsaac refers as follows to the Canadian situation after the war:—

"The post war readjustment in Canada was achieved with much less friction and ill-feeling than in the United States. By mutual agreement Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was retained and proved a valuable agency for the adjustment of minor grievances. Wage readjustments were made in close conformity with those effected in the United States, but changes in working rules were much less drastic."

In 1929 the membership of the order was about 63,000, but a survey completed by the organization in June, 1932, indicated that the level of employment was then approximately 20 per cent below the 1929 level. The Telegraphers have taken an active part in pushing the program of the Association of Railway Labour Executives, looking to federal legislation in behalf of the shorter working week and other measures to deal with unemployment on the railroads.

Part II outlines union organization and methods, describing the structure of the union finance, methods of collective bargaining, experience with mediation, arbitration and compulsory investigation, and union recognition. Referring to the conciliation and adjustment machinery in Canada, the writer describes the provisions of the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903 and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907;

"The attitude of the Telegraphers toward the Canadian law, which includes provisions for compulsory investigation, is in sharp contrast to its hostility to the investigatory machinery set up (in the United States) by the Transportation Act of 1920. Under the Canadian law, however, mediation played an important part, while the Transportation Act made no provision for it. Furthermore, the selection of a separate board of investigation for each dispute likewise gave protection against partiality or prejudice and prevented



the building up of a cumulative burden of suspicion or distrust such as attached to the Labour Board. This was more than sufficient to out-weigh the inevitable delays incident to organization, the lack of technical experience on the part of neutral members, and the difficulty of securing interpretations of awards once drafted. The limitations placed on strikes and boycotts which had been the principal cause of opposition in the first place, did not prove to be serious impediments to effective union action.

"Undoubtedly," the writer continues, "the creation of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, by agreement between the Canadian Railway War Board and the leading railway organizations materially reduced the strain on the existing machinery for the adjustment of disputes by providing a regular channel for the handling of secondary issues. On April 21, 1921, the life of this adjustment board was extended indefinitely by agreement between the Canadian Railway Association and the six participating unions. By June, 1930, the Board had handled nearly 360 cases, of which possibly 20 per cent involved the Telegraphers. Its existence enabled the Canadian committees to adjust a majority of their secondary disputes without reference to the national organization and largely eliminated the necessity for conciliation and investigation save in primary negotiations. This has unquestionably reduced the need for a permanent staff of mediators in Canada."

Part III describes union policies relating to conditions of employment under the following headings: The Wage Schedule, Hours of Service and Relief Periods; Labour Supply and Technological Change; Hiring, Seniority, and Discharge.

The last chapter summarizes the writer's conclusions from his study of the history of the organization:—"The experience of the Telegraphers," he says, "indicates clearly that while fraternal feeling, class solidarity, and desire to promote the general interests of labour may be forces for union organization, substantial continuing unionization on craft lines rests most securely on a record of achievement which seems acceptable to the men themselves when balanced against the possible dangers and the far from negligible present costs—in terms of money—of trade union membership. It seems fair to assume that the well-nigh universal recognition won by the Order in the past forty years has contributed substantially on the psychological side to the continued loyalty of the members, carrying as it does the implication of group participation in the control of their branch of the railroad in-

dustry. In the more directly economic field of wages and working conditions it does not seem possible to ascribe the totality of improvements to the pressure of union activity. Rather they reflect much more deep-seated trends in industry at large, but at the same time we may well suppose that had the union been absent the advances might have lagged far behind the general crest. It is certain that there would have been far less of standardization, either of wage rates or of basic working conditions, than has been achieved. Other advantages which have long inhered in the union organization are the definite means set up for handling the grievances and claims of individual employees, and the measure of protection which group action may afford in safeguarding the individual against arbitrary treatment. The respect in which the union influence is perhaps most clearly evident is in the almost universal application of the seniority principle in promotions and reductions of force as a protection against favoritism and arbitrary treatment. Possibly the strongest force for union loyalty is the part which the union has played in assuring the security of the worker."

"Managements," Dr. McIsaac continues, "have been willing to recognize and deal with the Telegraphers, not because of economic coercion, but because the union has offered a fairly satisfactory agency for dealing collectively with their employees, and because its policies have not been so restrictive as to place a premium on the substitution of some other method of dealing. It is probably fair to say that the public service character of the industry, and the inclusion of the Telegraphers from the beginning within the scope of the federal laws relative to mediation and arbitration, has extended to them a measure of protection not enjoyed in outside industries where there has never been any presumption in favour of collective dealing in the adjustment of wages and working conditions."

The Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads of the province of Quebec, issued instructions to department engineers early in March that when spring operations begin on provincial roads, labourers are to be employed for eight hours a day instead of ten hours as in the past. It was considered that the system of shorter working hours would provide employment for a considerably larger number of workmen than in former years. Hitherto labourers started work at 7 a.m. and worked until 6 p.m., with an hour off for dinner. Under the new plan work will start at 8 o'clock and end at 5 p.m.

## INVERNESS COAL CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LIMITED

**F**URTHER particulars in regard to the Inverness Coal Co-operative Company, Limited, are given in the *Canadian Co-operator*, March, 1933. The organization of this co-operative mining enterprise was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 947. "The Town of Inverness," the *Co-operator* states, "which has a population of about three thousand, depends for its existence upon its coal mining industry. It was formerly operated by the Inverness Railway and Coal Co. Rather more than seven years ago its undertaking was disposed of by the sheriff to a trust company, and in August last it passed to the Crown, otherwise to the province of Nova Scotia, through its Minister of Public Works and Mines.

"At this point the people who were really most interested in the undertaking, the workers and townsmen who lived and worked in the community, took a hand. They organized and incorporated the Inverness Coal Co-operative Company, Ltd. As a result of their initiative and enterprise they secured from the province and took over under an agreement with the Minister of Public Works and Mines, as from August 31, 1932, the undertaking formerly operated by the Inverness Railway and Coal Company. Under the agreement there is no provision for a purchase price, but the Co-operative Company agrees to pay all rentals for leases and all royalties due to the province on coal mined by it. If the Co-operative Company should fail actively to operate the mines for sixty consecutive days, the undertaking reverts to the government. Should, however, the company actively operate the mines as producing collieries for a period of three years, the undertaking is to become the property of the company, and the province is to give it a quit-claim deed 'of all the interests of His Majesty the King in and to the land and personal property formerly belonging to the Inverness Railway and Coal Company.'

"It is provided in the Memorandum of Association under which the Inverness Coal Co-operative Co., Ltd., is incorporated '(a) that no person may become a shareholder except a ratepayer of the town of Inverness, Nova Scotia, assessed to an amount over \$300, while continuing to be so assessed; or (b) workers who have worked in the mines operated by the company, or employees of the company, who have so worked or been so employed, as the case may be, continuously for thirty work-

ing days after the incorporation of the company while continuing to be such workers or employees as the case may be.' A shareholder becomes disqualified as such, and his share forfeited, by the failure to hold the required assessment within the town, or ceasing to be an employee of the company or a worker at the mines for a period of six months, or upon death. No share can be transferred without the consent of the directors.

"The authorized capital is \$100,000 in one thousand shares of \$100 each. No person is entitled to hold more than one share, so that the financial investment of no one can be sufficiently great to create a profit-seeking interest. As no one can have more than one share it follows that no shareholder can have more than one vote. As no provision is made in the Memorandum of Association as to the distribution of surplus revenues it is apparently contemplated that the same shall be applied to improvements, or to absorption in wage scales.

"Control is vested in a Board of Directors of five reputable citizens. The parish priest, Rev. R. L. MacDonald, is president, and ex-mayor J. Blair Henderson is secretary; the other members of the board being Alexander L. MacIsaac, John L. Fraser and John Y. MacNeil, who are rendering a useful, and probably an essential, community service without any thought of receiving compensation for it.

"In the last four months of 1932, that is to say from the commencement of the co-operative undertaking, while the daily working force has been 7 per cent less than for the same period of the previous year, the average daily output of coal has increased 18 per cent; the standard of wages prevailing throughout Nova Scotia as recommended by the Duncan Commission has been maintained; and \$140,000 has been paid in wages during the period mentioned.

"One interesting feature as indicating the co-operative interest of the workers in the undertaking is the fact that the men contribute \$1 per week from their wages to defray the cost of a new compressor. The Co-operative Company has purchased a considerable quantity of new and necessary equipment since it commenced operations. We understand that a spirit of unity and co-operation prevails among the people, and that they are working together with common aims, common purposes and common sympathies like one large family."



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1932

THE fourteenth annual report of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board deals with the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1932. In compliance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission which recently examined into the working of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1178) a reclassification of the industries under the Act was carried out during the year, resulting in a reduction of the number of classes from seven to five under the following headings: Mining, forest products, manufacture and sale, construction, transportation.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1932 indicates an estimated income of \$389,978.81, while the expenditure is estimated at \$438,528.78, leaving an estimated deficit of \$48,549.97. However, the surplus of \$195,012.69 carried forward from 1931 leaves a net estimated surplus of \$146,462.72. It is explained that the estimated balances to the debit or credit of classes are based on provisional statements filed "and what the Board think, after going over the data in their possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the costs of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1932, but not reported to the Board and also the estimated amount for claims reported, partly paid, but not completed."

The cost of administration in 1932 was increased by \$8,978.54. This was accounted for chiefly by two major items—the inclusion of the Factory Department under the Workmen's Compensation Board at a net cost to the Board of \$2,986.91; and the expenses of the Royal Commission of investigation which were charged to the Board and which amounted to \$5,991.63.

During the year, the Board found it necessary to write off as bad debts the sum of \$1,937.77, mainly on account of debtors having left the province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy.

While no completed figures were available at publication for accidents during 1932, a tabular analysis is made of the accidents in 1931, together with a comparison of accident frequencies and accident compensation cost of previous years.

In 1931, the compensation cost of accidents amounted to \$468,718.89 as compared with

\$548,527.54 in 1930 and \$628,547.58 in 1929. Comparison on a basis of accident frequency shows that there were 5,841 accidents in 1931; 7,204 in 1930; and 9,281 (the peak) in 1929. Of the 5,841 accidents occurring in 1931, 17 were fatal as compared with 30 and 36 fatalities in 1930 and 1929, respectively. In 1931, the accidents are classified as follows: Fatal, 17; permanent partial, 253; temporary total, 3,328; minor and medical aid only, 2,243.

The chief causes of accidents in 1931 were listed as follows: fall of person, 1,037; falling objects, 835; tools, 815; handling objects, 726.

The average age of workmen in accidents in 1931 was 33.27 years, and the average weekly wage of such workmen was \$19.53. In temporary total disability cases, the total and average time losses resulting from accidents were 98,716 days and 29.66 days, respectively. In permanent partial disability cases, total and average time losses were 21,432 days and 88.56 days, respectively.

*Factory Inspection.*—Included in the report of the Board is the annual report of the factory inspector. He states that since entering on his duties on May 1, 1932, he made 640 inspections in various industries under the Act. During the course of inspection it was found that there were in operation 252 uninsured boilers, and as recent legislation requires all boilers to be insured, the inspector took steps to ensure conformity with the regulations. As regards stationary engineers, there were issued 720 renewal licences. 76 new licences with 6 re-examinations. The inspector recommended the grading of stationary engineers according to the size of the boiler used.

The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, at a special convention held at Fredericton early in March, adopted the following resolutions: (1) "That the Provincial Government be urged to enter into an arrangement with the Federal Government for the continuation of unemployment relief for the ensuing year without interruption during the summer months; (2) "That the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities ask the Provincial Government to request the Dominion Government to undertake necessary public works throughout the province of New Brunswick as a means of relieving unemployment; (3) "That the Provincial Government be requested to furnish special assistance to those sections of the province, that, on investigation, are found to be in extreme circumstances on account of the economic situation."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference

**T**HE Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference will open at Geneva on June 8. The agenda of the meeting was outlined in the February issue, page 189. The subjects to be considered are as follows:—

1. Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.
2. Invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance.
3. Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet glass works.
4. Employment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed.
5. Reduction of hours of work.

The subjects of items No. 1 and 2 were discussed for the first time at the session last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 555, etc.) and will therefore come up for final discussion this year. Items No. 3 and 4 will come before the Conference for the first time. In connection with Item No. 5, the Conference will have before it the report of the "Tripartite Preparatory Conference" which was reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, pages 192-201 (correction at end of March issue).

### Action by Various Countries on International Conventions

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the I.L.O., contains in its issue of April 3 the following notes on recent progress in connection with international conventions.

On February 17, the Turkish Legation at Berne notified the Swiss Federal Council of the adherence of Turkey to the Convention of September 26, 1906, prohibiting the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the match industry.

On March 18 the Italian Cabinet approved a Bill for the ratification of the Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session (1930).

On March 16, the Polish Chamber adopted a resolution of its Labour Protection Committee inviting the Government to submit to the Chamber for ratification the Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (Washington, 1919).

By letter of March 15 the British Minister of Labour informed the International Labour Office that the revision of the Docks Regulations with a view to enabling the Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932) to be ratified was under consideration.

By letter of February 27, the Canadian Minister of Labour informed the International Labour Office that the Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines was formally submitted to the Dominion Parliament on February 6, 1933.

### Abolition of Fee-charging Employment Agencies

In preparation for the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference, the International Labour Office has issued a "Blue Report" relating to the first item on the agenda—"Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies." This question passed through the first stage of the double-discussion procedure at the last session of the Conference, when a number of points were defined on which governments should be consulted by questionnaire with a view to the consideration of definite proposals at the next session. The report now published contains the replies of the governments, a review of the problem in the light of these replies, and drafts of a Convention and a recommendation intended to serve as a basis for discussion and decision. Replies were received in time for inclusion in the report from 33 countries. While a few governments are opposed to or dubious about the abolition of commercial fee-charging employment agencies, the great majority of governments are in favour of the adoption of a Convention for the abolition of such agencies. The Office has accordingly drafted a Convention providing for the abolition, after a transitional period of three years, of employment agencies which charge fees and are carried on with a view to profit, exceptions being permitted under certain conditions for agencies which cater for special categories of workers. Provision is made for the licensing and supervision of agencies conducted by philanthropic or other associations which charge fees but are not operated for benefit. During the transitional period, no new fee-charging employment agency would be allowed to be established, and the existing agencies would be subject to public supervision and regulation as to fees charged.



The proposed Draft Convention is supplemented by a recommendation embodying suggested rules and methods for applying the Convention.

### Hours of Work in Coal Mines

Delegates of the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Poland met on February 20 at Geneva to discuss the possibility of simultaneous ratification and application, at the earliest possible moment, of the Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines. They took note of the difficulties which would be encountered by Great Britain in applying the Convention, particularly in connection with the relief of men engaged on certain kinds of continuous work and with week-end work, and concluded that, in view of these difficulties, on which they were not in a position to pronounce an opinion, simultaneous ratification did not appear possible at the moment.

### Eight-hour Day Legislation in Italy

A debate took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on February 16 on a Bill relating to hours of work in industrial undertakings, which, if it becomes law, will make possible the unconditional ratification by Italy of the Convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session in Washington, 1919. The Convention had already been ratified by Italy, subject to similar action by certain other countries. The object of the present Bill, which has been approved by the Senate and introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Mr. Mussolini, is to enable her to withdraw the reservation relating to ratification by other countries.

In the course of the debate Mr. Olivetti assured the Chamber that employers were fully aware of the value and political importance of the Bill. Its essential object was to permit unconditional ratification of the Washington Convention, which, unanimously approved after the war, had seemed destined to be immediately enforced as a mark of international solidarity; yet twelve years had passed and the Convention had obtained but few ratifications, nor did the number include those of the principal industrial countries. Competition from Japan and other Asiatic states was not a factor to be lightly passed over. This competition was now spreading to Mediterranean markets and could not be re-

garded as a transitory phenomenon; it was making itself felt in Egypt, particularly in the textile trade, and Japanese steel was challenging that of Belgium on the Antwerp market itself. This feature of international commerce could not be considered without uneasiness. Italy had applied the eight-hour day since 1923, however, and the present Bill was only a confirmation of this policy.

After a short discussion the various clauses of the Bill were approved.

### Ratifications of Conventions of the International Labour Conference

The International Labour Office, in the issue of March 20 of its weekly publication *Industrial and Labour Information*, states that a fresh landmark has been reached in the progress of ratifications of Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, the total number of ratifications registered now being 502. It may be of interest to recall that the 400 mark was reached in July 1930, and the 300 mark about two years before. Twelve months ago, the number of ratifications registered stood at 458. The new ratifications during this period have therefore numbered 44, as compared with 34 in the corresponding period 1931-1932, 38 in 1930-1931, and 44 in 1929-1930. These figures show that, though the growth of ratifications is slow, it is proceeding with great regularity in spite of adverse economic conditions.

Of the 58 States Members of the International Labour Organization, 38 have ratified at least one Convention. Of these, 27 are European States and account for 424 ratifications, while the remaining 78 ratifications are from 11 non-European countries; 25 States have ratified at least 12 of the 33 Conventions so far adopted, and 6 States have ratified 20 or more (Spain, 30; Luxemburg and Bulgaria, 27 each; Belgium and the Irish Free State, 21; Yugoslavia, 20).

Of the 33 Conventions, 23 have been ratified by 12 or more States, and 11 have been ratified by at least 20 States. The average number of ratifications per Convention is 15. The Conventions which have obtained the largest numbers of ratifications are: the 1925 Convention concerning equality of treatment as regards compensation for accidents (28 ratifications); the 1919 Convention relating to night work of young persons in industry (26); the 1919 Conventions concerning unemployment and night work of women, and the 1921 Convention relating to the minimum age for trimmers and stokers (25 each).

## Survey of the Work and Relations of the "I.L.O."

The March issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* consists of a symposium, which the editors hope "will answer the questions which the times are causing people to ask concerning the International Labour Organization, the least known of those now all but inclusive international institutions which were created by the Treaty of Versailles." The contributors to the symposium are persons who either have taken active part in the work of the Organization, or have studied its activities from sympathetic interest. The contents of the issue are indicated by the following list of the subjects treated. Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva, contributes a general introduction in which he describes the organization as a machine specially adapted for dealing, on a world-wide scale, with the social effects of the world-wide depression. "Because trade and commerce are international," he points out, "any change in the rhythm of industry must be made simultaneously in all the great manufacturing countries if the equilibrium of their competitive power is to be undisturbed. The International Labour Organization provides the machinery by which such international changes can be brought about. . . . . It is only through co-operative planning and action that disasters like the great depression can be avoided in the future. That is the most inescapable lesson of the crisis; and it is for that reason that the international economic machinery established at Geneva, of which the International Labour Organization forms an increasingly important part, must grow, rather than diminish in importance if the recurrence of economic catastrophes is to be prevented."

Five main topics are dealt with by the contributors to the symposium, as follows:—

*The International Labour Organization: its Origin and Nature.*—The contributors to this section include: Mr. E. J. Phelan, chief of the Diplomatic Division of the I.L.O., who describes: "How the International Labour Organization operates"; Professor Ernest Mahaim, former chairman of the Governing Body, on "The principles of international labour legislation"; and Professor James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, on "The I.L.O. as an alternative to violent revolution."

*International Relations in the Organization.*—This section includes papers by Felix Morley, of the Brookings Institution at Wash-

ington, on "International economic organization"; Professor J. P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University; on "Legislation in a changing economic world"; and Jean Morellet, legal adviser of the International Labour Office, on "Legal competence of the I.L.O."

*"Some contributions to Current Economic Problems."*—This section includes: Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, director of research for Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., and former director of the Employment Service of Canada, on "The I.L.O. and unemployment"; Dr. Hugo Haan, of the International Labour Office, on "Scientific management and economic planning"; G. A. Johnston, of the Intelligence and Liaison Division of the Office at Geneva, on "The International Labour Office and industrial relations"; and Professor J. P. Chamberlain, on "Forced labour."

*"The Organization in Action."*—This section includes:—Professor Amy Hewes, of Mount Holyoke College, on "The Conference at work"; Professor Francis G. Wilson, University of Washington, Seattle, on "The enforcement of international labour standards"; Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of Labour and Industry for Pennsylvania, on "An international civil service"; Leifur Magnusson, director of the Washington Branch of the I.L.O., on "The dual nature of research activities"; Dr. Alice S. Cheyney, of the Washington Branch of the I.L.O., on "The character and accessibility of Office research materials"; Professor S. M. Lindsay, of Columbia University, on "The service of the International Labour Office to legislative projects"; and Professor Pipkin, of Louisiana State University, on "Relations with the League of Nations."

*"The I.L.O. and the United States"*.—This section is as follows:—Mr. James Myers, of the Social Service Department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, on "American relations with the International Labour Office"; Mr. T. G. Spates, of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., on "Employers of the United States and the I.L.O."; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, on "Labour's relation to the I.L.O."; Dr. Hugh S. Hanna, of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, on "The international cost of living inquiry"; Professor J. H. Willits, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Collaboration with the I.L.O."; and Dr. Alice S. Cheyney, on "Convention provisions and labour legislation in the United States."



## THE RELIEF ACT, 1933

**A**N ACT respecting Relief Measures, to be cited as The Relief Act, 1933, was passed by the Parliament of Canada in March, being assented to on March 30. The last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, on page 290, reproduced the speech delivered in the House of Commons on February 24, by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, in moving a proposed resolution declaring "that it is expedient to introduce a measure to continue in force the provisions of The Relief Act, 1932, until the 31st of March, 1934." The Act of last year was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1932, page 505. The new Act makes various amendments in the earlier legislation, the changes being indicated below by italics in the text of the Act. These changes are as follows:—

In the preamble, the italicized words "and elsewhere" are inserted in place of the words "and in the drought-stricken areas of the Province of Saskatchewan."

Section 2 is re-drafted, and the italicized words in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the section are inserted. The section formerly read as follows:—

"The Governor in Council may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law,—(a) enter into agreements with any of the Provinces respecting relief measures therein; (b) grant financial assistance to any Province by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; (c) take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof; (d) loan or advance money to, or guarantee the payment of money by any public body, corporation or undertaking."

In Section 3 the only change is the insertion of the italicized words "and elsewhere" in paragraph (a) in place of the words: "and for the continuance during such period as may be necessary and advisable, of the relief measures heretofore undertaken and now being carried on at the cost of Canada in the drought-stricken areas of Saskatchewan by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission."

Section 4 is amended by the addition of the words shown in italics.

No change is made in Sections 5, 6, 7 or 8.

In Section 9 the year 1934 is substituted for the year 1933, by which change the operation of the Act is continued for one year.

The text of the new Act is as follows:—

### AN ACT RESPECTING RELIEF MEASURES

Whereas by reason of the prolonged world wide economic depression, recovery to a more normal economic condition has been retarded in the Dominion of Canada; and whereas the Provinces may require assistance in carrying out necessary relief measures and to meet financial conditions as the same may arise; and whereas in such event it is in the national interest that Parliament should support and sup-

plement the relief measures of the Provinces and grant them financial assistance in such manner and to such extent as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and whereas it is necessary to make special provisions to deal with the situation in the National Parks of Canada *and elsewhere*; and whereas for these and similar purposes the powers necessary to insure the speedy and unhampered prosecution of such relief measures and the maintenance of the credit of the Dominion and the Provinces thereof should be vested in the Governor in Council: Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Relief Act, 1933*.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may,—

(a) Upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon,—enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein; grant financial assistance to any province by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; loan or advance money to or guarantee the payment of money by any public body, corporation or undertaking; *and in respect of such loans, advances and guarantees, may accept such security, enter into such agreements and generally do all such things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary and expedient in the public interest.*

(b) *When Parliament is not in session, to take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada; and at all times to take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect and maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof.*

3. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law, the Governor in Council may

(a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings in the National Parks of Canada *and elsewhere*;

(b) Assist in defraying the cost of the sale and distribution of the products of field, farm, forest, sea, river and mine;

(c) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Act, *but the amount paid for direct relief for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1934, shall not exceed the sum of twenty million dollars.*

5. The Governor in Council shall have full power to make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and intention of this Act.

6. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made hereunder shall have the force of law and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if

any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked; neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

7. All orders in council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, said orders in council or regulations or an abstract thereof disclosing their essential provisions shall be published in the next following issue of the *Canada Gazette*.

8. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, or if Parliament is not then in session, shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended, guarantees given and obligations contracted under this Act.

9. This Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, 1934, and any obligation or liability incurred or created under the authority of this Act prior to the thirty-first day of March, 1934, may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund notwithstanding the expiration of this Act on the said date.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 7,959, the employees on their payrolls numbering 708,644 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,762, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 150,168 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 60 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1933, as reported by Employers

There was a slight falling off in employment at the beginning of March, but this involved a very much smaller number of workers than were laid off on March 1, 1932, and the reduction was also less than that reported in the late winter of 1931. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,959 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 707,356 persons on March 1, 1933, as compared with 708,644 persons employed by the firms in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) stood at 76.9 on March 1, 1933. At the beginning of March in the preceding twelve years, the index was as follows: 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9, and 1921, 89.1.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, notably of textile, rubber and iron and steel products, and mining and construction also showed an increase in employment, but seasonal curtailment was shown in logging and transportation; trade, services and communications also reported somewhat reduced activity.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, but was favourable in the Maritimes and Ontario.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a slight improvement in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where 560 employers increased their staffs from 53,239 persons on February 1



to 53,423 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in mining, railway construction and manufacturing, chiefly of lumber and pulp and paper products, while logging, transportation and trade were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction. Employment on March 1, 1932, showed a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

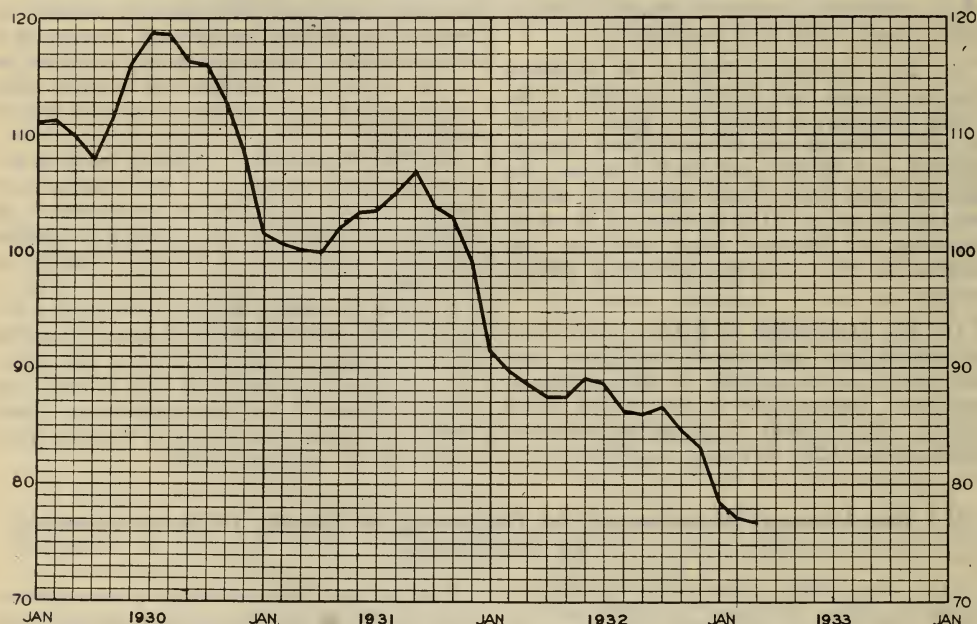
*Quebec.*—Contrary to March 1, 1932, employment showed a decrease in Quebec on the date under review. Logging was seasonally less active and trade and transportation also

communications group, were more active than on February 1; highway construction also showed a decided increase, though reductions were indicated in food, lumber and some other factories, and in trade, mining, services, logging, building, and railway construction.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the late winter, there was a slight contraction in the Prairie Provinces on March 1; this involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabu-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, especially in textile, tobacco and liquor, iron and steel and rubber groups, and increased employment was also indicated in mining. Statements were tabulated from 1,934 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 200,086 employees, as against 204,482 at the beginning of February.

*Ontario.*—Increased activity was registered in Ontario, where the 3,512 co-operating establishments added 3,477 persons to their forces, bringing them to 299,457 on March 1. Iron and steel and textile reported considerable recovery, and leather, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, and non-ferrous metal factories, together with the transportation and

lated from 1,174 firms with 99,084 employees, compared with 99,540 in their last report. Manufacturing, textile, lumber and leather products registered a moderate increase, and logging and construction were also rather brisker, while coal mining, transportation and trade showed declines, those in the first named group being most extensive.

*British Columbia.*—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and non-ferrous metal products, recorded a small gain, and logging and highway construction also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, transportation, trade and mining showed decreases. The working forces of the 779 co-operating employers aggregated 55,306 per-

sons, as compared with 55,403 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on March 1, 1932, when a slight increase had been recorded.

### Employment by Cities

Employment declined slightly in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Vancouver; on the other hand, the trend was slightly upward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—Reductions in staffs were reported in Montreal, where the gain in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles, was offset by the large decreases in construction and trade. Statements

were tabulated from 1,111 firms employing 110,689 workers, as compared with 112,238 in the preceding month. The tendency on March 1, 1932, was upward, but the index then was higher.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing afforded more employment, and construction and transportation were also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 150 co-operating employers totalled 11,409 persons, compared with 11,055 on February 1, 1933. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	89.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.3
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	60.7
Feb. 1.....	*77.0	76.5	75.7	*78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at March 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.6	28.3	42.3	14.0	7.8

\* Revised.



*Toronto.*—The textile, lumber, tobacco and liquor and iron and steel groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in food, construction, trade and services, so that there was practically no general change in the city in the total number employed. Returns were received from 1,187 firms, employing 101,095 workers at the beginning of March. The index was higher on March 1, 1932, than on the date under review.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed very little change. In construction, manufactures and transportation there were small declines, while trade was slightly improved. The

150 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 10,805 on the date under review, compared with 10,828 on February 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of March, 1932, when a decrease had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—A slight gain was recorded in Hamilton on the whole, and in the manufacturing division there was a moderate improvement. An aggregate payroll of 22,183 persons was reported by the 234 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 22,063 in their last report. A small gain had been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922.....	81.6	.....	90.5	.....	.....	.....	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923.....	87.0	.....	94.7	98.2	93.9	.....	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924.....	88.9	.....	93.4	95.1	87.6	.....	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	.....	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at March 1, 1933..	15.7	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.1	1.3	4.6	3.5

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—An increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, and especially in automobile factories. There was very little change in the other groups. Data were received from 136 employers with 9,026 workers, or 359 more than on February 1. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of March, 1932, when reductions had been recorded.

*Winnipeg.*—There was a small increase in Winnipeg, where 397 firms reported 32,652 employees, as against 32,586 in the preceding month. The improvement was largely in manufacturing, while transportation and communications were slacker. Employment was

in less volume than on March 1 of last year, when a reduction had been registered.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a small gain in Vancouver, but trade, construction and services showed curtailment, so that there was a reduction of 284 persons in the payrolls of the 346 co-operating firms, who had 24,927 employees. A greater decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in this group was upward, according to statistics furnished by

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all-employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	111.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.8	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	81.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	*77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	*56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Relative Weight of employment by industries, as at March 1, 1933.....	100.0	53.2	2.2	6.0	3.2	12.4	9.2	2.8	11.0

\* Revised.



4,910 manufacturers employing 375,911 operatives, as compared with 372,213 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile factories, but iron and steel also showed important seasonal gains, and increased activity was recorded in

leather, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and tobacco factories. On the other hand, food, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral products works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures was not quite so great as on March 1, 1932, and

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Mar. 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1933	Mar. 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar. 1, 1929	Mar. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	53.2	75.8	75.0	87.0	97.6	110.9	115.7	104.7
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	88.3	88.1	91.6	95.0	100.6	104.7	94.6
Fur and products.....	2.2	65.0	65.8	79.8	89.1	80.2	84.8	88.2
Leather and products.....	2.4	84.0	82.2	89.5	89.9	93.0	93.3	108.9
Boots and shoes.....	1.7	91.1	88.9	97.2	97.2	94.9	95.6	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.3	44.5	44.4	58.2	70.5	90.4	95.0	88.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.5	31.4	31.2	42.2	51.8	76.5	81.1	77.4
Furniture.....	.8	64.1	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7	123.8	113.7
Other lumber products.....	1.0	69.6	69.3	86.1	99.3	112.5	115.5	106.4
Musical instruments.....	.1	20.5	22.3	48.7	49.1	68.7	103.3	95.3
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	87.3	83.3	87.2	95.4	108.8	108.0	93.8
Pulp and paper products.....	7.1	83.9	87.7	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	68.3	67.7	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2
Paper products.....	1.0	96.9	94.5	95.6	99.1	106.9	109.7	106.0
Printing and publishing.....	3.2	100.3	100.4	105.2	111.1	116.1	114.3	107.0
Rubber products.....	1.4	76.6	72.3	91.1	102.8	127.5	138.5	119.5
Textile products.....	10.9	91.1	89.2	100.2	102.5	106.3	110.1	106.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	97.8	99.3	108.6	103.2	99.8	110.6	110.4
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	66.6	69.4	82.1	83.3	89.7	101.8	104.9
Woolen, yarn and cloth.....	.9	107.3	108.7	114.9	101.2	99.7	108.4	103.4
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	376.5	375.0	367.7	322.8	250.3	227.9	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	103.1	102.4	109.6	106.6	110.9	111.5	102.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.5	84.2	77.9	92.6	106.1	111.5	108.5	103.7
Other textile products.....	1.1	73.7	72.0	83.2	89.0	104.1	110.3	111.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	2.1	117.4	114.5	120.9	114.6	121.5	121.9	121.7
Tobacco.....	1.4	124.2	116.6	121.1	105.4	111.3	111.4	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	106.8	110.6	120.0	127.7	137.9	138.6	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1.1	108.6	112.5	113.5	122.4	171.9	152.9	148.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	104.7	103.6	109.6	118.9	118.8	112.9	108.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	48.2	48.6	76.0	95.4	104.8	107.7	96.0
Electric current.....	1.9	106.7	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8	116.5	109.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	88.1	90.2	123.1	136.2	157.8	130.4	109.6
Iron and steel products.....	11.0	59.3	58.2	74.9	96.0	117.2	132.1	106.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	.7	39.6	46.4	67.0	106.8	130.5	141.4	114.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	63.3	62.3	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1	117.3
Agricultural implements.....	.4	33.1	30.3	32.4	45.8	84.3	125.3	104.0
Land vehicles.....	5.9	68.8	66.9	80.7	97.0	113.3	134.8	103.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.4	69.3	64.4	74.8	94.4	137.7	194.9	120.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	57.5	52.5	65.8	98.5	140.8	112.8	104.8
Heating appliances.....	.4	58.6	51.7	73.2	87.0	108.8	132.1	103.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	45.0	44.5	83.2	146.7	173.3	173.2	127.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	56.1	52.9	74.2	97.3	112.7	134.6	100.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	57.9	57.0	76.8	91.0	112.5	111.9	105.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	77.4	76.8	95.9	116.7	134.4	135.3	116.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	114.1	116.0	116.2	122.6	142.4	126.3	106.4
Miscellaneous.....	.5	91.9	92.4	100.4	105.7	110.7	112.1	96.6
<i>Logging</i> .....	2.2	57.1	67.3	60.6	82.7	178.3	167.8	159.6
<i>Mining</i> .....	6.0	94.6	94.0	101.1	109.5	119.8	115.9	111.4
Coal.....	3.3	86.6	85.8	94.4	99.5	106.7	111.6	109.7
Metallic ores.....	2.2	134.2	132.8	134.0	138.4	151.7	125.6	122.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.5	55.4	57.3	69.7	98.1	116.2	115.8	100.4
<i>Communications</i> .....	.2	85.6	85.7	95.2	103.9	118.7	112.0	101.2
Telegraphs.....	.6	81.9	82.3	95.8	102.0	110.5	109.4	98.4
Telephones.....	2.6	86.5	86.6	95.1	104.3	120.8	112.7	101.9
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.4	74.1	75.0	81.9	93.2	97.7	99.8	97.3
Street railways and cartage.....	3.4	112.1	112.4	110.0	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4
Steam railways.....	7.6	67.6	68.5	77.8	90.9	97.2	101.3	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	57.3	58.6	68.0	73.0	76.8	74.4	77.9
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	9.2	56.5	*56.2	83.3	101.1	83.7	80.0	73.3
Building.....	1.4	25.3	28.7	55.0	90.3	109.2	94.3	79.3
Highway.....	4.9	97.0	*92.8	138.6	138.1	52.0	40.7	49.9
Railway.....	2.9	51.8	51.0	62.5	81.0	72.7	81.4	75.1
<i>Services</i> .....	2.8	102.9	104.2	114.7	121.8	125.0	118.4	105.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	95.4	97.7	110.2	120.5	125.1	113.7	99.1
Professional.....	.3	127.1	125.1	130.2	125.9	119.0	122.5	114.6
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.1	108.3	108.9	117.4	122.6	126.8	124.5	111.5
<i>Trade</i> .....	11.0	107.3	109.4	113.6	122.0	123.0	117.8	109.7
Retail.....	8.0	112.2	114.9	119.6	128.1	127.8	121.9	112.3
Wholesale.....	3.0	96.0	96.5	100.0	108.5	112.3	109.0	104.6
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	76.9	76.8	88.7	100.2	110.2	111.4	102.6

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

\* Revised.

was also exceeded by the advance reported on the same date in 1931.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Employment in this industry remained practically the same as in the preceding month, while a decrease had been recorded on the same date last year. The index number stood at 88·3, as compared with 91·6 on March 1, 1932. The working forces of the 219 reporting establishments aggregated 16,050 persons, as compared with 16,053 on February 1.

*Leather and Products.*—There was considerable improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 253 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 17,031 persons, compared with 16,707 on February 1. Gains were reported in Quebec and Ontario. An increase had also been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number was then some five points higher than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Improvement was indicated in sawmills, container, vehicle, and wood-turning and carving, while furniture factories and other wood-using industries reported curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 751 employers, whose staffs totalled 22,944 workers, compared with 22,814 in the preceding month. The tendency was favourable in the Maritime and Paririe Provinces and British Columbia, but small decreases were registered in Ontario and Quebec. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1932, when a small increase had also been reported.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—A decrease was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in fruit and vegetable preserving and bread and bakery divisions. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 391 in number, had 24,866 workers in their employ, or 659 less than at the beginning of February. Ontario showed most of the loss, but the trend was generally downward. Improvement had been recorded at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 93·2, compared with 87·3 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this division showed an improvement on the date under review, chiefly in pulp and paper and paper products, while the printing and publishing divisions showed a falling off. A combined working force of 50,469 persons was reported by 557 co-operating manufacturers, who had 50,198 employees on February 1. The situation was not so favourable as in the early spring of 1932, when greater curtailment had been noted. The largest increase on the date under review took place in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

*Rubber Products.*—A decided improvement in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 43 of which employed 9,750 workers, as compared with 9,203 in their last report. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1932, when a much smaller increase had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Increases were registered in this group chiefly in garment, personal furnishings and headwear factories, although the level of employment was not so high as that reported on March 1, 1932. The payrolls of the 849 co-operating establishments aggregated 77,065 persons, as compared with 75,480 on February 1. All provinces registered an improvement except the Maritime Provinces, where a small decline was indicated.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Gains in employment were noted on March 1 in tobacco factories, while other divisions showed only slight changes. The index number in the tobacco and beverage group, standing at 117·4, was some three points lower than on the same date of a year ago. Data were received from 149 firms employing 15,142 workers, or 425 more than in their last report.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was very little change in building material plants, in which the situation was not so good as on the same date in 1932. Statements were compiled from 178 manufacturers with 5,224 employees, as against 5,232 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a slight gain, according to the 93 co-operating firms who employed 13,163 workers, compared with 13,159 on February 1. There were declines in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, with improvement in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The index number, at 106·7, was 9·3 points lower than on March 1, 1932, when a small gain had also been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment was downward in electrical appliance factories, 88 of which reduced their payrolls by 184 persons to 9,244 on the date under review; Quebec registered most of the loss. Greater curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of March, 1932, but the index number was then several points higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Continued advances were reported in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was, however, in smaller volume than in the early spring of 1932. Automobile and heating appliance factories registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in agri-



cultural implement, steel shipbuilding and repairing, foundry and machine shops. Returns were tabulated from 774 establishments having 77,678 persons in their employ, or 1,297 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but general improvement was noted except in the Prairie Provinces.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelting and refining plants showed heightened activity, while other non-ferrous metal plants reported little general change; 130 firms had 11,982 workers on their payrolls, as against 11,863 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made in Ontario and British Columbia, while there were slight losses in Quebec, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The level of employment was lower than on March 1, 1932, when gains were also indicated.

*Mineral Products, n.e.s.*—Statistics tabulated from 113 employers showed a small decline in their forces of 11,428 workers. Practically no change had been recorded on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was some two points higher.

### Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 231 firms had 15,700 men in their employ, or 2,735 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a rather larger number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was 3.5 points higher.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in the mining of coal showed gains. A decided improvement was reported in the Maritime Provinces, although a seasonal falling off was indicated in the Western coal fields. Eighty-nine operators increased their labour forces from 23,031 persons on February 1 to 23,267 at the beginning of March, 1933. Losses were indicated on March 1, 1932, but the index number was then a few points higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was an upward trend in employment in this group on the date under review. Data were received from 69 mines employing 15,853 workers, as against 15,715 at the beginning of February. The index was fractionally higher than on March 1, 1932, when a small loss had been recorded.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—A decline was registered in these industries, according to statistics from 71 employers having 3,623 persons on their payrolls, compared

with 3,789 in the preceding month. An increase had been noted on March 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

### Communications

Small reductions in personnel were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 82 companies and branches with 22,515 employees, compared with 22,547 in the preceding month. Greater curtailment had been registered on March 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Statistics were tabulated from 177 employers in this division, whose staffs included 23,789 persons, as compared with 23,863 at the beginning of February. Larger reductions had been noted on the same date in 1932, when the volume of employment was slightly lower.

*Steam Railways.*—Continued but much smaller reductions were registered in steam railway operation, from which 712 workers were released by the 99 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents, on whose payrolls were 53,796 persons. A greater loss had been indicated on March 1 of last year, but the index number was then higher. Declines were noted on the date under review in all provinces except Ontario, where very little change was noted.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a small decline in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was slacker than on March 1, 1932; on the date under review, 88 employers reported a staff of 9,957 persons. Improvement around the Quebec and Ontario ports was offset by losses in the Maritime Provinces; very little change was shown in British Columbia.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—As on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in building activities at the beginning of March, in which all provinces shared. The 615 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 10,084 employees, as against 11,558 on February 1. The level of employment was considerably lower than in the early spring of 1932.

*Highway.*—Highway construction registered considerable improvement on March 1, 1933, when 308 employers reported 34,410 workers, as compared with 32,931 on February 1. Gains were indicated in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while there were contractions in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Employment in this group was

better than on March 1 in any other year on record, except 1931 and 1932; the curtailment of unemployment relief works accounted for the relatively low level of employment as compared with these years.

**Railways.**—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed an increase, according to data received from 34 companies and divisional superintendents employing 20,705 persons, or 331 more than at the beginning of February. There were advances in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. A gain had also been noted at the beginning of March in 1932, when the index was higher.

### Services

Fewer employees were indicated in the service group, in which 309 establishments reported a staff of 20,110, as compared with 20,399 on February 1. Activity was less than

in the same month of 1932, when small additions to the staffs had been reported.

### Trade

Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees; there was a seasonal decrease of 1,482 in the personnel of the 878 firms furnishing data, who had 77,636 employees. The index stood at 107.3 on March 1, 1933, compared with 113.6 at the beginning of March, 1932, when a greater loss had been recorded.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1933

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The trend of activity among local trade unions at the close of February was slightly upward from the previous month, the 1,762 labour organizations making returns with a membership total of 150,168 persons showing an unemployment percentage of 24.3 in contrast with 25.5 per cent in January. The situation was, however, somewhat less favourable than in February, 1932, when 20.6 per cent of the members reported were without work. A substantial reduction from January in the unemployment percentage was reported in Nova Scotia, attributable mainly to the failure of a union to make returns for February which had indicated extensive employment losses in the previous month. In Alberta, improvement on a moderate scale from January was reported, the coal mines and manufacturing industries affording a better employment volume, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan slight gains in activity were recorded. On the other hand, a less favourable employment

tendency was reflected by New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions from January, though the changes were quite slight, being less than 1 per cent in the last three provinces named. Quieter conditions prevailed in every province during February than in the corresponding month last year, Ontario and Quebec, with contractions in employment of about 6 per cent and over 4 per cent respectively, showing the most important losses, followed by declines of around 2 per cent in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the remaining provinces the recessions were but fractional.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Toronto unions reported the most substantial percentage of idleness of the cities compared during February, the situation in this city, however, remaining approximately the same as in January. In Montreal and Vancouver the level of activity was but slightly reduced from January, though the percentages of idleness recorded were pronounced, following next in line to that reported from Toronto. A noteworthy gain in activity from January was registered by Edmonton unions, and in Winnipeg also the situation showed moderate improvement. On the other hand Saint John, Halifax and Regina indicated some lowering of the employment volume available from January. In making a comparison with the returns for February of last year Saint John unions reported employment expansion on a moderate scale, during the month reviewed,

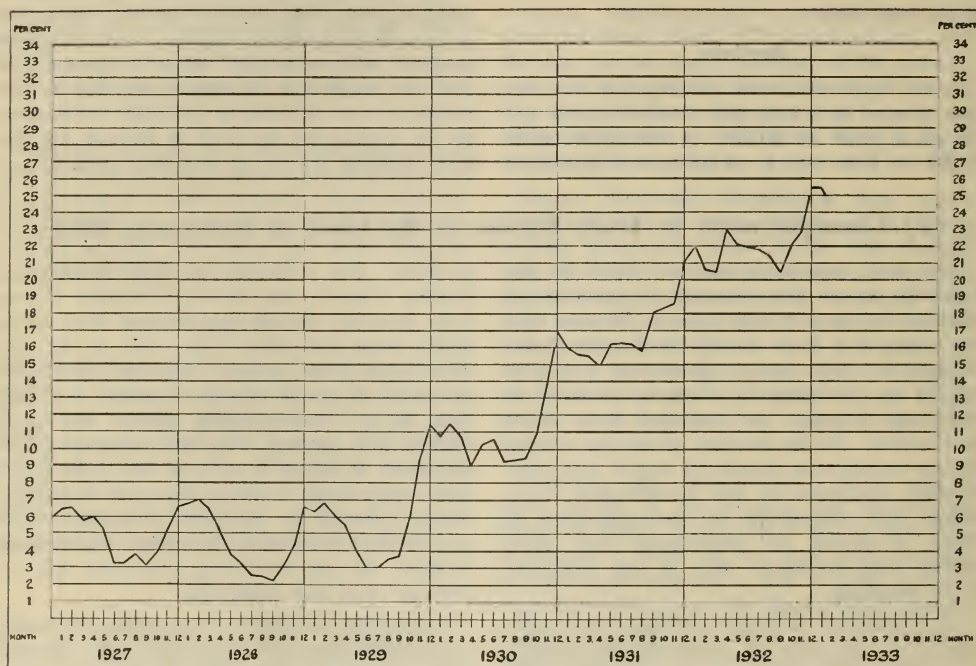


improvement of minor importance being recorded by Halifax and Regina unions. Conditions in Montreal and Toronto were considerably quieter than in February a year ago, the situation declining in each of these cities by slightly over 5 per cent. Contractions, of lesser extent, were reported by Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver unions.

Appearing with this article is a chart which traces the course of unemployment by months from January, 1927, to date. The curve during February dipped slightly from the January

stantially the same as in January, with a slight tendency toward lessened employment. Activity for general labourers was largely curtailed from January, woodworkers showing a moderate reduction in the volume of work afforded with minor contractions apparent among brewery and leather workers. Contrasted with the returns in the manufacturing industries for February last year, when 17.4 per cent of idleness was recorded, the iron and steel trades suffered losses involving the greatest number of members during the month re-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



level, showing a somewhat better employment volume available though inactivity as indicated by the curve was more pronounced than in February last year, the level attained being above that shown at the end of February, 1932.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 460 reports were received in February, embracing a membership of 40,899 persons, 10,459 or 25.6 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 29.6 per cent in January. Improvement on a noteworthy scale was recorded by iron and steel, garment, glass, and hat and cap workers from January, papermakers, bakers and confectioners, textile workers and cigarmakers showing gains in employment of lesser magnitude. In the printing trades the situation remained sub-

viewed, though a large falling off in employment was also manifest in the garment and textile trades. Cigarmakers and meat cutters and butchers reported extensive percentage curtailment, which however affected few workers. Less favourable conditions than in February last year also prevailed for printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, leather, glass, jewellery and brewery workers. On the other hand, the level of activity for papermakers, wood, and hat and cap workers and general labourers was considerably better than in February, 1932.

The coal mining industry showed some advancement from the preceding month in the volume of work afforded during February, the 42 unions making returns with a total of 12,452 members indicating an unemployment per-

centage of 6.8, in contrast with 8.6 per cent of inactivity in January. Practically no change was manifest in the situation from February, 1932, when 6.9 per cent of the members reported were idle. This favourable employment tendency from January was apparent in the Western coal fields, the Nova Scotia situation remaining unchanged from the previous month. A somewhat better employment tendency than in February last year was noted in both the Nova Scotia and Alberta mines, British Columbia unions, however, showing a large drop in activity during the month reviewed. A considerable amount of short time continued to be in evidence among the coal miners.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Feb., 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb., 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb., 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	34.2	16.1
Feb., 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb., 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb., 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb., 1925.....	3.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	18.2	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.5	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	12.3	10.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.3	12.4	10.2	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	23.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	22.0	6.7	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.0	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	127.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3

Building and construction was quieter during February than in the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 71.7 in contrast with 69.4 per cent in January. The February percentage was based on the returns received from 230 associations of building tradesmen with a combined membership of 18,943 persons. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and bridge and structural iron workers all indicated a lower level of activity from January which the improvement manifest among painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, electrical workers, and granite and stonecutters was not sufficient to offset. In making a comparison with the returns in the building and construction trades for February, 1932, when 65.3 per cent of unemployment was recorded, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers all reported moderate curtailment of employment during the month reviewed. On the other hand, a much better situation was maintained by electrical workers from February last year, and painters, decorators and paperhangers also were afforded a greater volume of activity.

Little change in conditions was manifest in the transportation industries during February from the previous month, the tendency, however, being toward a higher employment volume. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 785 unions of transportation workers, including a membership of 56,340 persons, 8,656 of whom or 15.4 per cent were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 15.6 in January. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, all indicated a slightly better situation than in January, which was largely counteracted by declines in employment among navigation workers. Some falling off in activity was noted in the transportation industries from February, 1932, when 13.5 per cent of unemployment was recorded, increased idleness among steam railway employees being an important factor in this retrogressive employment movement, with nominal contractions only apparent among street and electric railway employees. Conditions for navigation workers were substantially better than in February last year, while among teamsters and chauffeurs a fully engaged situation was shown, compared



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	17.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	8.6	8	1.0	7	2.8	4.8	13.0	3	3	4.9	4.7	6.9	9.4	4.6	16.4	3.6	13.6	2.7	3.5	0	0	1.8	2.4	5	4.8	5.2			
February	3.6	4.5	2.5	2.0	9	1	1.3	4.6	7.7	3.1	0	2	7	6.3	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.9	2.4	1	1	3.2	4	3.6	1.6	4.5	4.0		
February	69.1	6.6	8.4	11.3	10.2	4.0	3.0	4.6	1.3	7.7	3.1	0	2	7	6.3	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.9	2.4	1	1	3.2	4	3.6	1.6	4.5	4.0	
February	63.5	9.2	7.9	7.5	11.4	5.7	6.4	5.4	5.4	36.6	2.3	5.1	1.3	2	10.3	8.3	11.4	1.2	0	12.4	29.2	6.9	12.6	7.0	4	6	1.9	2.9	1.2	7.0	6.4	10.6	
February	1.4	4.5	3.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	1.9	4.1	4.3	22.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	2	10.3	8.3	11.4	1.2	0	12.4	29.2	6.9	12.6	7.0	4	6	1.9	2.9	1.2	7.0	6.4	10.6	
February	38.0	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.4	6.4	4.6	10.1	9.4	7.1	10.2	4	4.13	5.1	10.6	1	0	1.9	28.7	3.5	8.6	4.0	2.7	2.4	0	3.3	3.0	1.7	6.4	7.8		
February	6.5	4.0	6.2	10.6	9.1	8.2	6.9	1.6	6.9	11.1	14.8	10.7	14	2.13	5.0	12.5	20.1	0	10.3	26.6	5.9	8.6	4.0	2.7	2.4	0	3.3	3.0	1.7	6.4	7.8		
February	4.4	25.4	21.8	5.2	10.2	4.1	1	5.9	8.3	7.2	20.8	6.5	3	6.5	3	6.5	3	0	10.3	26.6	5.9	8.6	4.0	2.7	2.4	0	3.3	3.0	1.7	6.4	7.8		
February	27.5	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	1.3	6.3	9.5	3.7	6.5	4.9	22.5	6.9	4.0	6.8	0	20.0	24.3	4.0	12.7	1	3.7	1.3	1.7	0	1.3	3.0	1.5	6.5	6.5		
February	2.4	13.0	8.4	8.5	8.0	2.6	1.2	2.6	23.9	3.0	0	2	4.9	9.3	5.9	0	22.2	24.3	4.0	12.7	1	3.7	1.3	1.7	0	1.3	3.0	1.5	6.5	6.5			
February	11.0	30.6	8.3	12.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	7.0	20.2	13.9	17.0	13.3	16.7	18.6	6.7	11.5	80.8	0	37.2	46.4	8.1	12.7	9.5	1.6	3.2	0	3.4	5.6	1.6	9.1	11.5		
February	19.2	22.4	6.2	10.6	10.2	18.7	7.1	7.1	30.0	11.6	19.1	11.2	7.6	12.7	7.9	7.9	20.3	0	37.2	46.4	8.1	12.7	9.5	1.6	3.2	0	3.4	5.6	1.6	9.1	11.5		
March	4.0	34.4	12.4	9.2	10.2	18.7	6.8	6.8	28.9	4.4	18.1	1.8	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	42.6	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
April	2.4	37.3	13.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	17.9	6.8	31.7	4.7	3.1	0.13	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	41.9	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
May	1.1	31.8	12.8	17.9	5.7	12.5	2.7	7.4	31.7	4.7	3.1	0.13	2.1	8.3	8.3	5.6	41.9	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
June	1.5	37.3	13.1	18.4	7.1	14.2	26.3	8.7	33.7	4.1	5.1	11.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
July	1.5	37.3	13.1	18.4	7.1	14.2	26.3	8.7	33.7	4.1	5.1	11.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
August	7.7	37.8	15.1	16.6	7.2	15.3	25.6	10.9	36.0	13.8	16.8	17	3.8	6.1	11.1	8.2	5	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
September	6.0	37.8	15.1	16.6	7.2	15.3	25.6	10.9	36.0	13.8	16.8	17	3.8	6.1	11.1	8.2	5	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
October	15.6	34.1	6.2	22.0	6.0	15.7	27.7	10.9	47.1	11.7	20.9	17	3.8	6.1	11.1	8.2	5	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
November	30.0	30.1	9.5	19.5	10.6	12.2	15.3	10.8	45.3	17.1	26.8	17	3.8	6.1	11.1	8.2	5	0	32.9	45.7	10.9	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	
December	20.2	29.6	10.0	23.8	13.3	14.2	16.5	10.7	52.5	25.3	6.1	15.9	7.5	8.9	25.5	46.5	94.1	0	37.3	49.7	12.0	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	2.8	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3	
January	21.7	24.2	12.3	21.4	11.1	17.3	16.1	10.7	50.9	24.2	6.1	15.9	7.5	8.9	25.5	46.5	94.1	0	48.1	51.9	11.1	29.1	12.5	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3	
February	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
March	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
April	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
May	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
June	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
July	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
August	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
September	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
October	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
November	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
December	0.2	2.2	6.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	13.0	55.4	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	11.6	13.8	5	0	60.7	58.8	12.3	24.3	12.3	1.4	9.7	9.8	0	4.5	9.2	2.3	19.5	18.3		
January	13.2	21.4	6.8	23.1	15.3	17.5	18.6	17.1	0.4	3.8	3.1	6.9	12.1	3.2	0.0	80.5	29.4	0.6	0.1	71.7	15.4	28.7	18.2	1.0	1.5	15.8	0	2.0	12.7	7.5	22.2	5.2	

with a moderate unemployment percentage in February a year ago.

Among retail clerks a higher level of activity was noted during February from the previous month, the 6 associations making returns with an aggregate of 1,096 members showing 2.0 per cent of idleness at the close of the month in comparison with a percentage of 5.5 in January. A slight employment reduction was indicated from February, 1932, when only 0.7 per cent of the members reported were without work.

The 75 associations of civic employees from which reports were tabulated in February, covering a membership of 7,449 persons, showed that 557 or a percentage of 7.5 were without work in contrast with percentages of 9.0 in January and 6.3 in February, 1932.

Slacker conditions than in the preceding month prevailed among unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during February, as shown by the returns tabulated from 112 locals with a membership aggregate of 3,955 persons. Of these, 890 or 22.5 per cent were without employment at the end of the month in contrast with 18.6 per cent in January. Hotel and restaurant employees reported a large falling off in activity from January, and the contractions indicated by stationary engineers and firemen were substantial, declines on a much smaller scale being registered by theatre and stage employees. Barbers and unclassified workers, on the other hand, reported a nominally improved situation. A slight drop in activity was reflected in the miscellaneous group of trades from February, 1932, when

20.6 per cent of idleness was recorded, hotel and restaurant employees, as in the previous comparison, showing heavy employment losses, while recessions of more moderate proportions were indicated by theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen. A somewhat better employment volume was available to barbers than in February a year ago, gains of less than 1 per cent being apparent among unclassified workers.

From unions of fishermen 3 reports were received in February, including a membership of 755 persons, 13.2 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with 13.7 per cent in January. In February last year, however, all fishermen were reported at work.

Unemployment among lumber workers and loggers was more pronounced in February than in either the previous month or February a year ago as was manifest by returns tabulated from 4 locals with a membership total of 660 persons. Of these 207 were reported idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 31.4 compared with percentages of 22.9 in January and 21.2 in February a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Offices Reports for February, 1933

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1933, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed declines of over 13 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, from that of the preceding month and from February a year ago. All industrial divisions, except trade and mining, showed decreased placements in comparison with January, the highest losses being in construction and maintenance and farming, and the gains mentioned, nominal only. When compared with February last year, farming and trade alone showed increases, that in the former group being due to additional placements under the Farm Relief Act, but these gains were insufficient to influence to any degree the declines recorded in all other sections, the loss in construction and maintenance being particularly heavy.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1931, as repre-

sented by the ratio of vacancies notified, and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a slightly upward trend during the first half of February, but followed a downward course during the latter half of the month under review and at the close of the period each level was about ten points below that recorded at the end of February a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53.6 during the first half and 49.5 during the second half of February, 1933, in comparison with the ratios of 61.3 and 58.9 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 51.6 and 47.3, as compared with 60.0 and 57.4 during the corresponding month of 1932.



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1933, was 989, as compared with 1,145 during the preceding month, and with 1,338 in February a year ago.

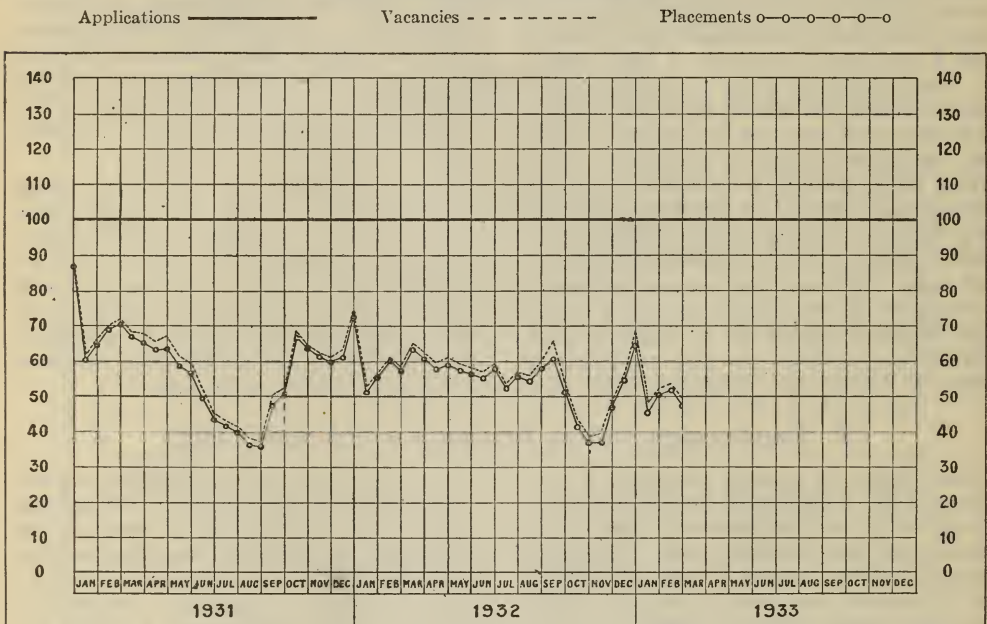
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,914 compared with 2,275 in January, 1933, and with 2,223 during February last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1933, was 948, of which 366 were in regular employment and 582 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,093 during the pre-

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (2 months).....	21,227	28,810	50,037

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



ceding month. Placements for February a year ago averaged 1,306 daily, consisting of 394 placements in regular and 912 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 24,003 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,733 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 8,771, of which 5,989 were of men and 2,782 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,962. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 18,241 for men and 5,473 for women, a total of 23,714, while applications for work numbered 45,919, of which 35,391 were from men and 10,528 from women.

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of nearly 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during February, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 565 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 4 per cent less than in January but 605 per cent above February, 1932. The abnormal gain in placements over February of last year was entirely due to work provided for relief of unemployment on highway construction, and this was the only group to show any increase. Of the losses in other divisions, none of which were important, that

in services was largest. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 4,113, and in services 199. Of the latter 146 were of household workers. During the month 50 men and 50 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During February, orders received and placements effected by Employment Offices in New Brunswick were 57 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 20 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of last year. The highway division of construction and maintenance showed the largest gain in placements over February, 1932, and was responsible for the increase under this comparison, although trade also showed improvement. These gains were offset, in part, by declines in services and manufacturing, the changes in other groups being nominal only. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 272, and in services 367. Of the latter, 252 were of household workers. There were 64 men and 51 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for approximately the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but were 69 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of 3 per cent in placements over January and of nearly 48 per cent over February, 1932. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance and farming, participated in the gain in placements over February of last year. None of the changes, however, were large, except in services, where a considerable increase was reported. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 70; logging, 64; construction and maintenance, 157; trade, 68; and services, 1,101, of which 939 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 402 of men and 799 of women.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February, were nearly 7 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 54 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 6 per cent in placements in comparison with January and of over 54 per cent when compared with February, 1932. The curtailment of placements on relief work accounted for the substantial decline from February of last year and represented nearly the entire reduction for the Province as a whole,

as losses in the manufacturing industries were largely offset by gains in services, farming and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 299; logging, 360; farming, 276; transportation, 63; construction and maintenance, 4,048; trade, 377; and services, 2,603, of which 1,347 were of household workers. There were 1,958 men and 963 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 27 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during February, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 43 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of loss were also recorded in placements. Considerably less work had been provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction than during February of last year, which was mainly responsible for the decline in placements under this comparison, although services and logging also showed losses. The only gain was in farming, attributable to placements under the Farm Relief plan. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 53; farming, 799; construction and maintenance, 509; trade, 41; and services, 646, of which 433 were of household workers. There were 1,192 men and 291 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 48 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 23 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 46 per cent in placements when compared with January but a gain of 22 per cent in comparison with February, 1932. Farm placements were considerably higher than during February of last year, as many men had been provided with employment under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act. This increase, supplemented with minor gains in construction and maintenance and mining, accounted for the increase under this comparison. Fewer placements were reported in manufacturing, services, logging and trade, but none of these losses were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 784; mining, 25; construction and maintenance, 585; trade, 53; and services, 577, of which 427 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 994 of men and 331 of women.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>4,347</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>132</b>
Halifax.....	176	12	263	164	80	84	936	39
New Glasgow.....	45	3	63	89	17	29	556	51
Sydney.....	4,126	0	4,126	4,126	3	4,123	137	42
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>669</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>96</b>
Chatham.....	45	1	81	44	0	44	352	8
Moncton.....	346	2	368	345	28	317	109	26
Saint John.....	278	0	283	278	87	191	496	62
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,970</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>599</b>
Amos.....	33	0	49	33	31	2	35	26
Hull.....	104	0	351	117	88	16	180	137
Montreal.....	1,086	142	2,976	1,087	624	126	2,208	337
Quebec.....	444	55	1,045	596	229	138	586	158
Rouyn.....	23	0	49	23	22	1	19	12
Sherbrooke.....	175	8	396	229	149	33	143	155
Three Rivers.....	105	13	216	183	58	19	102	74
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>8,438</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>39,848</b>	<b>3,506</b>
Belleville.....	103	0	129	101	55	46	298	68
Brantford.....	59	0	244	59	39	20	2,904	57
Chatham.....	48	7	138	34	20	14	780	33
Fort Frances.....	38	27	11	11	11	0	127	73
Fort William.....	334	0	439	334	285	49	425	558
Guelph.....	38	15	138	31	20	4	781	8
Hamilton.....	299	4	657	342	93	195	2,614	202
Kingston.....	1,074	28	1,075	1,062	28	1,034	1,319	57
Kitchener.....	41	0	359	46	21	19	1,494	46
London.....	661	22	1,091	668	485	157	3,566	100
Niagara Falls.....	103	1	1,139	112	55	47	1,675	34
North Bay.....	107	1	135	107	96	11	240	38
Oshawa.....	1,713	0	1,785	1,710	36	1,674	1,348	77
Ottawa.....	354	35	826	378	208	72	1,886	261
Pembroke.....	240	0	435	239	68	171	96	50
Peterborough.....	58	3	62	65	43	19	387	84
Port Arthur.....	429	0	414	414	368	46	1,181	409
St. Catharines.....	77	3	206	75	38	37	2,853	68
St. Thomas.....	99	8	127	94	40	54	838	19
Sarnia.....	123	1	144	122	48	74	785	36
Sault Ste. Marie.....	57	21	224	53	34	9	109	2
Stratford.....	70	0	205	69	36	33	944	74
Sudbury.....	20	2	395	18	5	13	320	156
Timmins.....	80	0	159	82	53	31	308	68
Toronto.....	1,869	78	8,815	1,935	627	1,091	10,525	787
Windsor.....	344	14	448	312	109	203	2,045	141
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,086</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>10,461</b>	<b>2,087</b>
Brandon.....	194	7	327	186	59	127	626	158
Dauphin.....	68	0	118	66	39	27	149	35
Portage la Prairie.....	14	0	16	14	7	7	1	10
Winnipeg.....	1,810	13	2,674	1,806	1,378	428	9,685	1,884
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,145</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>888</b>
Estevan.....	180	4	204	169	17	152	88	38
Moose Jaw.....	442	122	580	418	93	324	785	114
North Battleford.....	45	17	36	24	24	0	67	92
Prince Albert.....	114	101	133	93	77	16	63	56
Regina.....	442	516	448	451	364	87	775	265
Saskatoon.....	283	69	332	288	240	48	853	186
Swift Current.....	71	9	91	61	44	17	105	41
Weyburn.....	52	10	55	48	31	17	28	9
Yorkton.....	137	128	132	126	56	70	4	87
Emergency Sub-offices.....	379	0	379	379	379	0	0	.....
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>1,596</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>13,541</b>	<b>1,248</b>
Calgary.....	229	0	1,769	238	210	28	6,969	781
Drumheller.....	83	3	252	73	40	33	198	63
Edmonton.....	745	30	1,425	722	667	48	5,097	324
Lethbridge.....	261	4	363	256	32	224	837	48
Medicine Hat.....	278	0	294	276	42	234	440	32
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,463</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>857</b>
Kamloops.....	53	0	160	64	49	5	44	8
Nanaimo.....	263	0	301	263	9	254	782	10
Nelson.....	524	0	524	524	51	473	0	35
New Westminster.....	36	0	231	36	18	18	233	29
Penticton.....	115	1	128	115	20	95	103	74
Prince Rupert.....	34	0	127	34	25	9	268	0
Vancouver.....	577	3	3,793	625	379	198	3,860	621
Victoria.....	861	0	961	861	84	777	906	80
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>23,714</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>45,919</b>	<b>24,003</b>	<b>8,771</b>	<b>13,962</b>	<b>78,673</b>	<b>*9,849</b>
Men.....	18,241	881	35,391	18,077	5,989	11,985	66,448	7,149
Women.....	5,473	662	10,528	5,926	2,782	1,977	12,225	2,700

\*136 placements effected by offices since closed.

## ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during February, were over 9 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 64 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 11 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 65 per cent in comparison with February, 1932. The loss in placements from February of last year was almost entirely due to the curtailment of relief work on highway construction, although services and mining also showed declines. The only gain of importance was in farming, in which group many placements had been effected under the Farm Relief plan. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing, 25; logging, 71; farming, 574; transportation, 26; construction and maintenance, 531; and services, 296, of which 238 were of household workers. There were 817 men and 174 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of nearly 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month and of over 18 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 11 per cent less than in January and nearly 18 per cent below February, 1932. As in Alberta, placements on highway construction were considerably less than in February of last year, which accounted for the decrease under this comparison. Placements in the services group increased, but in farming, manufacturing and transportation small declines were recorded; the changes in other groups were nominal only. The only groups in which any considerable number of placements were effected were construction and maintenance and services, there being 1,792 placements in the former and 583 in the latter division. Of the placements in services 323 were of household workers. During the month 512 men and 123 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 8,771 placements in regular employment, 4,160 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 181 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 166 going to points within the same prov-

ince as the despatching office and 15 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Ontario granted 96 certificates for reduced transportation during February, all provincial. Of these, 92 were issued to bush-workers, 50 travelling from Port Arthur and 42 from Fort William to employment at points within their respective zones. In addition, the Port Arthur zone received 2 mine workers from Timmins. Securing a certificate at Port Arthur also, one shoemaker journeyed to North Bay, while from Toronto one diver was sent to Stratford. In Manitoba, 23 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 8 going to centres within the province and 15 to other provinces. The former included one carpenter shipped from St. Boniface to employment within its own zone, and 2 mine labourers, one farm teamster, one farm domestic, and one hotel cook journeying from Winnipeg to centres within the Winnipeg zone. The movement outside the province originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 3 bushmen, 7 labourers, 1 blacksmith and 1 blacksmith's helper to Port Arthur, 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to Estevan and 1 farm hand to Regina. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate during February numbered 4, all provincial and effected by the Regina office, which despatched 1 hotel waitress to Saskatoon and 3 teachers within its own zone. The Alberta labour movement during February was to employment within the province, 39 persons receiving reduced transportation vouchers. Travelling from Edmonton 1 hotel cook was conveyed to Drumheller and 29 bushmen, 3 miners, 3 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers to situations within the Edmonton zone. The Drumheller zone also was the destination of one farm housekeeper sent from Calgary. Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during February were 19 in number, all of whom were transported from Vancouver to provincial employment. Included in these were 1 hotel cook journeying to Penticton and 15 mine workers, 2 hotel cooks and 1 farm hand within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 181 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February 110 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 53 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.



#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada in February, 1933

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was lower by \$256,972 or 22.1 per cent than in the preceding month, and was also less by \$1,938,365 or 68.1 per cent than in February last year; the total stood at \$906,906 during February, 1933, as compared with \$1,163,878 in January, 1933, and \$2,845,271 in February, 1932.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 80 permits for dwellings valued at about \$291,000, and more than 590 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$575,000. In addition, an engineering project, valued at \$10,000, was reported at Port Arthur. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 90 dwellings and 600 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$240,000 and \$640,000 respectively.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1933; the largest gain, of \$32,701, took place in Ontario. Of the declines in the remaining

provinces, those of \$249,091 or 96.8 per cent in Saskatchewan, and \$113,790 or 34.7 per cent in Quebec were most pronounced.

As compared with February, 1932, all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia recorded declines, that of \$911,097 or 72.3 per cent in Ontario being most marked.

Of the larger cities, Vancouver recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1933, and also as compared with February, 1932. Toronto showed an increase in the first, but a reduction in the second instance, while in Montreal and Winnipeg, there were decreases in both comparisons. Of the other cities, the following recorded increases in the value of the building authorized during February as compared with January, 1933, and also with February, 1932: Fort William, Guelph, Kamloops, London, New Glasgow, Oshawa, Saint John, Stratford, Three Rivers, and Victoria.

*Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1933.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for

#### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS ESTIMATED BY BUILDING PERMITS AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	February, 1933	January, 1933	February, 1932	Cities	February, 1933	January, 1933	February, 1932
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Id—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....		Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	1,760	2,940	2,365
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	29,600	37,435	66,400	Sault Ste. Marie....	5,085	185	8,000
*Halifax.....	27,900	37,290	66,225	*Toronto.....	152,792	134,050	690,874
New Glasgow.....	1,700	Nil	175	York and East			
*Sydney.....	Nil	145	Nil	York Townships.....	33,886	52,720	97,295
<b>New Brunswick....</b>	14,565	5,680	14,055	Welland.....	4,750	6,050	2,160
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Windsor.....	2,600	11,400	14,300
*Moncton.....	Nil	Nil	11,600	East Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	33,093
*Saint John.....	14,565	5,680	2,455	Riverside.....	Nil	.....	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>	214,575	328,365	797,314	Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
neuve.....	194,210	308,190	727,599	Woodstock.....	595	937	2,825
*Quebec.....	13,590	11,875	34,015	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	8,500	17,350	63,804
Shawinigan Falls....	1,300	Nil	5,000	*Brandon.....	Nil	250	1,254
*Sherbrooke.....	2,200	4,100	25,900	St. Boniface.....	750	1,250	50
*Three Rivers.....	775	Nil	600	*Winnipeg.....	7,750	15,850	62,500
*Westmount.....	2,500	4,200	4,200	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	8,120	257,211	217,819
<b>Ontario.....</b>	348,745	316,044	1,259,842	*Moose Jaw.....	2,000	Nil	34,564
Belleville.....	Nil	625	200	*Regina.....	5,670	255,611	19,926
*Brantford.....	857	425	23,115	*Saskatoon.....	450	1,600	163,329
Chatham.....	1,150	800	2,325	<b>Alberta.....</b>	35,614	33,525	179,371
*Fort William.....	16,500	200	1,650	*Calgary.....	25,684	14,591	141,511
Galt.....	2,780	3,345	2,450	*Edmonton.....	9,065	6,110	30,465
*Guelph.....	10,260	1,050	6,270	Lethbridge.....	770	12,824	7,035
*Hamilton.....	5,800	39,100	105,300	Medicine Hat.....	95	Nil	360
*Kingston.....	2,780	565	3,115	<b>British Columbia...</b>	247,187	168,268	246,666
*Kitchener.....	4,435	880	31,335	Kamloops.....	8,602	450	400
*London.....	34,855	29,715	32,245	Nanaimo.....	1,120	455	5,300
Niagara Falls.....	350	3,800	5,230	*New Westminster...	6,050	2,000	16,845
Oshawa.....	1,730	Nil	155	Prince Rupert.....	1,530	200	10,035
*Ottawa.....	42,525	11,450	139,710	*Vancouver.....	195,875	145,230	193,665
Owen Sound.....	375	2,200	Nil	North Vancouver..	150	210	3,150
*Peterborough.....	10	1,100	10,650	*Victoria.....	33,860	19,723	17,271
*Port Arthur.....	18,715	1,065	60				
*Stratford.....	3,170	625	350	Total—61 cities....	906,906	1,163,878	2,845,271
*St. Catharines.....	885	997	42,120	*Total—35 cities....	838,328	1,074,887	2,934,267
*St. Thomas.....	Nil	9,820	2,650				

†Reports not received.

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	906,906	2,070,784	17.6	75.2
1932.....	2,845,271	6,056,283	51.1	79.4
1931.....	6,395,659	14,797,115	124.8	83.8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	136.1	96.8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	159.2	99.6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	152.1	96.4
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	112.3	97.1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	100.0	102.4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	95.7	103.2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	72.1	112.3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	82.8	110.1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	68.0	108.3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	52.9	140.5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	85.8	137.5

the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate for the first two months of 1933 was lower than in the same months of 1932 and earlier years of the record, but it should also be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials were also considerably lower in the first two months of the present year than in the months January-February of any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in February, 1933, in January, 1933, and February, 1932. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at February 20, 1933, showed some improvement as compared with January 23. There was a seasonal improvement in the building, public works contracting, and clothing industries and in shipping service. Employment also improved in iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, in general engineering, and in the boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hemp, rope, and lace industries.

On the other hand there was a slight decline in coal mining, and in the motor vehicle, glass, electrical engineering, electrical apparatus, cotton spinning and carpet industries, in the distributive trades, and in dock and harbour service.

There was an improvement in all parts of the country except Northeast England, where the numbers unemployed showed a slight increase. Employment, however, was still moderate in London and Southeast England, slack in the Southwest and Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,898,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at February 20, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.8,

as compared with 23.1 at January 23, 1933, and with 22.0 at February 22, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at February 20, 1933, was 18.7, as compared with 18.9 at January 23, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.1, as compared with 4.2. For males alone, the percentage at February 20, 1933, was 26.0, and for females, 14.1; at January 23, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 26.4 and 14.3.

At February 20, 1933, the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 2,241,168 wholly unemployed, 512,587 temporarily stopped, and 102,883 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,856,638. This was 46,427 less than a month before, but 155,465 more than a year before. The total included 2,299,741 men, 75,027 boys, 422,617 women, and 59,253 girls.

The persons on the registers included 1,266,157 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,173,089 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 264,556 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 152,836 uninsured persons.



In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges at February 20, 1933, was 2,932,324.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour tabulate monthly statistics of employment and pay-rolls based on reports from establishments in 17 major industrial groups. According to the report of the Bureau, the index number of employment in the manufacturing industries in February, 1933, was 57.5 as compared with 56.6 in January, 1933, and 65.6 in February, 1932. The index of pay-roll totals was 36.4 in February, 1933, as compared with 35.8 in January, 1933, and 49.6 in February, 1932. Thus employment in manufacturing industries increased 1.6 per cent in February, 1933, as compared with January, 1933, and pay-rolls increased 1.7 per cent.

These changes are based on reports received from 17,773 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States having in February 2,593,672 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$42,885,896.

In the 16 non-manufacturing groups only 2 industries showed an increase in employment in February, 1933, as compared with January. Six of the industries, however, showed an increase in pay-rolls.

The anthracite mining group reported an increase of 11.9 per cent in employment and 31.4 per cent in pay-rolls; and the canning and preserving industry reported an increase of 2.8 per cent in employment combined with an increase of 4.6 per cent in pay-rolls. Four additional groups reported increases in pay-

rolls over the month interval coupled, however, with small decreases in employment. The changes in employment and pay-rolls in these 4 groups were as follows: hotels, employment decreased less than 1/10th of 1 per cent and pay-rolls increased 0.3 per cent; crude petroleum producing, employment decreased 0.2 per cent and pay-rolls increased 4.5 per cent; bituminous coal mining, employment decreased 0.7 per cent and pay-rolls increased 2.9 per cent; telephone and telegraph, employment decreased 1 per cent and pay-rolls increased 0.4 per cent. In the remaining 10 industrial groups, decreases in both employment and pay-rolls were reported as follows: electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance, 0.2 per cent in employment and 0.5 per cent in pay-rolls; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 0.2 per cent in employment and 0.7 per cent in pay-rolls; power and light, 0.4 per cent in employment and 1.9 per cent in pay-rolls; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 0.7 per cent in employment and 4 per cent in pay-rolls; laundries, 1.4 per cent in employment and 4.2 per cent in pay-rolls; wholesale trade, 1.5 per cent in employment and 5 per cent in pay-rolls; metalliferous mining, 2.8 per cent in employment and 1.5 per cent in pay-rolls; dyeing and cleaning, 2.8 per cent in employment and 9.1 per cent in pay-rolls; retail trade, 4.5 per cent in employment and 6.9 per cent in pay-rolls; and building construction, 9.1 per cent in employment and 16.5 per cent in pay-rolls.

According to an estimate by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the number of unemployed in the United States at the end of February was 12,700,000.

### Resolutions adopted by Saskatchewan Legislature

The Saskatchewan Legislature, on March 14, adopted a resolution as follows:—

"This Legislature, realizing that, under our constitution, interest is a subject to be dealt with by the Dominion Parliament, notes with pleasure the fact that the subject of lowering the interest rate is now having the serious attention of a Committee of the Parliament of Canada, and urges the said Committee and the Parliament of Canada to deal with this problem in the interests of the nation, the provinces, municipalities, and the public generally."

A resolution was adopted unanimously on the same date as follows:—

"This legislature urges upon the Federal Government the establishment at an early date

of a national system of unemployment insurance on a contributory basis by the Federal Government, the employer and the employee, and the setting up of a representative national commission to provide for unemployment insurance on an actuarially sound basis, with power to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities with a view to consider and provide ways and means of establishing at as early a date as possible those who are now unemployed in some useful and gainful employment. With this end in view the Legislature is of the opinion that the Government of Saskatchewan should consent to such constitutional amendments as are necessary to vest full authority in the Federal Government in the matter of unemployment insurance."

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the

district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rate and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or



employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages, rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages, rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records show-

ing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violation to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a radio station and a stores building at Cameron Bay, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Murphy Services Ltd., Edmonton,

Alta. Date of contract, March 20, 1933. Amount of contract, \$3,459. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Alterations to the electric lighting system of the R.C.M. Police Barracks at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, The Lorne Electric Company, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 22, 1933. Amount of contract, \$1,528. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians (inside wiremen).....	\$0 90	8
Electric linesmen.....	0 90	8
Cable splicers.....	0 90	8
Common labourers.....	0 40	8

In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which

were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

#### Nature of Orders

	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 561 68
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Dater, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	137 12
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	38 90
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms, Shirts, etc.—</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	5,249 27
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	2,260 36
S. Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. . . . .	36 30
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
Fred W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . .	156 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	251 75
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont. .	185 20
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	341 40
<i>Satchels—</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	457 80

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTIONS OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 2 (BRICKLAYERS) AND No. 26 (STONEMASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from January 16, 1933, to December 31, 1933; notice to be given of any change.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1931, page 1139, with the following exception:

Wages per hour for bricklayers and stonemasons: 90 cents (a reduction of 20 cents per hour).

Hours are unchanged at 40 per week, with time and one half for overtime and double time for all work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.



## Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

**NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.—CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER AND THE CANADIAN MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD ON BEHALF OF THE MASTERS AND CERTIFIED DECK OFFICERS OF THE NORTH VANCOUVER FERRIES.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934.

Hours: Regular shifts to be 8 hours. Masters and mates who take the long afternoon shifts (10 hours) will be granted one additional day free from duty on full pay after working five of such long shifts. Masters and mates employed to relieve on long shifts during such special leave days to be paid \$8 and \$6.50 per shift respectively. All other relief duties to be paid at regular monthly rates. One day of 24 hours in every seven free from vessel. Two weeks' holiday annually on full pay after one year's continuous service.

Overtime: Masters \$1 per hour, mates 85 cents. Time moving vessels into leads and tying up not to be considered overtime.

Wages: The basic rate to remain at \$210 per month for masters and \$165 for mates, but a second reduction of 10 per cent from these

rates to be in effect from March 1, 1933, which is to be restored if conditions improve sufficiently to warrant it. The wage rates under such reduction to be \$171 for masters and \$133.65 for mates.

**NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.—CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF CANADA, INCORPORATED, COUNCIL NO. 7. ON BEHALF OF THE ENGINEER OFFICERS OF THE NORTH VANCOUVER CITY FERRIES.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934.

Hours: 8 per day. One day of 24 hours free from vessel in every seven days. Two weeks' holidays with full pay after each year's continuous service.

Overtime: chief engineers 90 cents per hour; assistant engineers 80 cents per hour.

Wages: The basic rates to be \$200 per month for chief engineers and \$185 for assistant engineers, but a second reduction of 10 per cent is effective from March 1, 1933, which is to be restored if conditions improve sufficiently to warrant it. The wage rates under such reduction to be \$162 per month for chief engineers and \$149.85 for assistant engineers.

## SEVENTH CENSUS OF CANADA

### Bulletins showing Details of (1) Unemployment and (2) earnings among Wage Earners in Principal Cities

**I**N connection with the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is publishing a series of bulletins giving further details in regard to unemployment in various cities throughout the Dominion, and also as to the earnings and weeks employed of the wage earners in these cities. The first three bulletins to be issued deal respectively with Saint John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C. The statistics of wage earners at work and not at work on June 1, 1931, together with causes given by wage earners reporting as not at work on that date were reproduced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1932, page 1188. The statistics of unemployment in respect to cities and towns throughout Canada at the date of the Census were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 784. In the present series of bulletins the number of wage earners for the twelve months' period ended June 1, 1931, is shown by sex under two main heads, (1) Unemployment by industries, occupations and causes, (2) Earnings by occupations, age groups and time worked. The figures are subject to revision.

The term "wage-earner" as used in the Census means a person who works for salary or wages, whether he is a bank manager or an unskilled labourer.

The term "unemployment" as used in the Census means any loss of time involving a reduction in wages.

The classification of wage-earners by industries and occupations is arranged so as to make provision for larger industrial and occupational groupings. It is important to distinguish between the meaning of an occupational as contrasted with an industrial classification. Under the heading "Construction," for example, in the industry tables are included all persons employed therein, regardless of occupation, whereas under the same title in the occupational tables are listed all persons following occupations regarded as "building trades" irrespective of the industries in which they may be pursued.

The period of unemployment during the twelve months preceding the date of the Census, June 1, 1931, was obtained for every wage-earner, together with a statement of the cause of such unemployment, whether it was no job, temporary layoff, illness, accident, strike or lockout, etc. The wage-earner was asked to state how many weeks, if any, he or she was away from work for each of these causes. In addition he was requested to report the total amount of money earned in the census year.

(Continued on page 429)

# Bulletin No. 1—Saint John, New Brunswick

## PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE I.—WAGE-EARNERS LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSE AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Cause of unemployment	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost by those losing time	Proportionate importance of various causes <sup>1</sup>
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
<i>All Causes—</i>				
Total.....	5,870	133,025	22.66	100.00
Male.....	4,916	113,858	23.16	100.00
Female.....	954	19,167	20.09	100.00
<i>No Job—</i>				
Total.....	4,456	110,246	24.74	82.88
Male.....	3,884	96,456	24.83	84.72
Female.....	572	13,790	24.11	71.95
<i>Temporary Lay-off—</i>				
Total.....	741	9,287	12.53	6.98
Male.....	546	6,668	12.21	5.86
Female.....	195	2,619	13.43	13.67
<i>Illness—</i>				
Total.....	898	10,786	12.01	8.11
Male.....	671	8,121	12.10	7.13
Female.....	227	2,665	11.74	13.90
<i>Accident—</i>				
Total.....	201	2,332	11.60	1.75
Male.....	193	2,287	11.85	2.01
Female.....	8	45	5.63	0.23
<i>Strike or Lock-out—</i>				
Total.....	5	15	3.00	0.01
Male.....	5	15	3.00	0.01
Female.....				
<i>Other Causes—</i>				
Total.....	22	359	16.32	0.27
Male.....	19	311	16.37	0.27
Female.....	3	48	16.00	0.25

<sup>1</sup> Based on weeks lost.

TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Industrial groups	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost by these wage-earners	Average number of weeks lost	Percentage distribution of total weeks lost
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Total.....	21	466	22.19	0.35
Male.....	21	466	22.19	0.41
Female.....				
<i>Forestry, Fishing, Trapping—</i>				
Total.....	43	1,138	26.47	0.85
Male.....	42	1,114	26.52	0.98
Female.....	1	24	24.00	0.12
<i>Mining—</i>				
Total.....	22	592	26.91	0.44
Male.....	22	592	26.91	0.52
Female.....				
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total.....	1,009	18,583	18.42	13.97
Male.....	776	14,518	18.71	12.75
Female.....	233	4,065	17.45	21.21
<i>Electric Light and Power—</i>				
Total.....	24	318	13.25	0.24
Male.....	22	311	14.14	0.27
Female.....	2	7	3.50	0.04
<i>Construction—</i>				
Total.....	985	22,398	22.74	16.84
Male.....	985	22,398	22.74	19.67
Female.....				
<i>Transportation and Communication—</i>				
Total.....	970	21,186	21.84	15.93
Male.....	944	20,717	21.95	18.20
Female.....	26	469	18.04	2.45
<i>Trade—</i>				
Total.....	642	13,244	20.63	9.96
Male.....	455	9,632	21.17	8.46
Female.....	187	3,612	19.32	18.84



TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—*Concluded*

Industrial groups	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost by these wage-earners	Average number of weeks lost	Percentage distribution of total weeks lost
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
<i>Finance—</i>				
Total.....	57	1,109	19.46	0.83
Male.....	28	490	17.50	0.43
Female.....	29	619	21.34	3.23
<i>Service—</i>				
Total.....	808	16,907	20.92	12.71
Male.....	343	6,953	20.29	6.11
Female.....	465	9,949	21.40	51.91
<i>Unspecified—</i>				
Total.....	1,289	37,084	28.77	27.88
Male.....	1,278	36,662	28.69	32.20
Female.....	11	422	38.36	2.20
<i>All Industries—</i>				
Total.....	5,870	133,025	22.66	100.00
Male.....	4,916	113,858	23.16	100.00
Female.....	954	19,167	20.09	100.00

TABLE III.—WAGE-EARNERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX SHOWING PERCENTAGE LOSING TIME, NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST AND AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Industrial groups	Total wage-earners	Percentage of these showing time-loss	Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost
	No.	p.c.	No.	No.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Total.....	50	42.00	466	9.32
Male.....	50	42.00	466	9.32
Female.....				
<i>Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping—</i>				
Total.....	45	95.56	1,138	25.29
Male.....	44	95.45	1,114	25.32
Female.....	1	100.00	24	24.00
<i>Mining—</i>				
Total.....	26	84.62	592	22.77
Male.....	26	84.62	592	22.77
Female.....				
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total.....	2,540	39.72	18,583	7.32
Male.....	2,029	38.25	14,518	7.16
Female.....	511	45.60	4,065	7.96
<i>Electric Light and Power—</i>				
Total.....	155	15.48	318	2.05
Male.....	141	15.60	311	2.21
Female.....	14	14.29	7	0.50
<i>Construction—</i>				
Total.....	1,380	71.38	22,398	16.23
Male.....	1,369	71.95	22,398	16.36
Female.....	11			
<i>Transportation and Communication—</i>				
Total.....	2,394	40.52	21,186	8.85
Male.....	2,165	43.60	20,717	9.57
Female.....	229	11.35	469	2.05
<i>Trade—</i>				
Total.....	3,024	21.23	13,244	4.38
Male.....	2,067	22.01	9,632	4.66
Female.....	957	19.54	3,612	3.77
<i>Finance—</i>				
Total.....	620	9.19	1,109	1.79
Male.....	401	6.98	490	1.22
Female.....	219	13.24	619	2.83
<i>Service—</i>				
Total.....	3,784	21.35	16,907	4.47
Male.....	1,768	19.40	6,953	3.94
Female.....	2,016	23.07	9,949	4.94
<i>Unspecified—</i>				
Total.....	1,510	85.36	37,084	24.56
Male.....	1,488	85.89	36,662	24.64
Female.....	22	50.00	422	19.18
<i>All Industries—</i>				
Total.....	15,528	37.80	133,025	8.57
Male.....	11,548	42.57	113,858	9.86
Female.....	3,980	23.97	19,167	4.82

TABLE IV.—SELECTED MALE OCCUPATIONS (1,000 OR MORE WEEKS TIME-LOSS)

Occupation	Number of wage-earners	Number losing some time	Per cent of total	Weeks of unemployment	Average weeks lost by all wage-earners	Average weeks lost by those losing some time
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.
Machinists.....	138	70	50.72	1,110	8.04	15.86
Mechanics.....	146	53	36.30	1,046	7.16	19.74
Brick and stone masons.....	71	48	67.61	1,237	17.42	25.77
Carpenters.....	360	263	73.06	5,394	14.98	20.51
Painters, decorators.....	149	104	69.80	2,373	15.93	22.82
Longshoremen, stevedores.....	158	141	89.24	3,595	22.75	25.50
Truck drivers.....	259	82	31.66	1,425	5.50	17.38
Teamsters, draymen.....	256	95	37.11	1,848	7.22	19.45
Salesmen.....	772	147	19.04	3,324	4.31	22.61
Other clerical (office clerks).....	827	134	16.20	2,940	3.56	21.94
Labourers (not agricultural, mining or logging).....	3,256	2,532	77.76	64,979	19.96	25.66

TABLE V.—SELECTED FEMALE OCCUPATIONS (500 OR MORE WEEKS TIME-LOSS)

Occupation	Number of wage-earners	Number losing some time	Per cent of total	Weeks of unemployment	Average weeks lost by all wage-earners	Average weeks lost by those losing some time
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.
Sewers—shop or factory.....	105	56	53.33	942	8.97	16.82
Packers, wrappers, labellers.....	99	58	58.59	854	8.63	14.72
Saleswomen.....	520	115	22.12	2,425	4.66	21.09
Matrons and housekeepers.....	152	30	19.74	629	4.14	20.97
Waitresses.....	134	52	38.81	1,042	7.78	20.04
Domestic servants.....	794	209	26.32	4,890	6.16	23.40
Charworkers, cleaners.....	52	33	63.46	854	16.42	25.88
Stenographers.....	685	87	12.70	1,975	2.88	22.70

## PART II.—EARNINGS AND WEEKS EMPLOYED

TABLE VI.—WAGE-EARNERS REPORTING EARNINGS, BY SEX AND NINE AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED

Ages	Average yearly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average number of weeks of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
17 years and under.....	281	252	7.22	5.70	38.96	44.14
18-19 years.....	435	340	10.54	7.29	41.31	46.58
20-24 ".....	668	482	16.42	10.17	40.69	47.39
25-34 ".....	989	642	23.32	13.29	42.39	48.32
35-44 ".....	1,222	690	28.04	14.65	43.56	47.12
45-54 ".....	1,215	696	28.56	15.12	42.55	46.04
55-64 ".....	1,122	635	27.29	14.00	41.13	45.35
65-69 ".....	987	433	24.79	9.29	39.81	46.58
70 years and over.....	923	408	25.02	8.79	36.90	46.46
All ages.....	997	546	23.77	11.60	41.97	47.13

(Continued from page 426)

Unemployment among female wage-earners being much less serious, both in total amount and per individual wage-earner, than among male wage-earners, the detailed tables for the sexes are presented separately.

The Bulletins contain full tables showing (i) in respect to unemployment, the numbers of male and female workers, 10 years of age and over, losing time during the period June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931, by industry and cause

of unemployment, and also by occupation and cause of unemployment; and (2) earnings and weeks employed, by occupations and age groups of male and female wage earners during the same period.

The following summary tables show, for each city dealt with, the principal results obtained by the Seventh Census in regard first, to unemployment, and second, to earnings and weeks employed.



TABLE VII.—WAGE-EARNERS REPORTING EARNINGS, BY SEX AND SIX AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED, FOR THE CENSUS YEAR 1921

Ages*	Average yearly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average number of weeks of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
10-14 years.....	260	175	5.97	5.33	43.35	33.08
15-19 ".....	485	360	10.97	7.64	44.14	46.92
20-24 ".....	780	505	17.46	10.21	44.78	48.96
25-49 ".....	1,070	585	23.46	11.96	45.59	48.92
50-64 ".....	1,130	555	25.02	11.28	45.09	49.22
65 years and over.....	895	405	20.82	8.26	43.01	49.18
All ages.....	970	510	21.51	10.47	45.13	48.49

\*1921 age grouping.

TABLE VIII.—WAGE-EARNERS, BY SEX AND NINE AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGES

Ages	Number of wage-earners			Per cent distribution of total wage-earners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
17 years and under.....	625	392	233	4.03	3.39	5.85
18-19 years.....	977	543	434	6.29	4.70	10.90
20-24 ".....	2,766	1,598	1,168	17.81	13.84	29.35
25-34 ".....	3,817	2,757	1,060	24.58	23.88	26.63
35-44 ".....	3,077	2,534	543	19.82	21.94	13.64
45-54 ".....	2,328	2,009	319	14.99	17.40	8.02
55-64 ".....	1,309	1,156	153	8.43	10.01	3.85
65-69 ".....	378	333	45	2.43	2.88	1.13
70 years and over.....	251	226	25	1.62	1.96	0.63
All ages.....	15,528	11,548	3,980	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE IX.—WAGE-EARNERS, BY SEX AND SIX AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PERCENT-AGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGES, FOR THE CENSUS YEAR 1921

Ages*	Number of wage-earners			Per cent distribution of total wage-earners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
10-14 years.....	56	43	13	.38	.39	.36
15-19 ".....	1,857	1,121	736	12.57	10.07	20.26
20-24 ".....	2,663	1,497	1,166	18.03	13.44	32.09
25-49 ".....	7,598	6,140	1,458	51.45	55.14	40.13
50-64 ".....	2,058	1,838	220	13.94	16.51	6.06
65 years and over.....	536	496	40	3.63	4.45	1.10
All ages.....	14,768†	11,135	3,633	100.00	100.00	100.00

\*1921 age grouping.

†Does not include wage-earners not reporting earnings. The omission is slight.

## Bulletin No. II.—Winnipeg, Manitoba

### PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE I.—WAGE-EARNERS LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSE AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Cause of unemployment	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost by those losing time	Proportionate importance of various causes <sup>1</sup>
	No.	No.	No	p.c.
<i>All Causes—</i>				
Total.....	34,990	958,246	27.39	100.00
Male.....	28,440	807,228	28.38	100.00
Female.....	6,550	151,018	23.06	100.00
<i>No Job—</i>				
Total.....	25,080	805,296	32.11	84.04
Male.....	20,820	685,819	32.94	84.96
Female.....	4,260	119,477	28.05	79.12
<i>Temporary Lay-off—</i>				
Total.....	7,473	101,155	13.54	10.56
Male.....	5,856	82,348	14.06	10.20
Female.....	1,617	18,807	11.63	12.45
<i>Illness—</i>				
Total.....	3,412	42,905	12.57	4.48
Male.....	2,489	31,503	12.66	3.90
Female.....	923	11,402	12.35	7.55
<i>Accident—</i>				
Total.....	502	6,468	12.88	0.67
Male.....	450	5,888	13.08	0.73
Female.....	52	580	11.15	0.38
<i>Strike or Lock-out—</i>				
Total.....	20	169	8.45	0.02
Male.....	9	36	4.00	0.01
Female.....	11	133	12.09	0.09
<i>Other Causes—</i>				
Total.....	178	2,253	12.66	0.23
Male.....	126	1,634	12.97	0.20
Female.....	52	619	11.90	0.41

<sup>1</sup> Based on total weeks lost.

TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Industrial groups	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost by those wage-earners	Average number of weeks lost	Percentage distribution of total weeks lost
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Total.....	1,529	57,759	37.78	6.03
Male.....	1,511	57,077	37.77	7.07
Female.....	18	682	37.89	0.45
<i>Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping—</i>				
Total.....	176	5,482	31.15	0.57
Male.....	175	5,461	31.20	0.68
Female.....	1	21	21.00	0.02
<i>Mining—</i>				
Total.....	192	6,078	31.66	0.63
Male.....	191	6,074	31.80	0.75
Female.....	1	4	4.00	.....
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total.....	7,226	157,464	21.79	16.43
Male.....	6,078	131,547	21.64	16.30
Female.....	1,148	25,917	22.58	17.16
<i>Electric Light and Power—</i>				
Total.....	192	4,269	22.23	0.45
Male.....	187	4,135	22.11	0.51
Female.....	5	134	26.80	0.09
<i>Construction—</i>				
Total.....	4,738	148,914	31.43	15.54
Male.....	4,713	148,313	31.47	18.37
Female.....	25	601	24.04	0.40
<i>Transportation and Communication—</i>				
Total.....	4,184	104,025	24.86	10.85
Male.....	4,037	100,820	24.97	12.49
Female.....	147	3,205	21.80	2.12
<i>Trade—</i>				
Total.....	5,498	125,584	22.84	13.11
Male.....	3,471	82,996	23.91	10.28
Female.....	2,027	42,588	21.01	28.20



TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—*Concluded*

Industrial groups	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost by those wage-earners	Average number of weeks lost	Percentage distribution of total weeks lost
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
<i>Finance—</i>				
Total.....	499	13,283	26.62	1.39
Male.....	322	9,072	28.17	1.13
Female.....	177	4,211	23.79	2.79
<i>Service—</i>				
Total.....	6,278	160,747	25.60	16.78
Male.....	3,394	91,955	27.09	11.39
Female.....	2,884	68,792	23.85	45.55
<i>Unspecified—</i>				
Total.....	4,478	174,641	39.00	18.22
Male.....	4,361	169,778	38.93	21.03
Female.....	117	4,863	41.56	3.22
<i>All Industries—</i>				
Total.....	34,990	958,246	27.39	100.00
Male.....	28,440	807,228	28.38	100.00
Female.....	6,550	151,018	23.06	100.00

TABLE III.—WAGE-EARNERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING PERCENT AGE LOSING TIME, NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST AND AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Industrial groups	Total wage-earners	Percentage of those showing time-loss	Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost
	No.	p.c.	No.	No.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Total.....	1,665	91.83	57,759	34.69
Male.....	1,637	92.30	57,077	34.87
Female.....	28	64.29	682	24.36
<i>Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping—</i>				
Total.....	190	92.63	5,482	28.85
Male.....	188	93.09	5,461	29.05
Female.....	2	50.00	21	10.50
<i>Mining—</i>				
Total.....	257	74.71	6,078	23.65
Male.....	250	76.40	6,074	24.30
Female.....	7	14.29	4	0.57
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total.....	16,623	43.47	157,464	9.47
Male.....	14,020	43.35	131,547	9.38
Female.....	2,603	44.10	25,917	9.96
<i>Electric Light and Power—</i>				
Total.....	717	26.78	4,269	5.95
Male.....	659	28.38	4,135	6.27
Female.....	58	8.62	134	2.31
<i>Construction—</i>				
Total.....	5,865	80.78	148,914	25.39
Male.....	5,786	81.46	148,313	25.63
Female.....	79	31.65	601	7.61
<i>Transportation and Communication—</i>				
Total.....	11,452	36.54	104,025	9.08
Male.....	10,590	38.12	100,820	9.52
Female.....	862	17.05	3,205	3.72
<i>Trade—</i>				
Total.....	16,814	32.70	125,584	7.47
Male.....	11,231	30.90	82,996	7.39
Female.....	5,583	36.31	42,588	7.63
<i>Finance—</i>				
Total.....	4,366	11.43	13,283	3.04
Male.....	2,806	11.48	9,072	3.23
Female.....	1,560	11.35	4,211	2.70
<i>Service—</i>				
Total.....	22,281	28.18	160,747	7.21
Male.....	10,955	30.98	91,955	8.39
Female.....	11,326	25.46	68,792	6.07
<i>Unspecified—</i>				
Total.....	4,934	90.76	174,641	35.40
Male.....	4,765	91.52	169,778	35.63
Female.....	169	69.23	4,863	28.78
<i>All Industries—</i>				
Total.....	85,164	41.09	958,246	11.25
Male.....	62,887	45.22	807,228	12.83
Female.....	22,277	29.40	151,018	6.78

TABLE IV.—SELECTED MALE OCCUPATIONS (10,000 OR MORE WEEKS TIME-LOSS)

Occupation	Number of wage-earners	Number losing some time	Per cent of total	Weeks of unemployment	Average weeks lost by all wage-earners	Average weeks lost by those losing some time
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.
Farm labourers.....	1,740	1,572	90.34	58,826	33.81	37.42
Machinists.....	1,142	574	50.26	10,159	8.90	17.70
Mechanics, n.e.s.....	1,232	630	51.14	15,745	12.78	24.99
Carpenters.....	2,461	1,791	72.78	51,671	21.00	28.85
Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	984	690	70.12	19,549	19.87	28.33
Truck drivers.....	1,380	647	46.88	15,716	11.39	24.29
Salesmen.....	3,937	1,246	31.65	32,852	8.34	26.37
Cooks.....	733	438	59.75	14,178	19.34	32.37
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	1,846	434	23.51	11,561	6.26	26.64
Other clerical (office clerks).....	4,480	850	18.97	18,755	4.19	22.06
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining, or logging).....	11,635	9,124	78.42	303,537	26.09	33.27

TABLE V.—SELECTED FEMALE OCCUPATIONS (4,000 OR MORE WEEKS TIME-LOSS)

Occupation	Number of wage-earners	Number losing some time	Per cent of total	Weeks of unemployment	Average weeks lost by all wage-earners	Average weeks lost by those losing some time
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.
Sewers—shop or factory.....	584	343	58.73	7,519	12.88	21.92
Packers, wrappers, labellers.....	409	218	53.30	4,467	10.92	20.49
Saleswomen.....	2,213	889	40.17	20,353	9.20	22.89
Teachers—school.....	1,355	166	12.25	4,869	3.59	29.33
Waitresses.....	872	396	45.41	8,402	9.64	21.22
Domestic servants, n.e.s.....	4,663	1,249	26.79	30,860	6.62	24.71
Stenographers, typists.....	4,336	957	22.07	24,108	5.56	25.19
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	1,157	282	24.37	5,904	5.10	20.94
Other clerical (office clerks).....	1,259	271	21.52	4,981	3.96	18.38

## PART II.—EARNINGS AND WEEKS EMPLOYED

TABLE VI.—WAGE-EARNERS REPORTING EARNINGS, BY SEX AND NINE AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED

Ages	Average yearly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average number of weeks of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
17 years and under.....	314	234	8.21	5.90	38.21	39.54
18-19 years.....	450	361	11.83	8.57	38.06	42.15
20-24 ".....	688	533	18.28	11.79	37.65	45.25
25-34 ".....	954	776	25.90	16.52	36.85	46.97
35-44 ".....	1,322	939	32.62	19.92	40.53	47.17
45-54 ".....	1,489	928	36.03	19.85	41.33	46.77
55-64 ".....	1,361	777	34.95	16.94	38.94	45.86
65-69 ".....	1,148	603	31.37	14.70	36.60	41.00
70 years and over.....	1,209	446	31.42	9.57	38.48	46.64
All ages.....	1,119	627	28.70	13.86	39.00	45.22

TABLE VII.—WAGE-EARNERS REPORTING EARNINGS, BY SEX AND SIX AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED, FOR THE CENSUS YEAR 1921

Ages*	Average yearly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average number of weeks of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
10-14 years.....	301	209	6.98	5.34	43.13	39.20
15-19 ".....	643	543	14.04	11.73	45.80	46.31
20-24 ".....	1,031	776	22.75	16.06	45.30	48.34
25-49 ".....	1,493	875	31.85	18.11	46.89	48.29
50-64 ".....	1,569	706	33.96	14.76	46.19	47.87
65 years and over.....	1,328	382	29.37	7.43	45.20	51.37
All ages.....	1,374	755	29.55	15.81	46.50	47.77

\*1921 age grouping.



TABLE VIII.—WAGE-EARNERS, BY SEX AND NINE AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGES

Ages	Number of wage-earners			Per cent distribution of total wage-earners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
17 years and under.....	2,686	1,406	1,280	3.15	2.24	5.75
18-19 years.....	5,784	2,588	3,196	6.79	4.12	14.35
20-24 ".....	16,189	8,341	7,848	19.01	13.26	35.23
25-34 ".....	21,426	15,875	5,551	25.16	25.25	24.92
35-44 ".....	17,409	14,963	2,446	20.44	23.79	10.98
45-54 ".....	14,061	12,661	1,400	16.51	20.13	6.28
55-64 ".....	5,900	5,453	447	6.93	8.67	2.01
65-69 ".....	1,178	1,101	77	1.38	1.75	0.34
70 years and over.....	531	499	32	0.63	0.79	0.14
All ages.....	85,164	62,887	22,277	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE IX.—WAGE-EARNERS, BY SEX AND SIX AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGES, FOR THE CENSUS YEAR 1921

Ages*	Number of wage-earners			Per cent distribution of total wage-earners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
10-14 years.....	180	126	54	0.29	0.27	0.34
15-19 ".....	7,764	3,854	3,910	12.54	8.34	24.90
20-24 ".....	9,647	5,109	4,538	15.53	11.05	28.90
25-49 ".....	37,537	30,833	6,704	60.61	66.70	42.68
50-64 ".....	5,987	5,517	470	9.67	11.94	2.99
65 years and over.....	814	784	30	1.31	1.70	0.19
All ages.....	61,929†	46,223	15,706	100.00	100.00	100.00

\*1921 age grouping.

†Does not include wage-earners with earnings not given. The omission is small.

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## PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE I.—WAGE-EARNERS, LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSE AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Cause of unemployment	Number of wage-earners who lost some time		Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost by those losing time	Proportionate importance of various causes <sup>1</sup>
	No.	No.			
<i>All Causes—</i>					p.c.
Total.....	42,540	1,224,237	28-78		100.00
Male.....	37,356	1,099,782	29.44		100.00
Female.....	5,184	124,455	24.01		100.00
<i>No Job—</i>					
Total.....	34,201	1,071,130	31.32		87.49
Male.....	30,573	970,284	31.74		88.23
Female.....	3,628	100,846	27.80		81.03
<i>Temporary Lay-off—</i>					
Total.....	5,506	75,433	13.70		6.16
Male.....	4,676	64,281	13.75		5.84
Female.....	830	11,152	13.44		8.96
<i>Illness—</i>					
Total.....	3,617	57,120	15.79		4.67
Male.....	2,727	46,018	16.87		4.18
Female.....	890	11,102	12.47		8.92
<i>Accident—</i>					
Total.....	1,050	17,386	16.56		1.42
Male.....	993	16,712	16.83		1.52
Female.....	57	674	11.82		0.54
<i>Strike or Lockout—</i>					
Total.....	173	1,282	7.41		0.11
Male.....	173	1,282	7.41		0.12
Female.....					
<i>Other Causes—</i>					
Total.....	140	1,886	13.47		0.15
Male.....	97	1,205	12.42		0.11
Female.....	43	681	15.84		0.55

TABLE II.—WAGE-EARNERS, LOSING TIME, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Industrial groups	Number of wage-earners who lost some time	Aggregate number of weeks lost by those wage-earners	Average number of weeks lost	Percentage distribution of total weeks lost
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Total.....	903	28,396	31.45	2.32
Male.....	898	28,266	31.48	2.57
Female.....	5	130	26.00	0.10
<i>Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping—</i>				
Total.....	3,459	117,616	34.00	9.61
Male.....	3,445	117,255	34.04	10.66
Female.....	14	361	25.79	0.29
<i>Mining—</i>				
Total.....	780	27,329	35.04	2.23
Male.....	768	26,987	35.14	2.45
Female.....	12	342	28.50	0.28
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total.....	8,238	213,814	25.65	17.47
Male.....	7,508	197,441	26.30	17.95
Female.....	730	16,373	22.43	13.16
<i>Electric Light and Power—</i>				
Total.....	105	2,537	24.16	0.21
Male.....	101	2,473	24.49	0.23
Female.....	4	64	16.00	0.05
<i>Construction—</i>				
Total.....	6,922	200,182	28.92	16.35
Male.....	6,910	199,835	28.92	18.17
Female.....	12	347	28.92	0.28
<i>Transportation and Communication—</i>				
Total.....	5,333	134,353	25.19	10.97
Male.....	5,055	129,499	25.62	11.78
Female.....	278	4,854	17.46	3.90
<i>Trade—</i>				
Total.....	4,150	101,761	24.52	8.31
Male.....	3,002	73,958	24.64	6.72
Female.....	1,148	27,803	24.22	22.34
<i>Finance—</i>				
Total.....	687	19,909	28.98	1.63
Male.....	439	13,106	29.85	1.19
Female.....	248	6,803	27.43	5.47
<i>Service—</i>				
Total.....	6,779	173,531	25.60	14.17
Male.....	4,148	110,303	26.59	10.03
Female.....	2,631	63,228	24.03	50.80
<i>Unspecified—</i>				
Total.....	5,184	204,806	39.51	16.73
Male.....	5,082	200,659	39.48	18.25
Female.....	102	4,150	40.69	3.33
<i>All Industries—</i>				
Total.....	42,540	1,224,237	28.78	100.00
Male.....	37,356	1,099,782	29.44	100.00
Female.....	5,184	124,455	24.01	100.00

TABLE III.—WAGE-EARNERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING PERCENTAGE LOSING TIME, NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST, AND AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Industrial groups	Total wage-earners	Percentage of those showing time-loss	Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost
	No.	p.c.	No.	No.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Total.....	1,274	70.88	28,396	22.29
Male.....	1,263	71.10	28,266	22.38
Female.....	11	45.45	130	11.82
<i>Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping—</i>				
Total.....	3,890	88.92	117,616	30.24
Male.....	3,864	89.16	117,255	30.35
Female.....	26	53.85	361	13.88
<i>Mining—</i>				
Total.....	962	81.08	27,329	28.41
Male.....	938	81.88	26,987	28.77
Female.....	24	50.00	342	14.25
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total.....	16,814	48.99	213,814	12.72
Male.....	14,992	50.08	197,441	13.17
Female.....	1,822	40.07	16,373	8.99



TABLE III.—WAGE-EARNERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND SEX, SHOWING PERCENTAGE LOSING TIME, NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST, AND AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—*Con.*

Industrial groups	Total wage-earners	Percentage of those showing time loss	Aggregate number of weeks lost	Average number of weeks lost
	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Electric Light and Power—</i>				
Total.....	299	35.12	2,537	8.49
Male.....	277	36.46	2,473	8.93
Female.....	22	18.18	64	2.91
<i>Construction—</i>				
Total.....	9,037	76.60	200,182	22.15
Male.....	8,962	77.10	199,835	22.30
Female.....	75	16.00	347	4.63
<i>Transportation and Communication—</i>				
Total.....	13,466	39.60	134,353	9.98
Male.....	11,869	42.59	129,499	10.91
Female.....	1,597	17.41	4,854	3.04
<i>Trade—</i>				
Total.....	14,638	28.35	101,761	6.95
Male.....	10,644	28.20	73,958	6.95
Female.....	3,994	28.74	27,803	6.96
<i>Finance—</i>				
Total.....	3,896	17.63	19,909	5.11
Male.....	2,706	16.22	13,106	4.84
Female.....	1,190	20.84	6,803	5.72
<i>Service—</i>				
Total.....	25,662	27.05	173,531	6.92
Male.....	14,955	27.74	110,303	7.38
Female.....	10,107	26.03	63,228	6.26
<i>Unspecified—</i>				
Total.....	6,698	77.40	204,809	30.58
Male.....	6,562	77.45	200,659	30.58
Female.....	136	75.00	4,150	30.51
<i>All Industries—</i>				
Total.....	96,036	44.30	1,224,237	12.75
Male.....	77,032	48.49	1,099,782	14.28
Female.....	19,004	27.28	124,455	6.55

TABLE IV.—SELECTED MALE OCCUPATIONS (10,000 OR MORE WEEKS TIME-LOSS)

Occupation	Number of wage-earners	Number losing some time	Per cent of total	Weeks of unemployment	Average weeks lost by all wage-earners	Average weeks lost by those losing some time
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.
Farm labourers.....	1,589	1,036	65.20	31,416	19.77	30.32
Fishermen.....	477	393	82.39	11,558	24.23	29.41
Lumbermen.....	2,726	2,545	93.36	89,528	32.84	35.18
Miners—other than coal.....	394	367	93.15	12,987	32.66	35.39
Machinists.....	805	475	59.01	12,046	14.96	25.36
Mechanics, n.e.s.....	1,614	825	51.12	21,656	13.42	26.25
Stationary enginemen, n.e.s.....	1,077	572	53.11	16,564	15.38	28.96
Carpenters.....	2,986	2,435	81.55	71,219	23.85	29.25
Painters, decorators and glaziers.....	1,031	792	76.82	22,530	21.85	28.45
Seamen, sailors, deckhands.....	1,145	463	40.44	12,490	10.91	26.98
Longshoremen, stevedores.....	945	708	74.92	18,848	19.94	26.62
Truck drivers.....	1,775	792	44.62	17,724	9.99	22.38
Salesmen.....	5,327	1,388	26.06	36,236	6.80	26.11
Waiters; dining car stewards.....	1,146	424	37.00	10,537	9.19	24.85
Cooks.....	2,010	711	35.37	23,184	11.53	32.61
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	1,610	424	26.34	11,151	6.93	26.30
Other clerical (office clerks).....	3,528	758	21.49	18,735	5.31	24.72
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining, or logging).....	15,868	11,428	72.02	379,515	23.92	33.21

TABLE V.—SELECTED FEMALE OCCUPATIONS (2,000 OR MORE WEEKS TIME-LOSS)

Occupation	Number of wage-earners	Number losing some time	Per cent of total	Weeks of unemployment	Average weeks lost by all wage-earners	Average weeks lost by those losing some time
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone operators.....	1,032	177	17.15	2,714	2.63	15.33
Packers, wrappers, and labellers.....	256	122	47.66	2,646	10.34	21.69
Saleswomen.....	2,046	671	32.80	17,076	8.35	25.45
Nurses—graduate.....	503	120	23.86	2,223	4.42	18.53
Teachers—school.....	1,180	136	11.53	4,003	3.39	29.43
Matrons—housekeepers.....	702	174	24.79	4,325	6.16	24.86
Waitresses.....	896	399	44.53	9,143	10.20	22.91
Cooks.....	207	98	47.34	2,188	10.57	22.33
Domestic servants, n.e.s.....	3,117	861	27.62	21,270	6.82	24.70
Stenographers, typists.....	3,347	807	24.11	22,521	6.73	27.91
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	1,063	186	18.54	4,108	4.10	22.09
Other clerical (office clerks).....	796	140	17.59	3,178	3.99	22.70
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging).....	151	94	62.25	2,600	17.22	27.66

## PART II.—EARNINGS AND WEEKS EMPLOYED

TABLE VI.—WAGE-EARNERS REPORTING EARNINGS, BY SEX AND NINE AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED

Ages	Average yearly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average number of weeks of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
17 years and under.....	313	293	7.64	7.20	41.03	40.70
18-19 years.....	465	444	12.01	10.43	38.74	42.58
20-24 ".....	710	617	18.67	13.41	38.00	45.99
25-34 ".....	973	799	25.60	17.01	38.02	46.96
35-44 ".....	1,068	826	28.35	18.06	37.67	45.73
45-54 ".....	1,068	750	29.41	16.49	36.31	45.51
55-64 ".....	962	596	28.59	13.16	33.66	45.31
65-69 ".....	784	449	26.49	10.75	29.61	41.81
70 years and over.....	715	324	23.78	6.77	30.07	47.86
All ages.....	947	653	25.62	14.42	36.95	45.33

TABLE VII.—WAGE-EARNERS, REPORTING EARNINGS, BY SEX AND SIX AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS EMPLOYED, FOR THE CENSUS YEAR 1921

Ages*	Average yearly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average number of weeks of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
10-14 years.....	288	243	6.52	5.21	44.16	46.74
15-19 ".....	596	554	13.65	12.05	43.63	45.95
20-24 ".....	881	740	19.95	15.36	44.13	48.17
25-49 ".....	1,161	809	25.83	17.06	44.97	47.44
50-64 ".....	1,189	633	27.50	13.52	43.26	46.83
65 years and over.....	985	539	24.14	11.69	40.79	46.14
All ages.....	1,095	726	24.62	15.34	44.47	47.32

\*1921 age grouping.



TABLE VIII.—WAGE-EARNERS, BY SEX AND NINE AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGES

Ages	Number of wage-earners			Per cent distribution of total wage-earners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
17 years and under.....	3,127	1,919	1,208	3.26	2.49	6.36
18-19 years.....	5,524	2,972	2,552	5.75	3.86	13.43
20-24 ".....	14,181	8,309	5,872	14.77	10.79	30.90
25-34 ".....	20,812	16,095	4,717	21.67	20.89	24.82
35-44 ".....	21,554	19,100	2,454	22.44	24.80	12.91
45-54 ".....	20,000	18,536	1,464	20.82	24.06	7.70
55-64 ".....	8,510	7,915	595	8.86	10.28	3.13
65-69 ".....	1,669	1,559	110	1.74	2.02	0.58
70 years and over.....	659	627	32	0.69	0.81	0.17
All ages.....	96,036	77,032	19,004	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE IX.—WAGE-EARNERS, BY SEX AND SIX AGE GROUPS, SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PERCENT-AGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGES, FOR THE CENSUS YEAR 1921

Ages*	Number of wage-earners			Per cent distribution of total wage-earners		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
10-14 years.....	111	76	35	0.27	0.23	0.43
15-19 ".....	3,885	2,228	1,657	9.37	6.69	20.28
20-24 ".....	5,619	3,238	2,381	13.55	9.73	29.13
25-49 ".....	25,983	22,279	3,704	62.67	66.93	45.32
50-64 ".....	5,174	4,806	368	12.48	14.44	4.50
65 years and over.....	688	660	28	1.66	1.98	0.34
All ages.....	41,460 <sup>1</sup>	33,287	8,173	100.00	100.00	100.00

\*1921 age grouping.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include wage-earners not reporting earnings. The omission is slight.

## STEAM RAILWAY OPERATION IN CANADA IN 1931

STATISTICS of steam railways in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1931, have been issued in the annual report on the subject by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report states that the freight traffic has declined steadily since August, 1929, and that the total revenue freight in tons carried one mile each year was less than in the previous year as follows: 1929 by 14 per cent, 1930 by 16 per cent, and 1931 by 14 per cent, being in the latter years only 62 per cent of that in 1928, the peak year; also that passenger traffic had fallen off still more, that for 1931 being only 56 per cent of that for 1928. Gross operating revenues of \$358,549,382 were 21 per cent lower than in 1930, while operating expenses of \$321,025,587 were lower by 16 per cent. The heaviest decrease in freight traffic was in mine products, particularly in coal, iron ore, gravel and stone, but pulpwood, lumber, structural iron, cement, brick, lime and plaster showed heavy decreases. Shipments of bituminous coal and iron were somewhat affected by the opening of the Welland Ship Canal which enabled these commodities to be carried by water to Lake Ontario ports.

The number of employees per month averaged 154,569 as compared with 174,485 in 1930 (187,846 in 1929), a decrease of 11.4 per cent, and the pay roll was reduced from \$268,347,374 to \$229,499,505, or 14.5 per cent. A table is included showing the fluctuations in employment by months on the larger railways. This indicates that out of 153,299 positions, 12 months' employment was afforded by 130,802 positions, 11 months by 1476, 10 months by 795, 9 months by 12,211, 8 months by 272, 7 months by 663, 6 months by 196, 5 months by 1,683, 4 months by 2,100, 3 months by 1,326, 2 months by 787, and one month by 988 positions.

A table on employees, salaries and wages shows for the various classes and occupations for 1930 and 1931 the average number of employees, the total hours on duty, total salaries or wages paid, the average number of hours or days during the year worked, the average earnings per employee per hour or per day, and the average earnings per year. Certain of these figures appeared in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1933, on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1930.

1931 and 1932, in an appendix, namely, the average earnings per hour for each class on hourly or equivalent rates, from 1926 to 1931, with the average number employed in 1931, and the total hours on duty. The employees on hourly or equivalent rates averaged 60·2 cents per hour in 1931 as compared with 59·5 cents in 1930, hours worked per year averaged 2,345 for the year as compared with 2,471 in 1930, and yearly earnings averaged \$1,411.69 in 1931 as compared with \$1,470.79 in 1930. Employees not paid on an hourly basis, including officials, averaged \$5.909 per day, as compared with \$5.864 in 1930, and days worked during the year averaged 300 as compared with 310 in 1930, the annual compensation averaging \$1,773.98 in 1931 as compared with \$1,817.63 in 1930. (Rates of pay for those on salaries were reduced early in 1931 and rates of pay for train, engine and telegraph employees were made subject to a ten per cent deduction from December 1, 1932. The same deduction was made applicable to all other classes of employees early in 1931, LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 452.) All classes were subject to considerable reduction in staff owing to the falling off in traffic. The average number on an hourly basis of pay in 1931 was 123,391, as compared with 140,703 in 1930, and those on other than an hourly basis numbered 31,178 in 1931 as compared with 33,782 in 1930.

Salaries of executives, general officers and assistants, numbering 851 in 1931, averaged \$6,241.37, and for division officers, numbering 1,098, \$3,532.80. Clerks, numbering 16,396, averaged \$1,419.21. General foremen, 58 in number, in maintenance of equipment work, averaged \$3,223.73, while department and gang foremen, 2,278 in number, averaged \$2,409.28. Building and bridge department foremen, 425 in number, averaged \$1,781.04.

Train dispatchers and traffic supervisors, 505 in number, averaged \$3,180.94 for the year and \$1.23 per hour. Road passenger engineers and motormen, 1,079 in number, averaged \$3,308.33, \$1.52 per hour; road freight engineers and motormen, 2,206 in number, averaged \$2,956.99, \$1.16 per hour. Passenger conductors, 820 in number, averaged \$2,876.07, \$1.16 per hour; road freight conductors, 1,799 in number, averaged \$2,653.36, \$1.01 per hour. Passenger firemen and helpers, 1,039 in number, averaged \$2,491.28, \$1.18 per hour, and road freight foremen and helpers, 2,432 in number, averaged \$2,021.25 and 87 cents per hour. Road freight brakemen numbering 3,980 averaged \$1,911.70 and 78·6 cents per hour, and passenger brakemen, etc. numbering 1,835, \$2,024.69 or 85 cents per hour. Freight handlers, 4,225 in number, averaged \$1,091.85 or 50·2 cents per hour, and labourers, 365 in number, 40·4 cents per hour. All classes of employees engaged in the move-

ment of trains, handling freight, etc., on an hourly basis of pay numbered 39,293 and averaged 76·4 cents per hour and \$1,902.35 for the year, while those on a daily basis numbered 2,293 and averaged \$5.87 per day and \$1,924.75 for the year.

In the maintenance of way and structures all classes on an hourly basis of pay numbered 35,831 and averaged 45·5 cents per hour, while 521 on a daily basis averaged \$6.15 per day. The most numerous class, sectionmen, numbered 17,345, and averaged 42·5 cents per hour and \$1,037.10 for the year, while labourers numbered 7,305 and averaged 29·9 cents per hour and \$720.87 for the year. Carpenters and bridgemen numbered 2,256, their earnings averaging 61·3 cents per hour and \$1,446.99 for the year. Section foremen numbered 6,377, and averaged 59·6 cents per hour and \$1,493.67 for the year. Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters numbered 225, averaged 64 cents per hour and \$1,448.72 for the year. Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen numbered 192, averaging 47·4 cents per hour and \$1,323.86 for the year.

In the maintenance of equipment, all classes on an hourly basis of pay numbered 36,387, averaging 63·7 cents per hour and \$1,264.10 for the year. Machinists numbered 4,584, averaging 80·2 cents per hour and \$1,487.65 for the year. The various classes of carmen averaged from 74·2 cents per hour to 83·1 cents and from \$1,300.97 to \$1,473.27 for the year, the total number being approximately 10,000. Car cleaners and labourers, etc., numbered nearly 8,000 and averaged from 41·2 cents per hour to 43·5 cents, and from \$808.30 to \$1,068.21 for the year.

Accidents resulting from the movement of trains, at highway crossings and in shops, etc., are given, those to employees and other persons being shown separately. The number of employees killed in connection with movement of trains was 42 as compared with 81 in 1930, 104 in 1929, and 114 in 1928, while the number injured was 1,131 in 1931 as compared with 1,477 in 1930, 2,028 in 1929, and 2,214 in 1928. The number of passengers killed in 1931 was three as compared with 15 in 1930, 20 in 1929, and 15 in 1928, while the number injured was 369 in 1931 as compared with 488 in 1930, 406 in 1929, and 326 in 1928. Most of the fatal accidents occurred to trespassers, there being 113 killed in 1931 as compared with 205 in 1930, 148 in 1929, and 156 in 1928. The number of employees and others killed from causes other than movement of trains was 14 in 1931 as compared with 38 in 1930, 19 in 1929, and 28 in 1928, the number injured being 4,952 in 1931 as compared with 8,371 in 1930, 10,699 in 1929, and 10,548 in 1928, most



of these occurring to shopmen and maintenance of way employees.

The number of persons killed at highway crossings was 84 in 1931 as compared with 113

in 1930, 128 in 1929, and 183 in 1928, the number injured being 321 in 1931, 414 in 1930, 456 in 1929, and 459 in 1928. Most of these occurred to people riding in automobiles.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was little changed during the month, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showed the most substantial advance recorded any month since August, 1929, due mainly to higher prices for farm products, milled products, meats, non-ferrous metals and raw cotton.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$6.67 for March as compared with \$6.70 for February; \$7.27 for March, 1932; \$9.14 for March, 1931; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$7.68 for March, 1914. Prices of lard, eggs, bread, evaporated apples, sugar, tea and potatoes were somewhat lower, while the prices of butter, veal and mutton were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.59 at the beginning of March as compared with \$15.61 for February; \$17.16 for March, 1932; \$19.47 for March, 1931; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was considerably higher at 64.4 for March as compared with 63.6 for February; 69.1 for March, 1932; 74.5 for March, 1931; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914. Ninety-one prices quotations were higher, fifty-seven were lower and three hundred and fifty-four were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and two were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for grains, flour, bran and shorts which more than offset lower prices for canned fruits and fresh vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, due to advances in the prices of steers, hogs, lambs,

hides, butter, fresh and cured meats, which more than offset declines in the prices of calves and eggs; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to advanced quotations for antimony, copper, lead and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of advances in the prices of hemlock and logwood extract. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group were lower, the former because of lower prices for galvanized wire and hot rolled and annealed steel sheets which more than offset higher quotations for automobile body plates, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for gasoline and cement. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group were unchanged. In the former higher prices for raw cotton and silk offset declines in the prices of hessian silk hosiery and worsted cloth yarns.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were higher, the former due to advances in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, fresh and cured meats which more than offset lower prices for vegetables, canned fruits, eggs, fish and worsted cloth yarn, and the latter due to increases in the prices of grains, steers, lambs, hogs, raw cotton, tin and copper which more than offset lower prices for hay, calves, raw wool, cedar lumber and gasoline.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were higher, mainly because of increased quotations for grains, steers, hogs, lambs, raw cotton and non-ferrous metals. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods also advanced, higher prices for flour, bran, shorts, cured meats, butter, cheese and lard being more than sufficient to offset declines in the prices of vegetables, canned fruits, yarn, silk hosiery, iron and brass. Canadian farm products were higher, while articles of marine origin declined. Articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in

(Continued on page 448)

# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1932	Feb. 1933	Mar. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 44.4	c. 48.0	c. 66.6	c. 74.6	c. 69.2	c. 56.6	c. 55.0	c. 58.0	c. 66.6	c. 70.0	c. 72.4	c. 58.6	c. 50.6	c. 41.0	c. 41.0
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.8	47.6	48.8	43.6	32.2	30.2	31.6	39.6	43.6	46.4	34.2	27.4	22.0	21.8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	26.0	26.3	26.1	19.7	18.5	19.3	22.0	24.9	25.7	20.8	15.6	12.2	12.5
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	32.3	33.9	31.9	26.6	27.6	29.5	30.1	30.5	31.5	26.5	22.4	17.3	17.7
Pork, leg.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	34.4	37.5	34.9	29.5	26.5	29.7	25.1	28.0	30.6	22.9	15.7	12.2	12.1
Pork salt.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	65.2	71.6	68.2	52.4	51.4	54.8	50.6	53.0	55.4	49.4	32.0	27.0	27.0
Bacon, breakfast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	46.5	52.6	54.5	40.5	40.3	41.9	35.8	37.9	40.1	34.3	18.4	17.4	17.2
Lard, pure.	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	68.0	79.2	59.4	43.0	45.6	49.4	43.4	44.4	43.0	36.8	23.6	23.6	23.0
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	37.0	58.9	73.9	55.0	50.7	52.3	46.4	46.1	51.3	52.0	34.0	32.8	28.8	27.8
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.3	50.5	63.3	50.6	45.6	41.9	38.7	40.1	44.7	45.8	27.6	25.7	22.2	22.6
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.0	90.6	76.2	71.4	73.2	73.8	75.0	76.8	71.4	61.2	56.4	56.4
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.2	97.6	132.6	106.2	75.0	91.6	91.2	83.2	89.0	83.2	66.6	40.8	44.6	46.2
Butter creamery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.5	54.3	72.9	63.0	43.5	53.5	50.7	45.6	49.0	45.4	37.6	23.7	25.7	26.9
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.2	33.1	40.7	39.0	31.1	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.8	32.8	22.1	19.4	19.3
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.2	30.4	38.2	37.7	28.4	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.8	32.8	22.1	19.4	19.3
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	114.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	102.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	117.0	96.0	90.0	84.0	82.5
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	67.0	76.0	66.0	48.0	44.0	55.0	52.0	49.0	51.0	34.0	30.0	26.0	26.0
Rolled Oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	37.5	41.5	34.0	27.5	27.5	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	25.5	23.5	23.0	22.5
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	20.6	32.0	24.0	19.2	20.6	21.8	22.2	20.8	20.4	19.0	17.6	16.0	16.0
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.0	33.6	23.4	19.8	17.2	17.0	15.8	16.6	23.4	19.8	13.0	8.8	7.6	7.6
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.5	21.3	28.7	22.9	22.6	21.0	19.6	20.3	21.2	20.9	18.7	16.5	15.1	14.7
Prunes, medium.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	17.1	27.0	21.4	18.4	19.2	15.7	13.3	13.7	16.3	12.2	11.4	10.6	10.8
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.4	72.8	50.4	34.4	45.6	31.6	32.0	30.0	28.8	25.2	24.4	22.8	22.4
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	20.0	33.8	24.0	16.4	21.6	15.0	15.2	14.2	13.8	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.0
Tea, black.	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.6	12.7	16.4	14.3	13.6	15.5	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.1	14.1	12.7	10.6	10.3
Tea, green.	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	12.1	16.9	15.7	14.7	13.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.7	12.9	11.7	10.6	10.3
Coffee.	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.2	15.2	14.4	13.3	13.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.7	12.9	11.7	10.1	9.9
Potatoes.	24 "	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.5	72.2	140.3	57.4	52.0	40.8	98.0	55.4	43.8	83.2	38.7	23.2	31.6	31.0
Vinegar.	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.63	\$ 12.66	\$ 15.98	\$ 13.23	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.79	\$ 11.46	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.23	\$ 11.67	\$ 9.14	\$ 7.27	\$ 6.70	\$ 6.67
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.1	c. 4.6	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 3.9	c. 3.8	c. 3.8
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.6	71.7	92.8	118.4	108.7	118.0	112.7	102.8	102.4	101.5	101.5	100.6	96.2	95.9
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.6	57.9	66.8	86.4	68.7	74.6	65.7	63.8	63.2	63.4	62.5	60.3	58.9	59.0
Wood, hard.	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	68.6	77.5	88.3	78.7	79.8	76.7	75.4	76.9	76.1	75.3	69.0	62.3	62.7
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.9	49.4	59.4	65.9	58.5	59.4	55.6	56.2	55.7	54.0	54.1	50.5	47.0	47.4
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	26.3	33.1	38.8	31.3	31.4	30.0	31.1	31.0	31.2	30.5	27.6	26.8	26.8
Fuel and light		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.74	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.23	\$ 3.23	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.08	\$ 2.91	\$ 2.92
Rent	1 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.56	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.99	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.97
Totals		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.35	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.01	\$ 23.87	\$ 20.96	\$ 21.42	\$ 21.77	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.96	\$ 19.47	\$ 17.16	\$ 15.61	\$ 15.59

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.46	12.61	16.24	13.75	10.83	11.12	11.72	10.85	11.17	11.68	9.59	7.84	7.13	7.03	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.70	11.07	14.17	12.21	9.80	9.73	10.97	9.58	9.93	10.77	9.08	7.32	7.05	6.74	
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.36	12.61	15.80	13.40	10.78	11.01	12.08	10.86	11.00	11.49	9.57	7.80	7.07	7.09	
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.23	12.62	15.26	12.78	10.10	10.57	11.16	10.11	10.49	10.86	8.57	6.81	6.31	6.16	
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.60	12.72	16.03	13.99	10.39	10.71	11.52	10.97	11.16	11.62	9.07	7.12	6.58	6.56	
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.28	12.78	15.90	13.18	10.41	10.27	10.56	11.14	11.16	11.60	8.52	7.03	6.54	6.71	
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.24	12.63	15.67	13.32	10.58	10.62	10.92	11.04	11.62	11.84	8.62	7.14	6.46	6.61	
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.35	12.98	15.78	13.16	10.17	10.41	10.84	10.91	11.65	11.93	8.65	6.98	6.42	6.42	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.91	12.95	16.95	14.21	11.47	11.50	12.03	11.91	12.23	12.71	10.24	7.97	7.36	7.31	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	20.5	16.3	15.3	10.9	8.8	12.5	17.7	12.1	13.5	17.2	20.2	31.9
Nova Scotia (average).....	23.8	18.4	16.2	12.2	9.7	10.8	14.7	14.7	15.9	16.7	19.4	32.2
1—Sydney.....	22	18.1	16.3	12.8	11.2	11	13	14.8	15.5	16.7	18.5	30.1
2—New Glasgow.....	25.4	20	16.2	11	9	11.3	13.5	14.8	16.9	16.7	20.4	32
3—Amherst.....		15	12	10	8	10	12	15	14	19	19.7	
4—Halifax.....	26	19.6	20.4	12.9	11	10.3		13.5	14.8	16	19.5	30.7
5—Windsor.....	25	20	18	15	10	12	15	15	17.7	15.2	18.9	33.5
6—Truro.....	20.7	17.7	14	11.3	8.7	10	20	15	16.3	16.5	19.4	34.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20.4	16.7	16.8	12.6	10.9	10	12	13.3	15	18.2	20.5	30
New Brunswick (average).....	25.0	19.2	18.0	13.4	10.3	12.5	18.6	15.4	16.9	17.6	20.1	34.2
8—Moncton.....	25	17.7	16.7	14	11	13.5		14.6	14.6	17.8	20.6	31.6
9—Saint John.....	25.6	17.3	17.4	13.3	9.6	13	20	14	17.9	16.4	18.5	34.3
10—Fredericton.....		23.3	21.7	14.3	12	11.3	16.7	16.5	19	18	20.1	35.7
11—Bathurst.....	24.3	18.3	16.3	11.8	8.7	12	19	16.5	16	18	21	35
Quebec (average).....	17.7	14.1	14.5	9.6	6.2	9.9	17.6	10.9	12.7	17.5	19.7	32.7
12—Quebec.....	20.2	16.1	15.5	11.8	7.6	11.6	17.4	11.6	13.1	18.8	20.7	28.6
13—Three Rivers.....	19.2	15	13.2	9.3	6	10.5	15.6	11.2	14.2	21	22.6	33.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	21.5	16.4	19.6	12.2	6.6	10.6	20	12.1	15.5	15.8	18.6	35
15—Sorel.....		10	9.5	7	4.5		15	9	12.3		22.5	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	14.4	11.4	12.7	8.4	5.9	10.7	15.2	9.3	11.2	17.5	20.1	30.4
17—St. John's.....	15	14.7	13.3	8.7	6.7	9.3	19	11.7	10	16.7	17	38.7
18—Thetford Mines.....	12.5	12.5	11.5	9.5	5	10	18	10	15.5	18	20	30
19—Montreal.....	21.9	16.4	19.8	9.9	7.5	8.3	20.2	11.5	11.5	15.8	17.8	31
20—Hull.....	17	14.2	15.2	9.2	6.3	8.3	17.8	11.6	11.3	16.3	17.9	32.1
Ontario (average).....	20.5	16.6	15.7	11.4	9.2	14.0	18.9	12.0	13.0	16.1	19.1	30.8
21—Ottawa.....	22.6	15.9	17.6	12.1	8	11.7	17.3	11	11.7	15.8	18.9	31.5
22—Brockville.....	21.7	17.7	17.7	12	8	11.5		12	11.3	17.8	21.4	34
23—Kingston.....	22.1	17.1	16.1	12.1	8	12.7	19.2	11	9.8	14.5	16.8	29.5
24—Belleville.....	17	13.7	13.8	10	8	12.6	17.2	11.3	12.5	16.3	20.1	30.7
25—Peterborough.....	19.5	15	15	10.3	7.6	12.6	17	11.4	12	15.4	17.8	28.7
26—Oshawa.....	19	15	14.7	11	9.6	15.5	15	11.7	15	16.1	19.2	29.3
27—Orillia.....	19	15	13.5	10.5	8.5	14.5	20	11	14.2	14.7	18	29.6
28—Toronto.....	22.8	17.7	17.4	12	10.7	13.8	19.9	12.5	13	17.8	22.2	33.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	21	17	16.7	12.8	8.5	17.3	22	12	11.3	15.4	19.5	29.1
30—St. Catharines.....	20.2	16.4	16.4	11	8.4	13.2	19.4	12.6	11.9	15.2	18.5	30.9
31—Hamilton.....	22.4	18.2	18.9	13.4	11.1	16.1	19	11.5		16.3	19.1	30.5
32—Brantford.....	22.1	17.7	16.2	11.9	8.2	14.3	18.4	11.8	12.5	16.2	18.8	29.9
33—Galt.....	24.2	20.2	18.5	14.2	12.5	17	22.3	16.2	12	17.7	19.9	28.5
34—Guelph.....	19.1	15.6	16.4	11.3	10.1	12.8	20	11	12.6	15	18.2	28.3
35—Kitchener.....	18.5	16	14.3	11.2	8.9	13.4	22	10.3	13	14	16.7	27.9
36—Woodstock.....	20	16	15.7	11	10.3	14.3	16	11.5	13.5	15	18.1	28.1
37—Stratford.....	17.8	14	12.6	10	9.2	13.4	20	11	10	15.8	18.6	30.2
38—London.....	20.7	16.5	15.8	11.7	9.1	13.3	19.3	12.2	13.5	16.5	19.4	30.7
39—St. Thomas.....	21.7	17.5	16.1	11.9	8.9	13.3	23.5	12.9	12.8	15.7	17.9	31.8
40—Chatham.....	19.4	16.2	16.1	10.7	9	14.2	17.5	12.7	12.7	15.1	17.6	31.8
41—Windsor.....	19.2	15.8	14.3	11.4	9.5	13	20.7	11.2	10.4	13.9	16.6	31.5
42—Sarnia.....	19.3	16	15	12	9	15	15	11.3	12.5	16.5	20.6	29
43—Owen Sound.....	20	15	12.4	10.8	9.4	12.9	12	10	10	16	18.3	30.5
44—North Bay.....	18.7	14.7	16	9.7	7.3	12.3	20	10.7	14.2	15.8	18.3	30.6
45—Sudbury.....	20.7	17	15	10.7	8.4	16.2	19.7	13.8	14.7	15.4	18.4	32.8
46—Cobalt.....	19.7	19	14.7	9.5	7.1			13.5	15	17.3	19.5	31.4
47—Timmins.....	26.3	21.8	16.7	13.7	12.1	16.8		14	16.9	18.1	20.5	37.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.3	14.2	12.8	10.6	8.7	11.4	15.2	11.3	14.1	14.5	18.4	30
49—Port Arthur.....	21.5	17.5	18	11.5	10	15	21.5	13.5	15.8	21.1	23.9	33.5
50—Fort William.....	23.6	17.7	17	12.2	10.7	14.5	20	13.4	16.8	18.9	22	32.4
Manitoba (average).....	20.0	15.4	15.2	9.7	8.9	11.2	16.6	11.1	11.3	18.2	20.7	29.2
51—Winnipeg.....	21.3	16.4	16.2	9.8	9.8	10.8	16.4	11.7	12.6	17.6	20.5	28.3
52—Brandon.....	18.7	14.4	14.1	9.5	8	11.6	16.7	10.5	10	18.7	20.8	30
Saskatchewan (average).....	20.6	15.1	14.3	9.5	7.4	11.6	15.1	10.6	10.9	18.8	22.1	30.7
53—Regina.....	21.4	15.4	14.5	9.3	7.8	10.8	16.8	11.5		18	22	30.9
54—Prince Albert.....	22.5	15.8	16	10	8	14	16.7	11.3	11.7	20.7	23.6	33
55—Saskatoon.....	15.8	12.8	11.7	8.7	6.6	10	13.1	9.1	10	16.8	20.3	28.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.8	16.4	15.1	9.8	7	11.4	13.7	10.6		19.7	22.6	30
Alberta (average).....	16.6	12.9	11.5	8.0	7.4	9.9	14.3	9.2	11.5	16.8	20.5	30.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	17.7	13	11.6	9	7.5	11.1	15.3	11.7	12.5	18.6	21.8	30
58—Drumheller.....	13.7	11	10	7		8.5	13.5	8	12.5	15.4	20	31
59—Edmonton.....	18.6	14.3	14.3	7.8	7.2	10.8	16	9.5	12.8	16.1	19.5	29.2
60—Calgary.....	17.6	14.6	11.8	8.4	7.9	10.2	13.5	9.2	9.8	18.7	22.5	29.8
61—Lethbridge.....	15.5	11.8	10	7.6	7	9	13	7.7	10	15	18.7	30.4
British Columbia (average).....	21.6	17.7	15.7	10.7	10.0	13.9	20.2	12.5	15.3	20.1	24.3	36.2
62—Fernie.....	22	18	14	9	8	12	18	12	14.5	20.8	27	33.3
63—Nelson.....	20	18	15	10	8.1	13	21	13.5	20	19.3	24.6	36.7
64—Trail.....	17.5	15.5	13.5	10	9.5	12.5	19	13.5	15.5	20.9	24	35
65—New Westminster.....	23.2	18.5	17	11.6	11.2	12.7	20	12.7	13.3	17.7	21.5	34.8
66—Vancouver.....	22.5	18.2	16.4	11.7	12.3	15.6	21.5	12.1	17	19.1	23.2	36.7
67—Victoria.....	23.6	19.3	16.7	12.3	11.7	16.4	20.8	13.1	11.8	19.6	22.8	37.9
68—Nanaimo.....	22	17	16.2	11.6	11.4	15.5	22	11.6		21.4	24.7	38.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	20.2	16	16.7	9.7	7.7	12.5	19.3	11.8	15.3	22.3	26.8	36.2

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1933

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, No. 1's and per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16-6 11-8 8-3 12	20-9 24-6 23-8 25	12-4	12-4	53-4 48-1 45 50 13-7 10-7 11-5 37-5 47-5 53-3 50 55 55	17-3 12-1 12-3 13-3 13-7 15 11-5 11-1 12-3 13-3 13-8 12-1 14-9 12-4 14-3	16-4 13-8 12 15 15 15 12 14 15-3 14-2 13-9 17-7	23-5 17-2 16-1 18-9 15 16-3 18-5 18-6 13-5 12-7 13-8 20-5 22-7	11-5 13-0 12 12-7 13-3 12-9 13-7 13-4 13-5 12-7 13-8 11-2 13-3 12-5	27-8 29-6 36-7 29 26-5 27-5 30 28 24-7 27-3 28-5 27-8 25-6	22-6 24-4 28-2 22-5 24 23-5 25 23-1 19-4 21-9 24-2 22-9 21-7 18-7	9-4 9-6 10-11 9-11 8 c 11-5a 8 7-9 9-2 9-10 10 8	23-1 24-1 22-5 28 25 20 24 22-8 23-9 26-2 23-4 25-2 20-7	26-9 28-5 26-6 28 28-6 28-2 28-8 27 27-3 28-3 26-6 26-9 26-2



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 19.3	cents 5.5a	cents 14.7	cents 2.6	cents 4.5	cents 8.0	cents 19.5	cents 11.6	cents 11.5	cents 11.6
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	19.1	6.2	14.2	2.2	4.9	8.0	13.8	11.5	11.1	11.3
1—Sydney.....	16.9	6.7	15.3	3.1	4.5	7.3	15.9	11.3	11.2	11.1
2—New Glasgow.....	20.7	5.3-6	13.7	3.1	5.5	8.3	11.4	11	10.7	11
3—Amherst.....	18	6	15	3.1	5.5	6.7		11.2	10.8	10.8
4—Halifax.....	19.9	6.7	14	3.3	4.8	8	13.3	11.2	10.7	10.9
5—Windor.....	19		14	3.3	5	8	15	12.2	12	12
6—Truro.....	20		13.2	2.9	4.7	8.7	13.2	11.8	11.3	12
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18	6.7	15	3.1	4.3	8.5	14.7	12	11.8	12.6
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	19.0	6.8	14.1	3.3	4.4	9.7	12.8	11.5	10.9	10.6
8—Moncton.....	18.7	6.7	15	3.3	4.4		12.4	11.5	10.7	10.9
9—Saint John.....	18.8	5.3-7.3	14.4	2.8	4.7	7.4	12.6	10.5	10.1	9.9
10—Fredericton.....	18.8	7.3	14.4	3.1	4.5	7.7	12.8	11	10.9	10.9
11—Bathurst.....	19.5	6.7	12.5	3.1	3.7	6.5	12.5	11	10.3	10.7
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	17.6	4.3	13.0	2.7	4.6	6.9	10.2	10.0	10.5	11.0
12—Quebec.....	19.3	6.5-7	12.8	3.1	5	7.4	10.1	10	10.4	10.2
13—Three Rivers.....	19.5	4-4.7	14.1	2.9	4.7	6.7	11	10	10.7	11
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.3	4	12.3	2.6	5.1	7	11	10	10	11.4
15—Sorel.....	17.6		14	2.3	4	6.2	9.2	10.2	9.9	10.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.6		13.3	2.2	4.6	8.0	11.1	9.7	9.7	11.4
17—St. John's.....	15.2	3.3	13	2.5	4.5	6	10	10	12.7	13.6
18—Theford Mines.....	17.6	3.3	12.2	3	4.8	5.6	10	10	10.3	10.7
19—Montreal.....	19	4.5-3	13.3	2.9	4.9	7.7	10.2	10	10.6	10.3
20—Hull.....	15.3	4.7	12.2	2.9	4.2	7.1	8.7	10.1	9.8	9.9
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	18.5	5.0	14.5	2.3	4.4	8.9	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.8
21—Ottawa.....	17.5	5.3-7.3	14.1	3.1	4.7	9	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5
22—Brockville.....	13.5	4.5-3	12.7	2.7	4.5	11.1	10.7	11.1	10.4	11
23—Kingston.....	17.5	4.7	13.5	2.8	4.2	8.4	10.8	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	15.6		14.1	2.1	4.1	8.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	16.4	4.7	13.1	2.1	3.8	7.9	11.1	10.1	9.9	10.2
26—Oshawa.....	19	4.6	11.1	2	4.5	9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
27—Orillia.....	16.8	4	14.9	2.2	4	8.2	10.5	11.3	12	10.8
28—Toronto.....	23.4	5.3-6.7	15.5	2.3	4.5	9.8	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	17.3	4.7	15.8	2.4	4	8.3	11.5	10.9	10.5	11
30—St. Catharines.....	22.6	4.7-6.7	15	2.1	4.2	8.9	11	10.8	10.9	10.2
31—Hamilton.....	22.4	4.6-7	14.4	2.1	4.2	8.2	10.1	11.1	11.4	11.1
32—Bramford.....	18.4	4.6-7	15.3	2	4.1	9.1	9.9	10.6	10.7	10.7
33—Galt.....	22.7	4-6	15.8	2	5	8.8	10.6	11.5	10.9	11.8
34—Guelph.....	18.5	4-4.7	14.6	2	4.6	9.6	10.2	10.8	10.6	10.9
35—Kitchener.....	19.8	4.7	14.7	2	4.8	9	11.7	11.1	10.5	10.4
36—Woodstock.....	16	4.5-3	14.5	1.6	4.4	8.2	11	11.2	10.6	10.2
37—Stratford.....	17.1	4.7-6	14.5	1.9	4.7	9.2	11.3	11.0	11.2	10.7
38—London.....	18.8	4.7-5.3	15.6	2.1	4.4	8.6	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.6
39—St. Thomas.....	18.7	4.7-5.3	16.2	2	4.3	9.6	11.3	12.6	11.8	11.5
40—Chatham.....	18.6	4.7-5.3	14.7	2	4.4	9.1	11	11.9	11.4	11.5
41—Windor.....	15.6	5.3-7.3	15	2	3.7	7	10.4	10.5	11	10.5
42—Sarnia.....	19		15	1.7	4.7	8.5	10.9	12	11.7	11
43—Owen Sound.....	18.8	4.5-3	14.5	1.9	3.7	8.8	10.5	10.4	11.4	10.7
44—North Bay.....	18.1		15	3.2	5.3	10.7	12.8	10.4	10.7	10.5
45—Sudbury.....	19.1	5.3	14.1	3.1	4.4	7.8	16.2	10.6	11.2	10.4
46—Cobalt.....	18.9	6	12.8	3.4	5.7	9.1	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5
47—Timmins.....	20.2	5.6	14.1	3	4.6	8.8	11.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	4.5-3	14.3	3.1	4.4	9.2	12.5	11.6	11.5	11.3
49—Port Arthur.....	20.1	4.5-3	14	2.5	4.3	8.8	11.4	11.1	10.4	10.3
50—Fort William.....	18.8	4.5-3	13	2.5	4.8	8.1	10.6	11.5	11.1	11
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	20.5	5	16.6	2.5	4.4	9.1	10.1	13.2	12.8	12.7
51—Winnipeg.....	20.5	5.6-6	16.6	2.4	4.5	8.9	9.7	12.9	12.3	12.4
52—Brandon.....	20.4	4.8-5.3		2.5	4.5	9.2	10.5	13.4	13.2	12.9
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	23.5	5.5	15.7	2.3	4.3	8.5	9.8	14.5	13.4	13.7
53—Regina.....	20.5	4.6-2	15	2.3	5.4	8	7.7	15	13.5	13.5
54—Prince Albert.....	20.6	5.6		2.1	3	8	11	14.1	13.9	14.3
55—Saskatoon.....	19.2	5.7	14	2.4	4.2	8.8	10	14.1	13	13
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.7	5.6	18	2.2	4.5	9.3	10.5	14.9	13	14.1
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	21.2	6.0	14.7	2.5	4.2	7.2	9.6	13.2	13.8	14.1
57—Medicine Hat.....			15	2.4	5	6.8	10.1	13.0	13.7	14.4
58—Drumheller.....	21.2		15	2.5	3.7	7.6	9.1	13.7	14.5	14.5
59—Edmonton.....	19.8	6.7b	14.5	2.5	4.3	7.1	9	12.6	13.4	13.6
60—Calgary.....	22.3	5.6-7	14.2	2.4	4	7.9	8.9	13.2	13.6	14.1
61—Lethbridge.....	22.3	5.7		2.6	4	6.6	10.8	12.3	13.7	13.8
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	22.2	6.9	18.2	2.9	4.9	6.0	7.1	13.1	13.1	12.9
62—Fernie.....	22.7		15.5	2.8	4.7	7.5	8.8	13.6	14	14.4
63—Nelson.....	23	7.3	19	2.9	5	6.4	8	12.5	14	13.5
64—Trail.....	21.3	5.4	14	2.8	4.5	5	7.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
65—New Westminster.....	21.8	6.3	19.5	3	4.7	5.5	5.9	12.9	12	12
66—Vancouver.....	20.6	6.3	19.7	2.9	5	6.3	6.8	12.5	12.2	12.1
67—Victoria.....	21.6	7.5	19.5	2.9	5	5.6	6.1	12.4	11.7	12
68—Nanaimo.....	21.8	7.5-8	20	2.9	5.4	6.7	7.7	12.9	12.4	12.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	21.5	6.3-8.3	3			5	6	15	15	13.3

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1933

Beans dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jams, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
3-8	3-4	.930	19-2	19-3	14-7	10-8	17-0	16-3	55-2	20-5	50-4	38-9
3-7	3-8	.960	18-8	21-0	12-6	10-7	16-3	15-5	57-5	19-2	51-4	40-4
3-4	3-6	1-018	19-8	.....	14	10-8	16-7	14-5	50	20-7	.....	45
3-5	3-4	.959	19	.....	.....	12-2	16-3	14-5	65	17-7	52-5	37
3-9	4-2	.74	15-2	20	.....	12	15-7	15	50	17-7	50	40
4	3-8	.878	19	24	12	10	17	17-2	65	21-7	50	38-3
4	4	1-185	20	.....	.....	10	16-3	15	.....	18-4	.....	45
3-6	4	.98	20	19	11-7	9-1	16	16-5	.....	19	53	37-3
4-2	4-5	.70	14-9	12-5	.....	13-1	16-2	15	.....	24-5	.....	41-3
4-4	3-7	.853	19-1	21-7	12-6	11-7	15-5	15-3	48-4	17-5	46-2	36-3
3-8	3-5	.925	18-4	23-7	17	12-1	16-8	15-4	45	18-8	47	36
3-4	4-7	.86	19-4	23-3	11	12	14-4	14-6	51-7	16-9	40	34
3-6	3-5	.815	18-4	18-1	12-5	11-6	15-9	16-3	.....	17-2	51-5	40
2-8	3-2	.833	20	.....	.....	10	15	15	.....	17	.....	35
3-7	4-5	.969	19-4	22-5	12-9	10-8	16-5	15-0	62-8	20-0	53-0	36-2
4	4-7	.905	20-2	23-3	12-3	12	17-7	15-4	70	24	59	37-2
4-1	5-6	1-038	21	21	14-2	10	17-1	14-5	.....	20	52	36-7
3-4	4-6	.945	19	26	14-7	11-7	16-8	15-6	55	22-7	53	38-1
3-5	5-2	.883	18-7	.....	11-8	10-7	16	13	.....	21-7	50	36-7
4	4-5	1-02	19-4	29	13-7	11-9	15-6	14-3	50	18-3	52-5	37-2
3-5	4	1-02	20	.....	11-2	10	17-5	16-5	.....	15	.....	36-5
3-2	4-5	1-022	20-2	22-5	12-7	10-2	16-2	15-2	60	19-6	.....	33-2
3-8	4	1-005	19-5	19-8	12-8	10-9	16-7	14-7	79-2	19-3	50-5	35-7
4-2	3-8	.805	16-2	15-7	12-7	10-2	15-3	16-2	.....	19-3	54	34-4
3-2	3-1	.944	18-9	18-3	13-8	11-0	17-0	16-8	53-9	19-6	50-5	35-7
3-5	3-9	.946	19	20-5	13-1	10-7	16-7	16-8	.....	20-5	53-3	35-3
3-2	4-5	.85	15	15-7	.....	10	17-5	15-7	45	19	56-7	38-5
3-6	3-6	.876	18-3	18-7	10	9-3	16-9	15-7	55	17-7	53-7	34
3	3-1	.794	16-4	13-2	10	12-2	15-8	16-5	54	18-7	49	34
3-2	2-9	.737	14-8	17	.....	10-4	16-2	15-4	48	19-7	42-7	34-8
3-2	3	.869	18-4	19-2	.....	10-7	16-8	17-8	55	20-2	62	36-8
3-3	2-5	.821	18-3	17-6	.....	10-9	18-6	17-4	.....	22-5	57	35
3-6	3-2	.924	18-6	17-3	.....	9-9	16-2	16-5	64	18-9	51-8	35-2
3-1	2-9	1-10	21-2	19-5	.....	11	18-7	16-6	60	20	50	36
3-9	3-7	.95	19-7	19-3	.....	11-3	17-7	17	65	18-7	55	36-7
3-6	3-4	.89	18-9	18-7	.....	10-8	16-7	15-2	43-5	17-9	42	36-5
3	2-6	.878	17-1	19-6	.....	12-3	17-1	15-1	.....	20-5	38	34-6
3-1	3-3	.858	16-9	18-2	.....	11-7	16-6	17	.....	18-8	49	34-5
3-5	3-5	.861	18-8	15	.....	11-4	17	17	.....	18-7	41	34-9
3-2	2-8	.85	16-7	14-2	.....	11-2	16-7	16-9	.....	19-1	59-5	34-7
2-5	2-5	.90	18	15-2	.....	11-7	15-2	15	.....	19	.....	34-7
3-2	2-9	.887	18-1	15-5	.....	12-5	17-2	15-7	61	20-1	53	35-7
3-1	2-7	.928	18-6	18	.....	10-2	16	14-9	.....	.....	54	34-6
3-1	2-6	.896	17-9	14-6	.....	10-7	16-7	16-8	.....	19-5	.....	35-3
2-3	2	.937	18-7	17-8	.....	10-3	16-9	16	43	19-7	.....	34-6
2-2	2-2	1-04	18-4	17-5	.....	9-5	16-5	16	43	18-4	.....	37
3-6	2-6	.725	14-5	20	.....	11-4	16-7	18-2	.....	18-8	.....	34-7
3-2	2-8	.80	15	12	.....	10-2	16-3	15	50	22	55	34-3
2-8	3-1	1-20	24-1	.....	18	10-9	16-7	18-2	64-5	21-6	50	38-8
3-5	3	.975	19-6	.....	17-5	11-7	17-4	19-8	61-7	20-4	51-5	35-6
3-8	4	1-292	25	25	14-5	11-7	19	18-2	54-8	19-2	43-8	38-8
3-7	4-2	1-425	28-4	25-6	15-9	12-3	18-4	17-7	54-6	20-5	49	41-7
2-6	3-5	.806	15-3	25-2	11-2	12	18	18-3	56-3	16-7	54-5	35-5
3-3	3-9	1-12	22-5	26-1	13-9	10-9	17-8	18-5	50	22-5	45	31-7
3-1	3-5	1-176	23-6	15	13	10-4	16-7	18	50-4	19-2	46-4	36-5
4-2	3-1	.929	19-5	.....	16-4	10-3	18-0	16-6	52-3	22-5	47-7	39-5
4-7	2-8	1-15	24-4	.....	16-7	10-5	17-5	16-3	49-4	22-9	45-6	38-8
3-7	3-4	.708	14-5	.....	16	10	18-5	16-8	55-2	22	49-8	40-2
4-7	4-1	.838	19-0	.....	16-4	10-7	19-0	18-3	57-8	23-1	52-4	44-3
5-2	3-5	1-05	25	.....	20	10-5	18-7	19	62-5	23-2	54-7	43-7
4-6	4-7	.562	15	.....	15	10-7	20	17-3	56-5	25	52-2	45
4-4	3-6	.74	13-8	.....	15-7	9-7	17-5	18-3	59-7	23-1	49-4	43-5
4-4	4-6	1-000	22	.....	15	11-9	19-8	18-6	52-6	21-2	53-1	44-8
4-3	2-8	.824	18-5	.....	15-4	10-3	17-9	17-3	55-2	22-7	50-6	47-1
4-8	2-7	.907	19-4	.....	16-1	9-7	17-6	17-2	60	22-6	52-8	47-2
4-3	3-2	.972	21	.....	16-2	10-6	17-7	17-5	55	22-2	51-2	49-5
4-8	2-8	.874	19-1	.....	13-9	10-8	17-1	16-8	55-4	23-2	48-7	45
4-3	2-5	.816	19-3	.....	15-3	9-7	18-1	17-2	53-3	23	50-5	45-6
3-5	2-7	.55	13-5	.....	.....	10-8	19	18	52-3	22-7	50	48-3
5-3	3-0	.995	21-7	.....	18-4	9-5	17-1	15-3	53-7	22-9	48-4	45-9
6-1	3-6	.976	22	.....	17-2	11-6	19-7	17-9	54-7	24-6	53-7	48-5
6-2	3	1-32	26-2	.....	20	10-8	18-7	16	58	24-2	49	49
5	3	1-12	27-5	.....	20	9	17-5	15	57-5	25	47-5	46
4-6	2-3	.764	15	.....	14	8-8	16-7	14-8	46-3	22-8	45-8	41-8
5-1	2-8	.806	15-9	.....	18-7	8-8	16	14-4	50	21-9	44-7	42-3
4-8	2-9	.937	21-8	.....	20	8-7	16-5	13-3	51-2	20-7	45-9	44-3
5-4	3	.867	20-1	.....	.....	9-4	16-2	15-7	57-5	22-6	53-5	48-3
5	3-1	1-17	25	.....	18-7	8-8	15-8	15	54-2	21-7	46-7	46-7



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	5-6	5-5	39-7	41-2	24-5	14-4	2-9	43-4	49-6	11-4	5-1	15-349
Nova Scotia (average).....	5-6	5-3	42-4	35-2	23-1	11-6	2-9	40-7	37-5	12-0	5-0	15-000
1—Sydney.....	5-7	5-5	41-6	33-4	23-2	14-6	3-0	40	44	12-5	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	5-7	5-6	38	34-6	24-7	12	2-8	44	32	11-8	5-2	
3—Amherst.....	5-5	5	50	36-7	20	10	2-8	40	35	12-3	5	
4—Halifax.....	5-4	5-2	47	34-7	24-7	11-4	3-1	40	40	12-8	5	15-00
5—Windsor.....	5-7	5-5	34-5	35-8	20	10	3	40	40	11-3	5	
6—Truro.....	5-5	5	43	36	25-7	11-3	2-9	40	34	11-5	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	5-5	5	55	38-2	23-2	14	2-6	42-7	39-3	13-5	5	14-40
New Brunswick (average).....	5-4	5-2	43-5	35-6	23-9	11-1	2-8	42-6	35-8	11-5	4-9	15-120
8—Moncton.....	5-4	5	43-6	37-3	25-5	12-2	2-8	46-7	37-2	12-2	4-9	15-50g
9—Saint John.....	5-2	5-2	35-1	35-3	22-2	10-8	2-8	39-8	34-5	11	5	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	5-9	5-4	47-4	37-3	23-7	11-5	2-9	43-8	35	11-7	5	
11—Bathurst.....	5	5	48	32-5	24	10	2-8	40	36-5	11	4-5	
Quebec (average).....	5-1	5-0	41-5	43-4	24-6	13-3	2-9	44-9	52-4	10-5	4-6	14-482
12—Quebec.....	5-1	4-9	43-9	50-8	25	15-4	2-8	40-4	56	10-1	4-7	14-25
13—Three Rivers.....	5-7	5-4	46-7	48-9	25	14-6	3-3	47-5	50	11	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-1	5-1	40-4	43	23-6	12-8	2-9	45-7	50-3	11-1	4-6	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	5-2	4-9	37-5	40-7	26-2	11-2	2-2	40	60	10	4-7	14-00-14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-1	4-9	49-7	48-9	25	12-9	3-9	44-4	53-5	10-4	4-7	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	5	5	40	40	25	12-5	2-9	50	55	10	4-5	
18—Therford Mines.....	5-3	4-9	37-5	37-8	23-2	14-1	2-9	40-8	40	10-7	4-2	
19—Montreal.....	4-9	5	41-5	45-2	24-5	14-5	2-5	45-5	51-8	10-3	4-7	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	4-9	4-8	36-3	35-4	23-5	12-1	3	49-8	54-6	10-5	4-4	15-25-15-75
Ontario (average).....	5-6	5-5	40-5	43-8	24-1	12-7	2-7	42-3	49-6	10-5	4-9	15-267
21—Ottawa.....	5	5	42-2	46-9	23-9	13	2-6	47	52-2	10-3	4-6	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	5-2	5	36-2	41-5	24-5	11-5	2-8	41-2	46-2	10-5	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-1	4-9	38-2	43-3	23-8	11-2	2-5	40	46	10-5	5-1	15-00
24—Belleville.....	5-3	5-3	44-4	43-2	21-7	12-4	2-8	44-8	56-7	10	5-2	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	5-2	5	42-8	39	23-1	11-1	2-9	41-4	48	10-2	5	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	6	5-8	41-3	49-3	25-6	11-7	2-9	45-7	53-3	10-8	5-3	14-50
27—Orillia.....	5-6	5-4	42	43-4	24	13	2-5	46	43-7	11-4	5	15-50
28—Toronto.....	5-4	5-3	44-6	46-6	24-1	11-7	2-7	42-2	49	10-1	4-9	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	5-5	5-3	39-6	48	23-6	12-6	2-7	49	60	10-4	4-6	13-25-13-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	5-9	5-8	36-8	41-2	23-8	14	3-1	36-2		11	5-1	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	5-6	5-4	41-3	46-1	23-5	10-5	2-7	36-9	48-6	9-7	4-8	14-50
32—Brantford.....	5-7	5-8	42-8	44-7	24-1	11-8	2-8	42-2	51	10-3	5-4	14-50
33—Galt.....	5-7	5-7	39-7	41-6	23-3	13-3	2-8	44-3	53	10-3	5	14-75-15-00
34—Guelph.....	5-4	5-4	39-6	42-9	24-1	11-2	2-8	43-1	46-7	10	4-7	14-75-15-00
35—Kitchener.....	5-4	5-4	33-5	46-8	23-8	11-6	2-7	37-9	45-7	10-2	4-2	15-00
36—Woodstock.....	5-7	5-5	38	36-7	24-5	10-7	2-8	43	43	10-7	5	14-25-14-50
37—Stratford.....	6	5-7	43-6	46-2	25	11-2	2-8	45	52	11-3	5	15-00
38—London.....	5-5	5-7	43-9	46	22-7	12-5	2-7	40	43-3	10	5-3	15-50-15-75
39—St. Thomas.....	5-7	5-6	46-7	47-5	25-4	13-1	2-8	45	48-7	10	5-3	14-00-15-00
40—Chatham.....	5-7	5-7	43-3	43-7	24	12-4	2-4	42-5	60	9-8	4-8	15-00-15-50
41—Windsor.....	5-1	5-1	34-8	39-2	22-2	12-7	2-6	40		9-7	5-2	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	5-9	5-7	40-7	38-3	24-7	11-4	2-8	37-5	42-5	10-2	5-2	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	5-5	5-5	47	32-5	23-9	10-8	2-4	40	50	9-3	5-2	15-50
44—North Bay.....	5-8	5-6	51-8	53-8	24-6	14-7	2-9	52-5	60	12-2	5	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	5-9	5-6	34-4	41	24-7	16-2	2-8	42		10	4-4	16-50-16-75
46—Cobalt.....	6	5-9	37-2	45	25-8	14-3	3	37-5		11-2	4-7	17-75
47—Timmins.....	6-4	6-3	34-8	44-8	25	15-6	2-7	41	45-5	12-2	4-9	17-75-18-25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	5-5	5-1	34-2	38-7	23-3	14-5	2-4	42-2	50		4-4	15-00
49—Port Arthur.....	5-7	5-8	38-8	48-9	25-3	16-7	2-9	43-6	50	11-5	4-9	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	6	6	40-5	48-5	25-8	13-5	2-8	39-2	50	11	4-7	16-25-16-50
Manitoba (average).....	6-3	6-3	37-8	40-0	24-9	14-4	3-1	45-2	57-7	12-8	6-0	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	6-3	6-4	33-8	41	24-8	13-8	3-2	43-6	57	11-8	6-6	19-50
52—Brandon.....	6-2	6-1	41-7	39	25	15	3	46-7	58-3	13-7	5-4	21-50
Saskatchewan (average).....	6-2	6-3	35-1	40-3	26-2	18-9	3-4	47-6	60-0	14-9	6-3	
53—Regina.....	5-9	6-5	32-5	35	25	18-3a	3	46-7	60	15	6-4	
54—Prince Albert.....	6-6	6-4	34-7	43-7	28-7	17-5a	3-7	48-3			6-7	
55—Saskatoon.....	6-3	6-3	34-4	41-3	25-6	19-3a	2-8	42-7	60	14-7	5-6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-1	6	38-9	41-1	25-4	20-3a	4	52-5		15	6-5	
Alberta (average).....	6-2	6-3	34-2	39-0	26-2	17-9	3-4	42-5	56-2	13-8	5-6	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6-5	6-3	32-9	38-1	26-6	20a	3-2	40-8		12-5	6	g
58—Drumheller.....	6-5	6-6	31-2	37-2	25-7	21-2a	3-8	47-5	60	15	6	
59—Edmonton.....	6-3	6-3	38-3	42-3	26-1	16-8a	3-4	46-5	51-4	13-4	5-6	
60—Calgary.....	5-9	6-4	33-8	35-1	25-1	16-3a	3-2	37-5	58-3	13-4	5-6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6	6	35	42-5	27-7	15a	3-5	40	55	14-5	4-7	
British Columbia (average).....	5-6	5-4	35-3	38-7	26-1	21-0	3-3	47-9	57-0	12-2	5-8	
62—Fernie.....	6	6-2	35	39-5	25	15a	3-3	43-3	60	12-5	5-1	
63—Nelson.....	5-8	5-5	39	45	27-6	21-7a	4	52	60	14-2	7	
64—Trail.....	5-7	5-7	29	37-5	24	25a	3-6		50	11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5-1	4-9	31-4	32-8	25-5	20a	2-9	44-5	60	11-5	4-8	
66—Vancouver.....	5	5	36-8	36-9	25-3	22-2a	2-9	44-5	60	10-7	5-3	
67—Victoria.....	5-9	5-2	36-2	35-2	25-8	22a	2-8	45	54	10-1	5-6	
68—Nanaimo.....	5-5	5-5	40	41-3	28	22a	3-8	58-3	55	13-7	5-4	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5-5	5	35	41-7	27-5	20a	3-3			13-7	6	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively supplied by workmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove length), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove length), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	\$	\$
9-443	11-717	10-031	11-990	7-590	9-146	7-372	26-8	10-0	23-873
8-250	9-833	7-000	8-667	5-500	6-500	5-500	29-9	10-1	23-167
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	29-5	10-2	16-00-26-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	10-3	20-00
8-75-9-00	11-00	10-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	28-7	10	15-00-18-00
9-00-10-25							31-2	10	25-00-40-00
							30	10	25-00
9-25							30	10	20-00-28-00
8-30-9-75	10-80	8-00	9-50	6-25	7-50	6-75	30	10	21-00-26-00
9-813	11-167	8-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	28-0	9-6	24-375
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	31	9-9	22-00-32-00
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00-10-00	8-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00c	28-6	10	20-00-35-00
9-00-10-00	11-00						27-5	9-5	25-00
9-25							25	9-1	18-00
8-893	12-042	10-80g	11-381	8-514	9-096	7-850	23-4	9-5	22-456
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-9	9-8	25-00-35-00
8-00	11-00	13-00	14-00c	10-00	12-00c	6-00	27-1	9-8	18-00-25-00
9-00	13-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	7-00	24-7	9-6	20-00-30-00
8-00			8-00-10-00		6-00-8-00		20	10	14-00-15-00
8-00-9-00	12-50	11-335c	12-665c	8-665c	10-00c	7-50c	19-6	10	18-00-24-00
							20	9	20-00-28-00
							24-5	9-6	10-00-12-00
9-50	11-25	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26-1	9-4	18-00-33-00
9-25	13-50	7-00-8-00	9-00	5-50-6-00	6-00	6-00	25-4	8-1	22-00-30-00
10-226	11-304	10-800	13-119	8-500	10-592	9-023	24-8	9-5	24-111
9-25	12-50-13-00	8-00	9-50	6-00	7-50	5-00	25-5	9-3	22-00-32-00
	12-50						21-7	9-1	20-00-22-00
8-00	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00	24-4	9-3	18-00-23-00
11-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	9-00	24-4	9-8	20-00-28-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-1	9-1	20-00-30-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25-7	9-7	12-00-20-00
9-75	12-50	8-00	9-00-10-00	6-00-7-00	7-00-8-50		24-5	9-4	20-00-24-00
10-50	10-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25-3	9-4	22-00-32-00
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g 13-00	g 15-00	g 9-00	g 11-00	g 11-00	23-5g	9-1	20-00-27-00
9-00	10-00						22-7g	9-8	22-00-32-00
11-75	11-75						25-9	9-5	20-00-35-00
10-00	11-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	14-00	8-348c	24-6	9-9	20-00-27-00
9-50-11-50	11-50	12-00-12-50	13-00	10-00-10-50	11-00	12-00c	21-7	9-6	20-00-25-00
10-00-11-00	11-00	15-00-16-00	17-00-18-00	12-00	14-00		24-6	10	20-00-30-00
11-00	11-00						23-4	9-7	22-00-30-00
8-50-11-00	12-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		21	9-4	20-00-30-00
9-00-11-00	10-00-11-00						21-5	9-7	22-00-30-00
11-50	10-25-12-00						23-8	9-6	25-00-35-00
9-00-10-00	10-00						22-8	9-7	20-00-30-00
8-50	10-50						23	9	20-00-28-00
9-75	11-25-11-50						20	9-5	20-00-30-00
	10-00						23-4	9-7	20-00-30-00
	13-50						22	9-7	20-00-24-00
8-50-13-00	13-00						27-5	9-7	
							28-7	10	n
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50						31	9-5	22-00
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	5-00-5-50	5-00-5-50	6-00	6-00c	34-7	9-8	p
9-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	5-75	6-50c	4-50	6-30c	5-50-7-00	27-5	8-7	18-00-25-00
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	6-00	7-00	5-50-7-00	27-5	10	20-00-28-00
10-438	13-625						25-5	9-6	20-00-28-00
10-50-12-50	12-50-13-50						25-1	10-1	26-250
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00						25	10-1	25-00-35-00
8-625	16-375						26	10	18-00-27-00
8-50-12-25h	14-50f						29-2	11-1	25-875
8-00-9-50h	19-00						26	10	23-00-35-00
7-50-9-00h	17-50						31-2	10-4	20-00-25-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50						29-4	10-4	20-00-30-00
5-90g	10-000						30	10	22-00-32-00
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	4-458	4-10-1	24-750
4-00-6-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	g	g	g	31-7g	9-7	20-00-27-00
7-50-8-00h							4-50	30	r
4-00-5-75h							5-33c	30-2	10-5
9-933	11-140						4-00g	25	10-1
							4-00	30	20-00
9-00-11-00	12-70						39	11-4	20-00
8-50-9-50	13-00						12-5	10-5	22-00-26-00
9-50-10-50	10-50						10	10-2	22-50-28-00
9-50-10-50	10-50						11-1	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00
9-75-10-75	9-00						10-3	10-3	22-50
7-70-8-20s							32	11-2	20-00-25-00
12-00-13-50							34	14-2	20-00-30-00
							31-7	11-3	25-00-35-00

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1932	Feb. 1933	Mar. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	101.3	97.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	74.5	69.1	63.6	64.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	99.9	96.0	97.9	88.5	84.9	58.7	56.7	50.8	52.1
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	103.7	100.9	107.1	110.0	106.1	80.6	63.2	55.8	58.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	103.1	93.0	93.3	92.8	85.8	74.3	70.8	67.9	67.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.4	98.5	98.8	94.9	91.8	81.3	73.2	63.2	63.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.6	97.5	94.1	93.5	92.5	87.8	86.3	85.2	85.0
VII. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.1	94.5	90.2	107.1	93.1	68.6	60.2	58.3	59.8
VIII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	101.7	98.7	93.0	92.7	93.3	86.9	86.3	85.0	84.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.9	99.2	96.1	95.0	94.1	87.9	84.0	82.4	82.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.9	95.8	96.1	94.6	93.3	79.2	72.9	69.0	69.5
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.3	98.8	100.2	98.8	100.2	76.2	63.8	58.3	59.8
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.7	93.8	93.5	91.8	88.7	81.2	78.0	76.1	76.0
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.7	97.8	99.0	96.1	89.5	69.0	65.9	58.9	60.2
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	103.3	106.1	95.7	94.1	96.2	90.6	90.8	87.2	87.0
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	100.4	96.9	99.4	96.3	88.8	66.6	63.1	55.8	57.2
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	101.4	96.2	96.0	100.6	96.1	83.8	78.9	74.7	75.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	100.2	97.0	100.1	95.4	87.2	62.8	59.6	51.6	53.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.8	95.7	96.9	88.1	83.1	59.3	56.9	51.3	52.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	104.2	101.9	105.2	107.0	103.0	80.2	63.8	57.2	59.4
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.9	99.6	107.1	98.0	91.1	59.4	51.7	43.0	44.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	97.3	98.2	94.2	105.4	97.4	75.3	66.5	60.0	57.2
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.4	98.3	98.7	94.7	91.6	81.2	73.1	63.4	63.4
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.4	97.0	91.8	93.5	91.2	84.2	81.4	80.0	80.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	101.7	98.4	101.4	96.6	89.8	64.4	57.5	50.8	52.1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	101.5	97.0	95.7	93.2	91.3	78.0	71.9	66.9	67.9

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 233.

(Continued from page 440)

sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the

list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil; and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evapor-

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

ated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1930, and monthly since January, 1931. As stated in the above-



mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1932. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3; 1931, 89.6.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1931 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 126.6; 1931, 125.1; natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 159.3; 1929, 159.5; 1930, 158.8; 1931, 157.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Sirloin steak averaged 20.5

cents per pound in March the same figure as for February and shoulder roast averaged 10.9 cents per pound in March and 11 cents in February. Veal and mutton were slightly higher, the former being up from 12.2 cents per pound in February to 12.5 cents in March and the latter from 17.3 cents per pound to 17.7 cents. Pork prices showed little change, fresh leg roast averaging 12.1 cents per pound. Breakfast bacon was slightly lower at 17.2 cents per pound in March as compared with 17.4 cents in February. In fish salt cod was down from an average price of 17.9 cents per pound in February to 17.3 cents in March, while finnan haddie declined from 16.7 cents per pound to 16.4 cents. Lard was slightly lower in most localities, the price averaging 11.5 cents per pound in March as compared with 11.8 cents in February.

The price of fresh eggs showed a slight seasonal decline in most localities except in the prairie provinces where an upward movement occurred. The Dominion average was 27.8 cents per dozen in March as compared with 28.8 cents in February and 39.1 cents in January. Cooking eggs showed little change at 22.6 cents per dozen. The price of milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.4 cents per quart. Butter prices were slightly higher in most localities, dairy being up from 22.3 cents per pound in February to 23.1 cents in March and creamery from 25.7 cents per pound to 26.9 cents.

The price of bread was fractionally lower at 5.5 cents per pound. The prices of canned tomatoes and peas were slightly lower, the former averaging 11.6 cents per tin and the latter 11.5 cents. Potatoes showed little change at an average price of 93 cents per ninety pounds, declines in the Maritime provinces being offset by increased prices in Ontario. Canned peaches were down from an average price of 20.9 cents per tin in February to 20.5 cents in March. Granulated sugar averaged 5.6 cents per pound in March as compared with 5.7 cents in February and 6.1 in March, 1932. The price of tea was again slightly lower than in the previous month at 41.2 cents per pound as compared with a price of 50.9 cents per pound in March, 1932. The price of anthracite coal showed little change at \$15.35 per ton. Coke was down from an average price of \$11.84 per ton in February to \$11.72 in March. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The price of grains averaged higher in March than in the previous month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up from 45.8 cents per bushel to 49.1 cents. The high price for the month was 53.2 cents per bushel reached on March 16th and the low 46 cents reached on the 2nd. The price at Winnipeg advanced sharply about the middle of the month following the bank holiday and the re-opening of the exchanges in the United States. This increase was not reflected in the Liverpool and Chicago markets and the price at Winnipeg declined. Toward the end of the month some advance occurred caused, it was said by a reduction in world shipments and an unfavourable crop outlook in the United States. In coarse grains flax was up from an average price of 77.7 cents per bushel to 79.3 cents, western oats from 23.3 cents per bushel to 24.5 cents, rye from 31.9 cents per bushel to 33.9 cents and barley from 27.5 cents per bushel to 28.9 cents. Flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel higher at \$4.60, while bran and shorts each advanced \$1.13 per ton, the former to \$17.38 and the latter to \$18.38. Raw sugar at New York advanced from 83½ cents per cwt. to \$1.19 (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.09 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York was slightly higher at 3.6 cents per pound as compared with 3.5 cents in February. In

live stock, prices were mainly higher, choice steers at Toronto being up from \$1 per hundred pounds to \$4.36 and at Winnipeg from \$3.27 per hundred pounds to \$3.71. Bacon hogs advanced at Toronto from \$3.81 per hundred pounds to \$5.11 and at Winnipeg from \$3 per hundred pounds to \$4.53. This same grade at Montreal advanced \$1.53 per hundred pounds to \$5.55. Lambs at Toronto rose from \$6.03 per hundred pounds to \$6.42 and at Winnipeg from \$4.79 per hundred pounds to \$5.24. The price of creamery butter at Toronto advanced from 23.9 cents per pound to 26.7 cents and at Montreal from 23.9 cents per pound to 27.1 cents. Fresh eggs at Toronto were down from 23.6 cents per dozen to 21.8 cents and at Winnipeg from 27.5 cents per dozen to 24.3 cents. Cold storage holdings were stated to be 69 per cent lower than a year ago and 80 per cent below the quantities on February 1. The price of raw cotton advanced from an average of 7.2 cents per pound to 8.2 cents (Canadian funds). Silk at New York rose from \$1.54 per pound to \$1.60. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal advanced from \$7.05 per hundred pounds to \$7.18, while tin at Toronto advanced from 32 cents per pound to 33½ cents. The price of Portland cement at Vancouver was down from \$2.76 per barrel to \$2.60.

### International Federation of Trade Unions

The executive committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at a meeting held at Berlin during February under the presidency of W. M. Citrine (Great Britain), approved the text of a draft program of social policy, to be submitted to the congress of the Federation, which is to be held at Brussels next July. The committee also adopted the draft of an international educational program.

With slight amendments the demands for economic planning which have been formulated by the Federation will be submitted by the executive to the Labour and Socialist International for further consideration. It is proposed to submit these demands for endorsement to the Brussels Congress. When approved, the demands will serve as guiding principles for the future economic policy of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

A joint meeting with the executive of the Labour and Socialist International was to be held early in April to consider the attitude to be adopted towards the World Economic Con-

ference. The committee proposed to submit demands on behalf of the workers to the Conference in the form of a memorandum embodying the views of both the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International.

The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions, together with the representatives of the international trade secretariats, was to hold a joint meeting early in April, when the question of a large-scale international campaign in favour of the introduction of the 40-hour working week was to be discussed. It was also proposed to institute a campaign to secure economic disarmament and to win public opinion for reasonable and practical solutions of the financial, credit, currency and customs questions.

The Quebec Legislature, on April 12, rejected by 47 to 10 votes, a motion proposed by Mr. Aimé Guertin, of Hull, that the Province of Quebec should enter the Dominion system of old age pensions.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 59.5 for February, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month. Foods declined 2 per cent, due principally to a fall in cereals. Non-foods were 1 per cent lower showing declines in all groups with the exception of a slight rise in iron and steel.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 77.0 at the end of February as compared with 77.8 at the end of January, a decline of 1 per cent for the month. Foods were 0.7 per cent lower, a substantial decline in vegetable foods being almost counteracted by advances in animal food and sugar, coffee and tea. Non-foods were 1.4 per cent lower, the greatest decline occurring in the textile group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 139 at the beginning of March, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month, due entirely to a fall of 2.5 per cent in food prices, chiefly eggs, butter and milk.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 79 for February, showing no change from the January level. Foods as a whole were unchanged, advances in

animal foods and the sugar, coffee and cocoa group being counteracted by a decline in vegetable foods. Industrial materials as a whole were also unchanged as advances in minerals and metals and textiles offset a decline in miscellaneous commodities.

### Germany

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 116.9 for February, a fall of 0.4 per cent for the month. Small decreases were noted in food, clothing and sundries, while rent and heat and light were unchanged.

### South Africa

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1000, was 1226 for January, a decline of 2 per cent for the month, although the food group showed a small advance.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 59.8 for February, a fall of 2 per cent for the month. Every one of the ten groups was included in the general decline.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 82.0 for March, an advance of 1.9 per cent for the month. Increases were noted in farm products, food products, textile products, metals and building materials with decreases in fuels and miscellaneous commodities. Chemicals were unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 72.1 for February, a decline of 2.2 per cent for the month. All groups were included in the general decline.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	Chile	Peru	United States			Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	
Description of Index	29 foods of 69 cities Department of Labour	Food, Santiago	Foods, Lima	Cost of living, Lima	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living of National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts	Foods of living towns (k)	Foods of 12 towns	Cost of living, 12 towns	Cost of living
	(j)	March, 1928	1913	1913	1913	1923	1913	1921	1914	1914	July, 1914
Base Period	1913.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	100	100				
	1914-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	100	100				
1913-1933	1914-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	103	102				
	1915-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	107	101				
	1916-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	118	111				
	1917-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	136	126				
	1918-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	152	146				
	1919-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	177	166				
	1920-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	191	181				
	1921-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	200	184				
	1922-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	163	151				
	1923-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	156	147				
	1924-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	153	143				
	1925-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	155	145				
	1926-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	157	143				
	1927-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	172	158				
	1928-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	186	173				
	1929-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	197	184				
	1930-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	182	175				
	1931-January.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	149	133				
	1931-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	142	124				
	1932-January.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	151	136				
	1932-February.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	134	119				
	1932-March.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	133	118				
	1932-April.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	146	130				
	1932-May.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	144	127				
	1932-June.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	144	127				
	1932-July.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	145	128				
1932-August.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	143	126					
1932-September.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	144	127					
1932-October.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	144	127					
1932-November.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	145	128					
1932-December.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	143	126					
1933-January.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	143	126					
1933-February.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	143	126					
1933-March.....		(a)	(c)	(c)	143	126					



TABLE I (Continued)—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Danzig	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	Irish Free State
Description of Index	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, 21 towns	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living, Budapest	Cost of Living
Base period	1913-1914	July, 1914	1913	First half, 1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	1914	1913	July, 1914
1913.....	100	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100
1914—July.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100
1915—July.....	128	116	116	116	116	116	132	125	148	148
1916—July.....	146	136	136	136	136	136	161	148	161	148
1917—July.....	166	155	155	155	155	155	204	180	204	180
1918—July.....	187	182	182	182	182	182	210	203	209	208
1919—July.....	212	211	211	211	211	211	209	208	209	208
1920—July.....	253	262	262	262	262	262	258	252	258	252
1921—July.....	236	237	237	237	237	237	220	219	220	219
1922—July.....	184	199	199	184	184	184	180	184	180	184
1923—July.....	188	204	204	188	188	188	162	169	162	169
1924—July.....	200	214	214	200	200	200	167	170	167	170
1925—July.....	147	210	219	147	147	147	167	173	167	173
1926—July.....	137	199	184	121	107	144	161	170	161	170
1927—July.....	146	153	176	117	110	157	157	165	157	165
1928—July.....	141	153	176	127	116	151	154-1	152-6	157	165
1929—July.....	141	149	173	134	123	113	154-1	154-4	149	161
1930—July.....	137	137	165	103	104	122 (a)	145-9	149-3	141	155
1931—January.....	129	127	159	95	98	132 (a)	133-5	140-4	138	153
1931—July.....	126	119	154	94	105	125 (a)	130-4	137-4	130	147
1932—January.....	120	118	154	81	95	114 (a)	116-1	124-5	131	147
1932—February.....	117	117	155	81	96	113-9	113-9	122-3	131	147
1932—March.....	114	114	155	83	97	114-4	114-4	122-4	129	146
1932—April.....	114	115	155	83	97	113-4	113-4	121-7	126	144
1932—May.....	115	115	155	81	96	112-7	112-7	121-1	125	143
1932—June.....	115	115	154	80	95	113-4	113-4	121-4	123	142
1932—July.....	111	115	154	83	96	108 (a)	113-8	121-5	125	143
1932—August.....	110	115	154	80	94	111-8	111-8	120-3	123	141
1932—September.....	111	115	154	80	94	110-5	110-5	119-5	123	141
1932—October.....	111	119	156	79	103	109-6	109-6	118-0	125	143
1932—November.....	111	119	156	76	90	109-5	109-5	118-8	125	143
1932—December.....	109	109	155	75	89	109-0	109-0	118-4	125	143
1933—January.....	108	115	155	75	88	107-3	107-3	117-4	123	142
1933—February.....	108	115	155	75	88	106-5	106-5	116-9	122	141
									119	139





TABLE I (Continued)—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figures 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		China		India		Indo-China (French.)		Japan		Australia		New Zealand	
		Foods, fuel and light 49 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Cost of living, 9 towns	Foods, Tient-sin (I)	Cost of living, Tient-sin (I)	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	Foods, Hanoi	Cost of living, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living		
Base Period	July, 1914	100	100	June, 1914	(d)	July, 1914	1910=1000	1910=1000	1926	1926	July, 1914	July, 1914	1925	1925	July, 1914	1927=1927=1000	1923=1927=1000	1926=1930=1000	1926=1930=1000		
	1913	100	100	(e)	(d)	100	1163	1163	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	703	628		
	1914-July	100	100	(e)	(d)	99	1148	1148	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 803	(a) 876		
	1915-July	124	124			123	118	118	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 857	(a) 724		
	1916-July	142	142			190	157	157	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 920	(a) 786		
	1917-July	177	177			216	184	184	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 985	(a) 850		
	1918-July	261	261			201	184	184	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1027	(a) 912		
	1919-July	310	310			231	201	201	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1165	(a) 1019		
	1920-July	297	297			231	237	237	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1134	(a) 1084		
	1921-July	232	232			196	189	189	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 977	(a) 952		
	1922-July	179	179			160	172	172	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 958	(a) 959		
	1923-July	160	160			157	167	167	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1005	(a) 984		
	1924-July	159	159			148	158	158	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1030	(a) 1004		
	1925-July	169	169			158	163	163	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1015	(a) 1010		
	1926-July	156	156			147	151	151	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1002	(a) 983		
	1927-July	157	157			144	144	144	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1004	(a) 1000		
	1928-July	157	157			144	144	144	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 1044	(a) 1009		
	1929-July	151	151			140	140	140	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 983	(a) 980		
	1930-July	140	140			132	132	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 967	(a) 932		
	1931-January	133	133			126	126	126	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 881	(a) 873		
1932-January	157	157			116	116	116	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	(a) 811	(a) 819			
1932-February	127	127			119	119	119	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	829	875			
1932-March	127	127			119	119	119	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	829	875			
1932-April	128	128			117	117	117	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-May	128	128			117	117	117	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-June	128	128			117	117	117	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-July	128	128			117	117	117	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-August	127	127			117	117	117	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-September	127	127			117	117	117	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-October	126	126			110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-November	126	126			110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1932-December	125	125			108	108	108	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1933-January	122	122			108	108	108	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1933-February	122	122			108	108	108	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			
1933-March	122	122			108	108	108	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	651	651	825	875			

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) December. (j) Cost of weekly family food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research. (m) Revised index number.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		Chile	Peru	United States				Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria
	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bank of Nova Scotia	General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist				
Number of Commodities	502 (m.)	81	8	58	550	96	200	72	150	42	126	—
Base period	1926	1923	1922-1926	1913	1926	(j)	(k)	1913	1926	1st half 1914	1914	1914
1913.....	64.0	(c)	.....	100	69.8 \$	(b)	118,576	100	66.2	(c)	.....	.....
1914.....	64.4	.....	.....	.....	67.3	9-2076	119,708	.....	65.0	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	70.3	.....	.....	120.0	69.3	8-6566	124,958	.....	(a) 66.8	.....	.....	.....
1916.....	81.4	.....	.....	145.8	89.9	9-8698	145,142	.....	(a) 66.8	.....	.....	.....
1917.....	118.6	.....	.....	175.9	83.4	11-5294	145,142	.....	(a) 84.0	.....	.....	.....
1918.....	127.7	.....	.....	212.5	123.0	16-0680	211,950	.....	(a) 117.4	.....	.....	.....
1919.....	129.8	.....	.....	219.8	132.0	19-1624	232,575	.....	(a) 128.7	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	164.5	.....	.....	238.1	141.1	18-8654	233,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921.....	104.5	.....	.....	204.6	165.8	10-7328	250,414	.....	(a) 149.8	.....	.....	.....
1922.....	98.2	.....	.....	189.8	99.4	12-1069	173,743	.....	(a) 97.3	.....	.....	.....
1923.....	98.5	.....	.....	189.1	88.4	13-0895	188,711	.....	(a) 98.6	.....	.....	.....
1924.....	98.5	.....	.....	191.9	84.9	12-2957	185,485	.....	(a) 101.1	.....	.....	.....
1925.....	101.2	.....	.....	198.3	104.3	12-7378	195,899	.....	(a) 98.0	.....	.....	.....
1926.....	98.5	.....	.....	208.0	99.5	12-7378	186,014	.....	(a) 105.2	.....	.....	.....
1927.....	98.5	.....	.....	205	84.1	12-3303	185,598	.....	(a) 92.2	.....	.....	.....
1928.....	96.0	.....	.....	195	88.3	13-1418	195,183	.....	(a) 99.6	.....	.....	.....
1929.....	97.2	.....	.....	187	86.0	12-4853	188,680	.....	(a) 98.2	.....	.....	.....
1930.....	85.3	.....	.....	177	84.0	10-5611	171,598	.....	83.7	.....	.....	.....
1931.....	75.9	.....	.....	175	78.2	9-5082	159,719	.....	77.7	.....	.....	.....
1932.....	71.3	.....	.....	177	72.0	8-7756	146,591	.....	69.8	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	68.4	.....	.....	165	67.3	7-7325	140,681	.....	65.0	.....	.....	.....
1934.....	69.2	.....	.....	163	66.3	7-5243	140,344	.....	63.7	.....	.....	.....
1935.....	69.1	.....	.....	164	66.0	7-3186	136,219	.....	63.1	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	68.4	.....	.....	163	65.5	7-1515	136,804	.....	62.2	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	67.7	.....	.....	164	64.4	6-9183	132,324	.....	61.0	.....	.....	.....
1938.....	66.6	.....	.....	173	63.9	6-6824	128,879	.....	59.6	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	66.8	.....	.....	176	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1940.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1941.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1942.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1943.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1944.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1945.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1946.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1947.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1948.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1949.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1950.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1951.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1952.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1954.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1955.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1956.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1957.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1958.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1959.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1960.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1961.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1962.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1963.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1964.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1965.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1966.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1967.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1968.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1969.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1970.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1971.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1972.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1973.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1974.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1975.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1976.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1977.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1978.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1979.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1980.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1981.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1982.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1983.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1984.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1985.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1986.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1987.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1988.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1989.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1990.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1991.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1992.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1993.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1994.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1995.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1996.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1997.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1998.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
1999.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....
2000.....	66.8	.....	.....	174	65.2	6-7266	128,316	.....	60.4	.....	.....	.....



TABLE II (Continued)—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Czechoslovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain				Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway
Authority	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Department of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Economic	Statistical	London Times	Central Statistical Bureau	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
Number of Commodities	126	—	118	44	139	45	38	150	58	45	60	52	125	61	87	48	100
Base Period	July 1914	1913-1914	1913	1913	1926	1914	1913	1924	1927	1867-1877	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half 1914
1913	(b)	.....	100	100	.....	(a) 100	100	.....	(d)	(d)	(d)	100	100	100	(a) 109	100	(c) 100
1914-July	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.4	85.0	82.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.4	106.4	106.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 146	.....
1916-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 226	.....
1917-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176.9	176.9	176.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 276	.....
1918-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193.1	193.1	193.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 373	.....
1919-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206.4	206.4	206.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 304	.....
1920-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254.6	254.6	332.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 304 (c)	.....
1921-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.2	188.2	186.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 292	.....
1922-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.2	158.2	158.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 282	.....
1923-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.0	134.0	155.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 164	.....
1924-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124.8	124.8	155.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111.9	111.9	138.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142.5	142.5	158.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.5	103.5	158.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.3	103.3	145.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.8	98.8	142.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141.6	141.6	141.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931-January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137.8	137.8	134.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.6	77.6	114.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.3	66.3	100.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.5	62.5	94.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.2	80.2	94.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.7	84.7	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.4	65.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.0	67.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.7	63.7	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932-December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933-January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933-February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933-March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.4	63.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II (Continued)—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Central Statistical Office	Director General of Statistics	Svensk Finans-tidning Commerce Dept.	Official (m)	National Bank	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	National Tariff Commission	Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Dept. of Statistics, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	—	74	47	71	50	23	188	119	92	75	43	92	—
Base Period	1927	1913	July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	July, 1914	1926	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910 = 1000	1926	1913	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911 = 1000	1909-1913 = 1000
1913		100	116	(b)			1125		100		(a) 132.3	1083	(a) 1055
1914		(a) 101	(a) 116	100			(a) 1090			100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1063	(a) 1038
1915		(a) 119	(a) 145	178.6			(a) 1204			112	(a) 127.8	(a) 1822	1093
1916		(a) 141	(a) 185	161.3		(a)	124			(a)	(a) 127.8	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917		(a) 166	(a) 244	173.3		(a)	168			128	(a) 1154.9	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918		(a) 207	(a) 339	161		(a)	207			145	(a) 106.4	(a) 1964	(a) 1778
1919		(a) 204	(a) 320	146		(a)	235			178	(a) 239.1	(a) 2003	(a) 1858
1920		(a) 221	(a) 363	148			255			(a)	232	2003	(a) 1758
1921		(a) 186	211	178.6			283	2613		209	231	2671	2181
1922		174	173	161.3			164	1688		183	200	289.8	(a) 2025
1923		170	157	161.3			138	1423		170	180	286.0	(a) 1736
1924		182	179.0	173.3			123	1395		170	178	284.5	(a) 1666
1925		188	148	157			132	1404		179	184	284.5	(a) 1739
1926		161	161	161			140	103.2		175	158	282.4	1846
1927	102.1	168	143	145			151	98.0		145	149	236.5	1644
1928	101.9	164	149	144.1	(a) 100		129	136.8		153	150	224.6	1833
1929	95.5	169	133	142.8	(a) 103.4		117	135.6		148	147	223.6	1793
1930	83.8	170	114	125.8	99.7		109	128.9	(i)	145	145	219.6	1557
1931	71.6	173	107	125.8	88.8		102	120.4		115	124	176.6	1515
1932	70.3	175	105	110	75.7		100	119.7		98	111	138.5	1476
1933	63.9	176	101	109.5	67.8		94	127.4		93	108	132.8	1423
1934	64.6	178	101	109	67.8		110	119.3		97	114	130.5	1414
1935	63.8	180	101	109	67.8		89	1083		97	114	130.5	1414
1936	65.3	181	101	109	67.8		83	116.7		94	112	138.5	1438
1937	65.1	177	101	109	97.6		80	1062		92	110	134.1	1401
1938	61.8	174	100	109	95.6		86	115.7		89	111	130.3	1304
1939	60.4	172	101	108	94.5		81	113.6		86	109	146.4	1299
1940	60.2	171	101	108	93.6		78	111.8		87	106	147.7	1299
1941	58.8	169	100	108	95.0		77	111.3		87	107	155.8	1415
1942	58.8	169	100	108	94.8		78	109.8		91	107	157.8	1441
1943	55.5	169	100	109	94.8		80	108.7		91	107	169.1	1404
1944	56.2	169	98	106	91.8		76	106.9		81	104	177.9	1382
1945	55.2	169	106	91.3	67.6		76	107.5		88	105	184.6	1264
1946	55.2	169	106	91.3	68.4		76	107.5		87	104	185.0	1249
1947	55.2	169	106	91.3	68.4		76	107.5		87	104	185.0	1249

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (k) Estimated cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Unit end of 1927 "Pr. Lorenz." (m) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.

month. (A) New series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (m) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Wages on Public Works must Conform with Fair Wage Provisions

A carpenter-joiner was employed by a general contractor on the construction of a foundry and garage for the Canadian National Railways at Montreal. This work was covered by a Dominion Fair Wages Schedule, which required that carpenters on the job should be paid at the rate of 85 cents an hour. On this basis the employee in question claimed that he should have received \$1,401.10 for his work, instead of the sum of \$794.70 paid to him by the contractor; and he asked the Superior Court at Montreal for an order to the contractor, or failing him to the Railways, for the payment within eight days of the balance still due. The contractor opposed the application, pointing out that the plaintiff had agreed to a lower rate of wage, having accepted payment at a lower rate and given receipts each week without question. The claim, the contractor alleged, was the result of an afterthought on the part of the plaintiff after the termination of the work. The plaintiff explained he had signed the receipts as a matter of form, on the understanding that any question as to the amounts he received from time to time would be settled by the Minister of Labour at Ottawa.

Mr. Justice Surveyer, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, pointed out that the latter had entered the contractor's service without any understanding as to the rate of wages to be paid (In this connection he referred to the decision of the Superior Court at Quebec in the case of *Juneau versus Plamondon*, which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 1052). The contract between the railways and the employer contained the Dominion Fair Wage provision, which was in practically the same terms as section 244 of the Railway Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 170), the latter provision applying not only to railway construction work, but "in every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid or subsidy by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction." His Lordship cited the Fair Wages Resolution adopted by the House of Commons in 1900, and proceeded: "The desire of the House of Commons as expressed in the above resolution was acceded to in the legislation of 1903, the basis for section 244 of the present (Railway) Act, as well as in the Dominion Act of 1930 (the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930); the only difference between workmen employed by

railways receiving subsidies and workmen employed on other works aided by grant of Dominion public funds is that in the first case the Minister of Railways, not the Minister of Labour, is the final authority in the event of a dispute. The purpose of the legislation," he continued, "is clearly not to restrict the application of the fair wage provision only to workmen engaged in railway construction, but to cover all those employed in works aided by Dominion government grants. It follows that the plaintiff, who was employed in the construction of a garage for the Canadian National Railways, is protected by the Fair Wage regulations. If any exception thereto is permitted, it can only be as the result of express agreement, and not of the employee's act in having accepted underpayment without protest. The owner of an undertaking that is receiving a subsidy from the Government is deemed to have undertaken the payment of 'fair wages' to the workmen employed by his contractor. If it were possible for the contractor to evade this obligation by having his workmen accept lower wages, he would thereby enrich himself either at the expense of his workmen or at that of the owner of the undertaking. In the present case the representative of the Minister of Railways, having examined the claim of both parties, decided on January 27, 1931, that carpenters employed in the construction of the garage in question were entitled to a rate of 85 cents per hour worked.

"The plaintiff's action is therefore maintained, and the defendant is directed to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$684 within eight days of the date of service of the present judgment, with interest from March 19, 1931, the date of summons, and costs; and the defendant failing to do so within the time-limit, payment must be made by the Canadian National Railways, the Railways deducting the same amount from any sum it may owe the contractor." *Hemond versus St. George's Construction Company, Limited*, and the *Canadian National Railways* (Quebec), 1933.

### Existing Teachers' Contracts affected by New Legislation

The Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta which in turn affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Ewing in favour of the defendant in the case of *Steele Smith versus Board of Trustees of Acme Village School District*. This decision

was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1932, page 737. The plaintiff, a school teacher, had entered into a contract of employment with the Board. The School Act as it then stood provided that, unless otherwise provided in the contract, either party might terminate the contract by giving thirty days' notice in writing to the other party. In 1931 the Legislature amended the School Act, one of the amendments providing that, except in the month of June, no notice shall be given by the Board without the approval of the school inspector previously given. On July 14, 1931, that is, after the new Act came into force, the Board (the defendant in this case) gave notice to the teacher (the plaintiff) that the contract of employment would be terminated at the expiration of thirty days, no approval of an inspector of such notice having been previously obtained. The teacher brought an action against the Board for wrongful dismissal.

The Supreme Court of Canada, affirming the judgments of the lower courts, held that the new section of the School Act applies to contracts with teachers made before its enactment as well as to those made subsequently.

*Steele-Smith versus Board of Trustees of Acme Village School District* (Supreme Court of Canada), 1933 *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 545.

#### **Rights of Widow of Deceased under Fatal Accidents Act**

An employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company sustained serious injuries while in the employ of the company. He commenced an action against the company claiming damages under the provisions of the Fatal Accidents Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 196), but died before the date fixed for trial. His widow then applied for an order that proceedings in this action be carried on. Later, the widow in her capacity as executrix of the will of the deceased commenced an action against the company claiming damages in respect of the accident. The defendant company raised two objections to the application of the widow to continue the original action, questioning: (1) whether the executrix could continue the action originally brought by the deceased; and (2) whether, if she could so continue it, the bringing by her of an action under the Fatal Accidents Act took away that right.

Mr. Justice Mitchell, in the Alberta Supreme Court ruled that the executrix was entitled to proceed with both actions.

*Brady versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company*, Alberta, 1933, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 83.

#### **Employer is Bound by Agreement with Registered Union in Quebec**

In the Superior Court, District of Montreal, action was brought by the Association of Plasterers of Montreal, a trade union incorporated under the Professional Syndicates Act of the Province of Quebec, against Edouard Tessier, a plasterer contractor, the union claiming damages for an alleged breach by the defendant of a registered contract between the two parties. A copy of the agreement had, as provided in the Act, been deposited with the Ministry of Labour; it guaranteed to the workers a closed shop, a working week of 44 hours, double pay for overtime work, and weekly payment of wages at the minimum rate of 85 cents an hour. The union alleged that on the work on which its members were employed—the construction of a Reformatory School for the City of Montreal—the contractor had failed to observe the terms of the agreement in respect to wages and overtime; and that he had paid wages ranging from 60 to 75 cents an hour, without overtime rates. The plaintiff therefor claimed \$3,167.73, the alleged amount of wages still due to the members of the union.

On the other side the defendant contended that the union should have submitted its claim to arbitration rather than to a court; that the union had not the right to claim for itself the total amount alleged to be due to its individual members; that the union had not the right to make a claim on behalf of workmen who were not in full standing as members; that the present action was not taken with the free consent of the members of the union; that the overtime work for which payment was claimed had not been ordered by the defendant; that the regular working day was one of nine and not eight hours; and that, on account of the depression, the scale of wages mentioned in the claim had been abandoned or ignored by the defendant with the knowledge of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Survever, who heard the case, dealt at length with the defendant's contentions. He quoted the section of the contract in reference to arbitration, as follows:—

"All difficulties respecting the interpretation of the present contract which have not been settled in a friendly manner by the representatives of the two contracting parties, are to be submitted for final decision to a board of arbitration whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. This board shall be composed of a representative of each of the two parties, and a third member nominated by them. Failing an agreement between the two representatives as to the appointment of the third member, the latter member shall be nominated by the Minister of Labour of the Province."



The foregoing section did not, in the opinion of the judge, constitute an actual agreement, but was merely a promise which, not being carried out, was no barrier to legal proceedings.

In regard to the defendant's plea denying the union's right of action, the judgment held that unions constituted under the Professional Syndicates Act, like the plaintiff union, could exercise before any court of justice the rights belonging to their members in regard to any matter prejudicial to the collective interest of the workers whom they represent. Under Article 3 of the Act, the judgment continued, if it is stipulated in a contract that the workers are to receive a fixed amount in wages, such workers, even though they are not parties to the contract, have a right to their share of the wages so determined, notwithstanding any subsequent renunciation by them of their claim, whether express or implicit. Parties to collective agreement who have a standing in law may take any action on behalf of their members without the necessity of establishing that any particular member has delegated his interest in the question at issue; provided however that such a member has not definitely declared his opposition to the proceedings.

On account of the representative character of the unions, it was held that they have the right to make claims for wages in their own name and on their own behalf, indemnifying their members after payment of wages has been made to the union; and the defendant in paying the union is not exposed to the risk of paying a second time.

The Act permits a registered union to sue for its members, whether or not they are in full standing—that being a question internal to the union and of no concern to the defendant. The rules of the union remain in force even though they may not be observed by the members. These rules, in the present case, include the stipulations in regard to the 8-hour day, the 40-hour week, double pay for overtime, etc. Even although the workmen should wish for changes in the terms of the contract, the employer remains under an obligation to conform with these terms. The plaintiff union could not be considered to have lightly renounced the rights it had obtained through the contract on behalf of its members, and in any event clear evidence must be forthcoming that such a renunciation has been made.

Mr. Justice Surveyer therefore found that the plaintiff's claims were well founded, and ordered the defendant to pay the sum of \$2,903.54, with interest and costs.

*Association of Plasterers of Montreal, versus Edouard Tessier* (Quebec), 1933. (Text of judgment in *La Vie Syndicale*, March, 1933.)

#### Responsibility for Accident to Prisoner on Prison Work

The claimant in this case was undergoing a sentence of ten days in the city prison at Halifax, N.S. He was sent, along with a gang of 12 or 15 other prisoners to clear stones from the prison land. Two of the gang were given sledge hammers to break large stones, and three others, including the prisoner in question, were given picks, bars and shovels. In the course of the work this man, of his own accord, took one of the sledge hammers which was not then in use and struck a stone, causing a chip to fly into his eye. He reported his injury to the guard at once. Remedies were applied, which were later approved by the prison doctor, but on a subsequent examination, a specialist found that the cornea had been pierced and the lens injured. The injured man brought an action against the city, claiming that he had been illegally put to work, and that while he was at work his eye had been injured through the defendant's negligence in not supplying a protective appliance for his eyes, and in not providing prompt medical aid after his eye had been injured. The action was dismissed by the trial judge, this decision being affirmed on appeal by the plaintiff to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. It was found that the plaintiff had voluntarily assumed the risk which resulted in the accident. "He must be assumed," the judgment stated, "to have ordinary sense, and to know as every one does that particles may fly from a stone when it is struck a heavy blow. Having that knowledge and with that hazard plain and apparent, he went outside his own job to strike the blow, which caused the hazard and the injury."

It was found further that the city charter provided that prisoners "shall be kept at work." The charter enables the city to make regulations respecting "the safety of prisoners." In the present case however, there was "no failure of duty to the plaintiff," who had not been put to break stone.

Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted to the plaintiff on January 14, 1933.

*Tilley versus Halifax* (Nova Scotia) 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 531.

### Compensation for Nervous Shock resulting from Injury—Refusal to follow P.C. Judgment in Australian Case.

The plaintiff in this case bought his bread from the defendant company. At breakfast on a certain morning he found broken pieces of glass in the bread in his mouth, a slight scratch, which did not require medical treatment, being made in his throat by the glass. In addition to this physical injury the plaintiff sustained a shock as the result of his fear of serious consequences, suffering from a condition of nausea, which was renewed whenever he attempted to eat bread. The plaintiff in his action against the bread company claimed \$5,000 damages. The trial judge recognized the liability of the company, but awarded the plaintiff only \$200 damages.

The defendant company appealed from this judgment, complaining first, of the findings of fact; secondly, contending that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he had suffered any actionable injury that could be compensated in money, any damage he might have suffered being too remote from the alleged cause; and claiming finally that the damages awarded were excessive.

The Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. The facts were found to have been as stated.

As to the second claim, namely, that the injuries sustained by the plaintiff were remote and indirect, Mr. Justice Middleton discussed certain previous decisions which dealt with liability for injuries resulting from nervous shock. One of these decisions was that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the *Victorian Railways Commissioners versus Coultas* (1888), in which such liability had been denied. "No decision of recent years," His Lordship said, "has received more adverse criticism than this. In Scotland the Courts have flatly refused to follow it. In Ireland . . . Chief Baron Palles and his colleagues not only refused to follow it, but examined the underlying principle with great care, and concluded that there was no logical difference between the physical injuries which resulted from fright and the physical injuries which resulted from impact; both constituted a good cause of action."

After citing other decisions which enounced a principle contrary to that stated in the *Coultas* case, Mr. Justice Middleton continued: "The question thus resolves itself into this: Are we bound to follow the decision of the Privy Council in the Australian appeal or are we at liberty to disregard this decision and follow the series of decisions in the English and Irish Courts?"

At this point His Lordship cited the judgment of Lord Justice Greer in the case of *Fanton versus Danville* (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 252), which contained the following paragraph: "The decision of the Privy Council in *Toronto Power Company versus Paskwan*, seems to me inconsistent with the whole trend of English decisions, and, being a decision on the law of Canada, is not an authority which we are bound to follow." From this opinion Mr. Justice Middleton reached the conclusion that "the binding effect of the judgment of the Privy Council is limited to the Courts of the Colony from which the appeal is had. These considerations lead me to the conclusion that it is open to us to refuse to follow the decision of the Australian case which stands alone and which is so adversely criticized and which is out of harmony with the whole trend of the English cases.

"I am aware," he continued, "that I am very bold in reaching this conclusion, but even if the decision is binding upon us, the Canadian cases which I have quoted justify most careful discrimination to ascertain if it is here applicable. I do not think it is. The injury from which the plaintiff complains is the result of physical impact. It is not a case of purely nervous shock. There has been no doubt a nervous re-action flowing from the physical impact and I think the decision of the Supreme Court in *Toronto R. Co. v. Toms* shows the true ground of distinction. For example the Chief Justice at pp. 269-70 says: 'I would have thought it too clear for argument that where a person suffers physical injury, however slight, damages might also be claimed for the fright occasioned thereby. It would appear somewhat difficult to distinguish between the injury caused to the human frame by the impact and that resulting to the nervous system in consequence of the shock, the shock and the physical injury being both the result of the same accident . . . It is difficult to understand how a person should not be allowed to recover for an injury to the nervous system resulting from fright which frequently alone produces physical injuries of the most serious character.'

"In the result," Mr. Justice Middleton concluded, "whichever path may be justified, it appears to be plain that the plaintiff's illness from which he suffered was the direct consequence of the defendant's wrongdoing and that he has a right to the very modest damages allowed him by the trial Judge.

"I cannot in this case see any room for distinction between the damages which would be recoverable if the action is founded on



contract and not on tort. If it is necessary to show that the damage which has been sustained was within the reasonable contemplation of the parties I think this abundantly appears. Physical injury arising from foreign matter found in bread would certainly be contemplated.

"I would dismiss the appeal with costs."

*Negro versus Pietro's Bread Company* (Ontario) 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 490.

#### **Employer may recover earnings received by employee from competitive business**

An engineer was employed by a mining company in Ontario. In 1928 his salary was increased on the understanding that he was to devote his entire time to the company's work, and sever his connection with other companies for whom he had been rendering service. After two years the company alleged that, contrary to this agreement, the employee had continued to serve other companies in the capacity of mining engineer, and claimed from him the return of the salary he had received subsequent to his agreement to work for the plaintiff company only. Mr. Justice Kelly awarded the plaintiff company the sum of \$3,793 against the defendant, and on appeal by the latter, this judgment was affirmed by the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

The engineer contended that, even if he had agreed to devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the plaintiff and to engage in no other business, yet provided that he did not use time that should have been devoted to the company's business, he was not liable to pay to his employer the earnings or profits received by him in respect of such work; and that, in any case, he was liable only for such damages as the plaintiff had suffered in consequence of his action, whereas no actual damages had been proved.

Dealing with this contention, Mr. Justice Masten, in the Court of Appeal, cited a decision by Mr. Justice Anglin (as he then was) in the case of *Shepherd Publishing Company versus Harkins* (1905), in which the late Chief Justice said:—

"It would be most dangerous if immunity to the servant were assured by confining the redress of the employer to the recovery by way of damages of compensation for such special loss, or even actual general loss as he could, with any reasonable degree of certainty, trace to this cause. The contrary view seems to be so opposed to sound principles that, although we do not find the proposition explicitly formulated in any judicial opinion, I think that we should not hesitate to declare it to be law that no servant can be permitted to retain as against his employer profits acquired by engaging, during his term of employment, without his master's consent, in any business which gives him an interest conflicting with his duty to that employer."

In the present case the defendant engineer was found to have had a large stake in another mining company, which "raised in him an interest which might not improbably conflict with his duty to the respondent company."

*Bennett-Pacaud Company, versus Dunlop* (Ontario), 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 175.

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada sustained a severe loss in the death of their general secretary, Mr. Ferdinand Laroche, at Quebec City on March 31. The late Mr. Laroche had been connected with the labour movement all his life. In 1892 he joined the benefit society of the Boot and Shoe Workers and in 1900 took an active part in the formation of the Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers of Canada, afterwards holding various positions in trust in that organization. He was elected general secretary of the Federation in 1924, and retained that position until the time of his death. His fellow workers recognized his ardent faith in labour organization and his sincere and steadfast character as a labour leader.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a decline at the beginning of April, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,975 employers of labour, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 698,544 persons, as compared with 706,858 in the preceding month. The employment index declined from 76.9 on March 1, to 76.0 at the beginning of April, as compared with 87.5 on April 1, 1932. On the same date in the preceding eleven years, the index numbers were as follows: 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8, and 1921, 85.1. The average number of workers employed in 1926 by the reporting firms forms the base, equal to 100, upon which these index numbers are computed.

At the beginning of April, 1933, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 25.1, compared with percentages of 24.3 at the beginning of March, 1933, and 20.4 at the beginning of April, 1932. The April percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,736 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 151,307 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease in the volume of business transacted by these offices during March, 1933, when compared both with the business of the preceding month and also with that of the corresponding period a year ago, this comparison being based on the average number of placements effected daily during the months under review. Vacancies in March, 1933, numbered 22,613, applications 46,534 and placements in regular and casual employment 21,604.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was slightly higher at \$6.83

for April as compared with \$6.67 for March. Comparative figures for earlier dates are: \$7.22 for April, 1932; \$8.86 for April, 1931; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again considerably higher at 65.4 for April as compared with 64.4 for March. Figures for previous dates are: 68.2 for April, 1932; 73.9 for April, 1931; 91.2 for April, 1930; 94.5 for April, 1929; 101.2 for April, 1926; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during April was less than half that recorded for March, and was only one-seventh of the corresponding loss in April last year. Five disputes were in progress at some time during April, involving 690 workers, and resulting in the loss of 4,435 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1933, were: ten disputes, 1,840 workers, and 12,945 working days, and for April, 1932, nine disputes, 1,350 workers, and 28,517 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Department recently received the report of the Board established in connection with the wage dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway and their locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers. A minority report also was received in this case. Four new applications for the establishment of Boards have been received. The texts of the reports mentioned above, and an account of recent proceedings under the Act, will be found on page 478.

### The Province of Quebec and Old Age Pensions

As was noted in the last issue (page 451) the Quebec legislature, on April 12, rejected by a vote of 47 to 10 votes, a motion that the Province should enter the Dominion system of old age pensions. The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, while expressing his sym-



pathy with the purpose of the motion, quoted the opinion of the Provincial Commission on Social Insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 161) to the effect that the federal system, being non-contributory, tended to undermine the independence and thrift of the beneficiaries. In his opinion the scheme was not adapted to the social system of Quebec, however well suited it might be to those of the other provinces in Canada. The Commission, after a thorough study of the subject here and abroad, had expressed their preference for a contributory and obligatory system. Mr. Arcand pointed out that an amendment of the British North America Act would be necessary to enable the Dominion Government to institute a contributory system of pensions, but expressed his belief that the provinces would not be willing to give up their constitutional rights. If however the Dominion Government was precluded from establishing a contributory system, such as was approved by the Commission, it would become necessary to amend the federal Old Age Pensions Act, so as to provide that provinces remaining outside the Act should obtain the quota they would receive if they participated in its provisions. In Ontario about 42,315 persons came under the act, a percentage of 1.23 per cent of population, and on this basis Quebec would have 33,353 under the Act; and if the average paid were the same as in Ontario, where it is \$18.29 per month, it would mean that Quebec would pay out \$7,747,272; and on the basis of 75 per cent, this would mean that Ottawa should pay the Province of Quebec \$5,810,454. With this sum of almost \$6,000,000, the province would be able to organize an old age pension scheme on a proper basis.

Mr. Arcand pointed out finally that the Dominion Act applied only to persons of seventy years of age, whereas the proper limit, in his opinion, should be 65 years.

#### **Old Age Pension questions discussed by Connecticut Commission**

Payment of pensions to persons 70 years of age and over is recommended in the recently published report of the commission appointed two years ago by the State of Connecticut to investigate the subject of old age pensions. The Commission felt that eligibility for benefits should begin at 65 years, but because of the depression and the financial strain upon State and local governments they considered that the later age limit should be used temporarily. "It will be easy," they say, "to lower the age limit when business has recovered and time has tested the efficiency and economy of an old age relief system as compared with the present system."

The age limit of 65 years was preferred by the commission because that age "is a fairly definite dividing line between middle age and old age, since experience indicates that workers of 65 and over who lose their jobs are seldom re-employed permanently; in all recent old age relief bills submitted to State legislatures the age of eligibility has been placed at 65 years." There was also the consideration that the age classification in the U.S. Census were for the ages 65 to 74, and for 75 and over, so that the available statistical tables showed those of 65 and over, but not those of 70 and over.

The Commission would have preferred to recommend a contributory pension plan as tending to foster the individual's sense of responsibility to provide for old age, but on the other hand they found that "the machinery necessary for the execution of such a plan is necessarily very complex and the administrative bureaucracy is very costly."

#### **Progress in safe mining operation**

Reference is made in an article in this issue to the progress of the safety movement in Canadian mining as reported by the Explosives

Division of the Department of Mines of Canada. Similar progress is noted in an information circular (No. 6671) recently issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. "The mining industry of the United States," it is declared, "has for many years possessed the dubious distinction of having the poorest accident rate of all of the major lines of industrial endeavour in this country, and until recently there was little or nothing to show that any material improvement might be expected. However, there are now numerous trends indicating that the corner has been turned at last, and it is strongly hoped that the mining industry is likely to follow the railroads, the cement and other industries in operating with occurrence of only a reasonable amount of loss of life and limb through accidents."

Some of the measures tending to safe mining operation are enumerated as follows:—"The management, including the 'higher ups' must get sincerely and actively and personally behind the safety movement; means must be put into effect to bring about the active interest and co-operation of the mine officials as well as the workers in the avoidance of accidents (and very frequently this is decidedly difficult of achievement and bonuses or some similar inducement must be given either to workers or to officials or to both); every mine should have an actively functioning safety organization with monthly safety meetings at least and preferably with participation by workers; all persons in every mining organiza-

tion should be well trained in first aid; every mine should have a set of safety rules, preferably in a printed pamphlet, so it may be at all times available to every employee, and these rules should outline in simple language the minimum safety requirements of the management and of the State law, these rules to be revised from time to time to keep pace with changing conditions and to correct weak points; above all things every mine official should use the utmost care to follow out the safety rules at all times, as it is difficult to find anything more demoralizing in trying to bring about real safety than to have workers see safety rules violated or disregarded by officials; as previously indicated every accident whether or not injury results, should be studied to ascertain the cause and the probable method of prevention of recurrence; and at intervals data on accidents should be compiled and carefully studied in an effort to eliminate the causes of those of most frequent occurrence or of greatest seriousness in injury or in cost. One of the most fruitful aids in bringing about increased safety in mining is to keep in touch with safety performances of other mines, particularly mines in other regions, with the idea that whatever one operator can accomplish can be done by any other wideawake operator.

"To achieve maximum results in the safe operation of mines, there must be the closest co-operation by all of those engaged in the mining industry, including the mine operator and his officials, the mine workers, the State inspection force, and the forces of the United States Bureau of Mines, or others known to be striving to bring about safe operation of mining properties. Without such wholehearted co-operation, real safety in mining will be difficult to attain. It would also appear that one of the main functions of the State inspection forces in addition to that of trying to enforce the existing safety laws should be the dissemination of up-to-date data on safety in mining, even when that information is in addition to or beyond the bare requirements of State law or State regulations."

**Function of  
pension  
reserves in  
workmen's  
compensation**

*Industrial Safety News*, published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, describes in its issue for April the use of "pension reserves" under the Workmen's Compensation Act. "The feeling still exists," it is stated, "not only in the minds of some employers, but among the general public as well, that these reserves represent a surplus which has gradually accumulated,

and increased from year to year since the Act came into effect in the year 1917 and is being used for no definite purpose. The usual questions asked in this connection is why is not this surplus or reserve used to increase the amount of compensation to those injured, or to reduce the rates of assessment on the various classes of industry in the Province.

"The Board operates under what is known as the capitalized reserve plan. In simpler language this means that the cost of each and every accident is charged to the year in which it happens and the sum of money required to settle the claim is assessed upon the employers under the Act. In the case of an accident involving the payment of compensation or pension awards over a period of years, the total sum required, and in certain individual cases this amounts to many thousands of dollars, is calculated from actuarial tables. As it would obviously not be desirable to pay an entire pension award in a lump sum to the widow or other dependants, the necessity arises of having some medium whereby these awards which are made, may be invested and payments made to dependants on a monthly basis. The trust companies are an agency of this nature and could be utilized in the administration of these pension funds, but as they would charge a commission for their services, provision was made in the Workmen's Compensation Act whereby the Board itself is permitted to act as trustee and administrator. The annual reports of the Board therefore give particulars regarding the investment of these monies merely as part of the annual statement of business transacted. The inclusion of this information undoubtedly causes some confusion in the minds of employers and the public, and it is hoped therefore that this statement may help to explain the actual purpose and function of these pension reserves."

**"Utilizing  
trade unions  
for safety."**

The importance of enlisting the co-operation of trade unions in preventing industrial accidents was emphasized by Mr. Robert J. Tallon, president of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A.F. of L., in an address before a meeting of the American Railway Association, held at Montreal on April 12. Mr. Tallon pointed to the system of union co-operative management now in effect in the Canadian National Railways as an example of the utilization of union organization for the furtherance of the industry. Under this plan regular meetings between union committees and the management are



held in all parts of the country for the discussion of matters of mutual interest, excepting grievances or subjects covered by wage agreements. Recently safety committee work has been added to the list of subjects that are within the purview of the co-operative management plan (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1311); and referring to this development, Mr. Tallon says: "It must be obvious how much wider scope this gives to the safety movement." He proceeds to explain how the element of co-operation reacts in the mind of the workers, and in his words creates a "safety psychology." "Management," he points out, "is essentially concerned in establishing standard maintenance regulations, in securing output, in administering discipline, in supervision; so, to the extent that they are compelled to insist upon safety, it gives that movement the same appearance of coercion that prevails in other supervisory activities. I do not mean to suggest that management should lose sight of the necessity for safety measures, but if the men themselves can be made to realize their own responsibility much practical good would be accomplished. Our countries are founded upon democratic methods of government, and it is not compatible with the existence of trades union committees in the property to have self-appointed or company-appointed members of Safety Committees—they just do not function because they do not possess the confidence of the employees, there is always that inherent antagonism that thinks something is being 'put over'. . . . If it can become established that one of the functions of the trades unions is to prevent accidents in the plants, if such subjects are discussed where men congregate, if the message is carried and information is dispensed by one of their own members whom they have elected, there will be much more interest than generally exists at present."

The same recommendation was made by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in an address to the Ontario Annual Safety Congress, reported on another page of this issue.

#### International mine safety research

Reference has been already made in the LABOUR GAZETTE (January, 1926, page 30, etc.) to the arrangements between the mines departments of Great Britain and the United States for co-operative research in the direction of safer methods of mining. Referring to the results of this co-operation, Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, in an account

of a recent international mine safety research conference held at Buxton, England, says:—

"In 1923 negotiations were conducted between the British Safety in Mines Research Board and the United States Bureau of Mines which led to an official co-operation in mine safety research. This was consummated in the following year. The co-operation called for the interchange of research workers, of materials, of instruments for standardized testing, and of progress reports in co-operative problems. The results have been singularly successful in establishing standards of comparison and have been stimulative to the respective staffs through the interchange of personnel. Valuable research has been carried on and publications issued thereon, also unnecessary duplication of work has been avoided. One side may be so equipped through having specialists on its staff as to be able to carry on some special work of value to both sides. Further confidence in a specific finding is given when the same result is obtained by both sides who may employ different ways of approaching the problem."

The British Safety in Mines Research Board undertook two years ago a similar though more limited co-operation with the French experimental station at Montlucon. The favourable results of these two international co-operations led the board to call the international conference held July 11 to 16, 1931, at Buxton. Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States were represented at the Buxton conference by members of the respective national research organizations, and arrangements were made subsequently for the interchange of progress reports on programs of experimental work on health and safety in coal mines undertaken by the research stations. Provision was made also for the interchange of personnel, and for the mutual loan of apparatus, etc. An important feature of the co-operation to be aimed at, if possible, will be the production of agreed reports on matters of outstanding interest, with all the directors of research as joint authors.

Mr. Rice's report of the Buxton conference, published as an "information circular" by the United States Bureau of Mines, gives an account of the various safety problems that were discussed, and of the manner in which these problems were approached by the mining authorities present at the conference.

#### Immigrant population of Canada

In connection with the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published Bulletin No. 27, giving statistics of immigrant population classified by

sex, country of birth, province of residence, years of arrival in Canada, and citizenship of the foreign-born. The immigrant population resident in Canada at the date of the Census of June 1, 1931, numbered 2,307,525, of which more than 51.15 per cent was found west of the Great Lakes, about 3 per cent in the Maritime Provinces, while the Province of Quebec had 10.9 per cent and Ontario 34.9 per cent. This class of the population of Canada showed a gain of 351,800 or 17.9 per cent from 1921 to 1931, while during the same period the total increase in population from all sources was 18.08 per cent.

Of the total immigrant population reported in the 1931 Census 51.3 per cent were from the British Isles or from the sister dominions, while those of alien origin made up 48.7 per cent (1,122,695); of the latter 63.6 per cent (714,462) were from European countries, 30.6 per cent (344,574) from the United States, and 60,608 or 5.4 per cent were natives of Asiatic countries, principally China (42,037) and Japan (12,261).

At the last Census the immigrant population was 22.24 per cent of the total population (10,376,786) as against 22.25 per cent in 1921, 22.02 per cent in 1911 and 13.02 per cent in 1901.

Immigrants of alien birth constituted 5.1 per cent of the population of Canada in 1901, 10.4 per cent in 1911, 10.1 per cent in 1921 and 10.8 per cent in 1931. Of the total number of immigrants living and reported at each census, those of alien birth formed nearly 40 per cent in 1901, about 48 per cent in 1911, 45.5 per cent in 1921 and 48.2 per cent in 1931. Of the foreign born immigrants reported in the last Census 10 per cent were in Canada over 30 years, 36 per cent 20 years or over, while 73 per cent were in Canada more than 10 years.

#### Plan for land settlement in Nova Scotia

Legislation is before the Nova Scotia Legislature to widen the scope of the Nova Scotia Miner's Land Settlement Act, enacted last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 866). As implied in its title that Act provided for miners only; it carried out one of the recommendations of the Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining (the "Duncan" Commission) for the disposal of displaced mine workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 280). The amendment will make it possible for employees in manufacturing industries who have been resident in the province for five years and are now unemployed, to secure the financial assistance provided for in the Act. Farmers' sons not possessing land, but otherwise well qualified to develop agriculture in the prov-

ince, will also benefit, the new legislation permitting assistance to "any male person between the ages of 21 and 30 years who has had at least three years' experience in farm work or has been a member for at least two years of a Junior Farmers' Club, or has completed the Farmers' Degree Course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and has resided in Nova Scotia for not less than five years and is considered by the Board as qualified to successfully undertake the operation of a farm."

The Act is administered by the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Board, composed of five members, and having power to acquire and assign agricultural land under the conditions laid down in the Act.

#### Estimates of unemployment in United States

The United States Bureau of the Census recently published volume II of the Unemployment Reports, giving statistics of unemployment by occupation, period of idleness, and marital conditions and statistics of part-time employment from the Census of April, 1930, together with a report of the special census of unemployment taken in January, 1931 (volume I gave the unemployment returns from the Fifteenth Census by classes for states, counties, urban and rural areas and cities). In a supplement to the March issue of the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Mr. G. B. L. Arner, of the Bureau of the Census, states that probably the determining reason for taking the Census of Unemployment was the need of an actual count of the unemployed by occupation and industry which could be related to subsequent indices showing the trend of employment. "The tabulation of detailed statistics from the April, 1930, census," he says, "was hardly under way before there was an insistent demand for a supplementary enumeration to determine what changes had taken place in the months of economic recession since the April census. In response to this demand, the Census Bureau, in January, 1931, undertook a sample census covering 18 entire cities and three boroughs of New York city. The returns from this census, comprising about 2,400,000 schedule entries, were coded, the entries counted by unemployment classes for each city, and the figures given to the public on March 21, 1931, less than one month after the receipt of the last of the schedules from the local supervisors.

"A comparison of the returns of the special census with the 1930 returns from the same areas reveals very striking changes in the unemployment situation in a period of nine months. The total number in class A (i.e.,



persons out of job, able to work, and looking for a job) in the 21 areas combined was 1,930,437, as compared with 775,560 in the same areas in April, 1930. The increase, amounting to 149 per cent, was used as a basis of the estimate of 6,050,000 unemployed made by the Secretary of Commerce on March 21, 1931. The total number in class B (i.e., persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or involuntarily idle) in the special enumeration area increased in the same months from 138,562 to 367,814. This increase was almost entirely confined to those reporting periods of idleness of less than two weeks and also reporting 'days worked last week.'

Referring to the publication of volume II, Mr. Arner points out that as industrial conditions become more stable increasing importance will be given to the analysis of unemployment by occupation, industry, and period of idleness, as such data must be considered in the formulation of programs for unemployment and old age insurance, and in other sociological and economic studies.

### Depression revives sweat- shop conditions in U.S.A.

An article in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) for March, calls attention to a serious backward movement in working conditions in certain industries in the United States during the present depression. "Social workers and officials of State labour departments are reporting from different parts of the country the reappearance and rapid growth of conditions in industry which it was thought had been definitely abolished by law and public opinion. Illegally long hours, low pay, violation of protective labour legislation, and direct cheating of employees are among the conditions reported as appearing in certain industries in which children and young workers are employed in large numbers. No locality has a monopoly of such conditions, but naturally they are most frequently reported from the industrial States; according to one authority, however, conditions have worsened also in the beet fields of the west, an industry in which it was noted some years ago that agriculture had taken on many of the aspects of factory work. The deterioration in conditions was stressed at a conference on 'Present day child labour problems,' held in Washington, D.C., in December, 1932" (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 113).

"The Washington conference," the *Review* continues, "planned a program for the emergency, calling for an improvement in hour and age regulations for child workers, for a stricter control over the employment of minors in

hazardous occupations, and for mandatory minimum wage legislation for minors under 18. To make these improvements effective, it held that bureaus of women and children should be established in State labour departments, or, if they already exist, should be strengthened, and that business firms should be required to register with State labour departments to facilitate inspection. Every means should be taken to rouse public opinion, and especially efforts should be put forth to prevent serious impairment of the schools through economy measures, and to make sure that school budgets shall provide the types and amounts of education adapted to the needs of all children."

### CORRECTION

On page 464 of last issue, in the first column, in the 14th line from bottom of the page, "British Columbia Court of Appeal" should read "Ontario Court of Appeal."

The Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is engaged in drafting a resolution on the subject of unemployment insurance, to be submitted as a recommendation to the 62nd annual convention of the Association to be held at Toronto on June 6 and 7. This announcement was made by Mr. Alexander Goldie, of Galt, chairman of the committee, at the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Division of the Association. Mr. Goldie stated his opinion that a system whereby each employer would contribute his share in building up an unemployment reserve fund was more practicable than unemployment insurance as commonly understood.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, formerly minister without portfolio in the British Columbia Cabinet, died at Vancouver on May 3. Mrs. Smith was the widow of the Hon. Ralph Smith, Minister of Finance in the Province from 1916 to 1918, succeeding him as a member for Vancouver in the latter year. She continued as a member of the Legislature until 1928, and during that time was largely instrumental in obtaining the enactment of legislation providing for minimum wages for female employees, deserted wives maintenance, equal guardianship, and Mothers' pensions. She served as Dominion Government representative at the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1929. The late Mrs. Smith was the first woman to hold cabinet rank in any government in the British Empire.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

There were few requests for farm help in the Province of Nova Scotia, as spring ploughing was nearly completed and the ground ready for seeding. Logging also was quiet, although some of the small operators were still busy. Fishermen were preparing for the lobster season which was to open on May 1, when a number of men who had been unemployed were expected to find work. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to five days per week, and those in Cape Breton and vicinity from two to four days. Manufacturing industries showed improvement, especially in boots and shoes, oil and engineering works, where large orders had been received. Minor repairs were the only activity in the building trades, but men were sent out on relief work, which consisted mainly of airport construction, and highway and street and sewer construction. Passenger and freight traffic was fair, also trade. Spring housecleaning was responsible for increased calls for char-workers, with a good demand also recorded for other domestic help.

Some spring ploughing was under way in New Brunswick, but no heavy demand was listed for farm help. Fish were plentiful and the lobster season, which was just opening, would provide additional employment for fishermen. Logging was quiet. Manufacturing was fair. There was little building construction in progress, but at Saint John, sewer and airport construction was still being carried on as a relief measure. Freight traffic was heavy, but passenger traffic only moderately good. Wholesale trade was slow, but retail stores reported slightly more activity. There was little change in the Women's Domestic Section, the usual requests for casual workers being in evidence.

Some improvement was shown in the farming and logging situation in the Province of Quebec, a number of log drivers having found occupation in the latter industry, but mining showed no revival of activity, except at Rouyn, where prospects for a busier season seemed somewhat brighter. No marked change was noted in manufacturing. Slightly improved conditions were reported at Hull, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, but in Quebec City factories were running on short time, and in Montreal nearly all industries, except clothing and textiles, were quiet. Orders for building trades-

men were being received in Montreal, Hull and Three Rivers, but the demand for building labourers was not very brisk. In Montreal many workers were employed on street repairs and sewer construction. Transportation was most active at Three Rivers, the shipping of a large quantity of paper being beneficial to navigation at that point. Trade was slightly better. Numerous orders for domestic help were listed in the Women's Division, with a sufficient number of applicants available to meet all demands.

There continued to be a fair demand for farm help in Ontario, with no difficulty in obtaining experienced men to fill all orders. Logging showed greater activity, owing to preparations being made for the spring drives. In many cases former employees were being re-hired, as experienced men were necessary for this work. Mining was quiet, although prospects were good for some of the smaller properties opening up. This would provide additional employment. There was little improvement in the industrial situation, textile conditions remaining good, but iron and steel very slack. Shoe factories at London and cereal plants at Peterborough were working full time, but the latter with reduced staff. Auto concerns, except those in Toronto, were also quiet. However, in spite of lack of any very definite increase in employment in any one line, a more optimistic spirit prevailed amongst employers and unemployed applicants. No large building construction projects were in sight, but repair and alteration jobs were getting under way. Highway, airport, street and sewer work was carried on as a relief measure and placements made in the various camps as required. Rail transportation was busier and considerable activity was noted in Port Arthur and Sarnia, due to grain shipments. A steady improvement was recorded in the Women's Domestic Section, particularly at Toronto, where institutional work was more plentiful and better wages offered.

Throughout the Province of Manitoba, except in the vicinity of Brandon and Portage la Prairie, little seeding had yet been done, and no great call for farm help existed. As many of the men who were placed on the Farm Relief plan during the winter months were remaining at least for the seeding season, it was unlikely that the demand for farm help would show any further increase. Logging and mining were exceptionally quiet, also manufacturing. Little change was recorded in construction, except at Winnipeg, where alterations, repairs, and improvements to existing buildings had been started, while costs were



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		70,011,671	50,328,093	57,249,708	98,455,941	72,604,877
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		32,850,623	23,514,114	29,794,296	57,437,184	35,586,085
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		36,578,834	26,397,528	26,975,756	39,749,307	36,431,055
Customs duty collected..... \$	3,923,301	6,777,567	5,149,538	6,082,178	12,479,754	7,191,610
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		1,887,323,562	1,830,276,963	2,073,905,560	2,024,037,771	1,990,046,321
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		130,135,230	121,140,822	137,352,511	132,568,016	134,201,993
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,389,114,966	1,397,063,161	1,392,887,756	1,388,522,723	1,390,075,363
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... \$		924,913,714	923,764,135	1,069,590,424	1,070,513,920	1,063,394,898
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	51.9	47.3	47.6	54.0	64.1	63.5
Preferred stocks.....	47.2	47.3	49.6	55.4	58.0	58.8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	101.3	100.0	98.7	111.8	110.6	115.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	65.4	64.4	63.6	68.4	69.1	69.2
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.74	15.59	15.61	17.09	17.16	17.24
Business failures, number.....			216	199	208	221
Business failures, liabilities..... \$			3,947,202	3,170,679	3,399,052	3,650,728
(4) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	76.0	76.9	76.8	87.5	88.7	89.7
(5) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	25.1	24.3	25.5	20.4	20.6	22.0
Immigration.....		1,126	909	2,059	1,438	1,039
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight)..... cars	132,711	140,373	132,420	166,380	164,975	167,816
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,110,406	11,399,215	9,455,223	13,529,951	14,255,509	12,843,014
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			9,753,823	10,935,498	11,575,828	11,878,176
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		8,800,156	7,096,887	9,511,106	10,272,787	9,043,278
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,922,660	7,000,276	8,592,623	9,102,285	8,813,843
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,301,658,035	1,653,428,992	1,604,760,660	1,659,322,378
Building permits..... \$		934,555	907,906	4,237,160	3,396,729	2,845,271
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	8,608,700	3,191,600	3,149,300	10,112,000	10,766,700	14,802,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	None	None	6,144	16,898	17,989	10,507
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	11,384	11,212	12,374	36,030	43,572	28,469
Ferro-alloys..... tons	918	927	1,076	2,185	1,295	1,431
Coal..... tons		812,393	1,036,405	734,500	1,024,190	1,188,349
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		49,340,000	37,560,000	38,570,000	67,640,000	48,580,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,496,000	2,632,000	3,585,000	5,797,000	3,859,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,374,000	6,026,000	6,230,000	10,212,000	7,074,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,617,000	819,000	347,000	1,829,000	513,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		67,778,678	37,407,893	165,489,203	110,233,780	165,822,401
Flour production..... brls.		844,899	993,385	993,385	1,053,770	842,123
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	46,454,674	55,432,178	20,347,109	35,879,000	51,876,000	25,681,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,539,487	1,200,276	1,523,492	1,720,208	1,558,413
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		44,277,000	46,413,000	44,316,000	44,798,000	45,693,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,601,000	26,089,000	33,425,000	37,206,000	37,857,000
Newsprint..... tons		137,080	125,610	176,660	166,760	158,540
Automobiles, passenger.....		5,927,000	3,025	5,660	6,617	4,494
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		68.4	67.0	75.3	81.8	85.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		62.5	60.9	68.2	76.9	81.3
Mineral production.....		91.4	94.2	105.0	89.9	104.2
Manufacturing.....		62.7	58.7	66.5	76.6	74.2
Construction.....		16.1	20.3	27.9	53.5	85.2
Electric power.....		134.4	136.1	139.0	136.5	134.4
DISTRIBUTION.....		84.8	83.8	95.0	95.4	96.9
Trade employment.....		110.5	110.9	117.3	117.5	119.5
Carloadings.....		61.8	57.9	77.2	73.0	75.8
Imports.....		50.0	50.8	61.6	81.5	70.7
Exports.....		51.1	49.6	61.9	53.5	63.9

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending April 29, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 22, March 25, and February 25, 1933; April 23, March 26, and February 27, 1932.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

low. There was also a good demand for replacements for the relief camps operated throughout the province. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fairly active, with collections on current accounts fair, but slow on old outstandings. Although applicants for work continued to show gain in the Women's Domestic Section, there was also an increased demand for day workers and domestic help for positions both in the city and country.

There were additional calls for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan as work on the land became more general. Mining, however, was very slack, and building construction had little to offer. A few men found employment on miscellaneous jobs of a casual nature, such as gardening and cleaning of yards, but more than sufficient applicants were at hand to fill all requests. The situation in the Women's Domestic Section was quiet, with some calls registered for housekeepers, but few for day workers, wages for domestic service, in some cases, being so low that applicants were unwilling to accept same.

Improved weather conditions caused an increase in the demand for farm help in the Province of Alberta, and as seeding operations advanced, it was expected more men would be required. Logging was quiet, also mining, mines in some districts only working three days per month. Manufacturing industries showed no improvement, although local industries at Medicine Hat were running full time. A few carpenters had been sent out, but building construction, on the whole, was slow, and consisted mostly of repair work and alterations. Highway relief camps received a number of men as replacements. There was no new railway construction and a gradual layoff of railway employees in the vicinity of Lethbridge. Trade was slow but somewhat better than previously, with collections fair. In Calgary and the surrounding district a more optimistic feeling prevailed, which was reflected by a stronger tone in the local oil and mining exchange, where greater activity had been evidenced than for the past eighteen months. There was a slight gain in orders in the Women's Domestic Section, with the usual difficulty experienced in finding suitable applicants.

Little call for farm help was reported in the Province of British Columbia. Logging and lumbering, however, continued to show slight improvement as men were going out to camps and sawmills. A few miners were employed, but there was little in sight to absorb the large number of mine workers who were idle, except in Usk, where an extensive program of development and mill construction work was expected to be carried out as soon as conditions would permit. Manufacturing showed

no change. There was also nothing new in the construction line, about the only work of this kind available being that afforded as relief on provincial highways, or in airport camps, or that offered by the city. Seasonal work in some districts had opened up, however, and a few old hands were being absorbed. Longshoring and shipping was comparatively quiet on all waterfronts. Retail trade was only fair. Little improvement was noted in the Women's Domestic Section, and many women were still being registered under the Government Relief plan. Wages offered for domestic service were very low, and a surplus of applicants for all classes of employment was at hand.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal decline, which was not so large as the reduction recorded on April 1, 1932, but exceeded that indicated in the early spring of 1931. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,975 firms whose staffs aggregated 698,544 persons, compared with 706,858 in the preceding month. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 76.0, as compared with 76.9 on March 1, 1933, while on April 1 in the twelve preceding years it was as follows: 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

All provinces except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia reported reduced employment, the losses in Ontario being greatest. In the Maritime Provinces, there was an increase in employment; manufacturing, coal mining and construction reported improvement, while trade was rather slacker and losses were indicated in logging and transportation. In Quebec, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed heightened activity, while logging reported large seasonal contractions; mining, communications and trade were also somewhat slacker. In Ontario, there was decided seasonal shrinkage in logging, and highway construction also showed pronounced curtailment, while transportation and trade recorded increased employment. In the Prairie Provinces, the decline took place chiefly in coal mining, but construction, logging, manufacturing and retail trade also showed contractions; wholesale trade, on the other hand, reported an improvement. In British Columbia, the greatest gains were in logging, railway construction and manufacturing, while mining and shipping released help.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while small losses



were noted in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing, transportation and highway construction recorded heightened activity, but building construction was slacker. In Quebec, construction registered a small gain, but manufacturing was duller, so that the change in the situation as a whole was slight. Toronto employers reported improvement, chiefly in manufacturing, services and retail trade, while small losses were indicated in communications, transportation and wholesale trade. In Ottawa, there was a small decline in employment, chiefly in manufacturing. In Hamilton, manufacturing and transportation were more active, while construction released employees. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was pronounced expansion, principally in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, transportation and trade were rather quieter, while manufacturing and construction reported small gains. In Vancouver, there were declines in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while an upward trend was indicated in retail trade.

An analysis of the statistics by industrial groups shows further improvement in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel, leather, animal food, lumber, textile and chemical industries. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, water transportation, railway construction and wholesale trade recorded heightened activity, while logging, mining, communications and highway construction showed curtailment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1933.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

Contrary to the slight improvement in conditions manifested during February by local trade union membership, a less favourable situation obtained in March, the 1,736 labour organizations from which returns were tabulated, with 151,307 members, showing an unemployment percentage of 25.1, contrasted with 24.3 per cent in February. An adverse employment movement was also noted from March, 1932, when 20.4 per cent of the members reported were idle. Unemployment in Nova Scotia showed heavy increases from February, much inactivity being recorded by a union which had not made returns in February. The coal mines of Alberta were largely responsible for the noteworthy curtailment in employment reported from that province and in British Columbia the situation declined slightly. A higher

level of activity was shown in the remaining provinces from February, although the gains were small, ranging from 2.0 per cent in Ontario to less than 1 per cent in both New Brunswick and Quebec. Nova Scotia unions, as in the previous comparison, reported extensive employment losses from March last year, reductions of much lesser magnitude occurring in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba unions alone indicated a favourable employment tendency during the month reviewed, though the change was but fractional.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report in greater detail with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of March, 1933.

During the month of March, EMPLOYMENT 1933, references of persons to OFFICE REPORTS. employment made by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 23,096, while the placements effected totalled 21,604. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 6,882 of men and 3,351 of women, a total of 10,233. Placements in casual work were 11,371. Applications for work reported to the offices numbered 46,534, of which 34,752 were of men and 11,782 of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 16,060 vacancies for men and 6,553 for women, a total of 22,613. A decrease was shown in vacancies and placements but a slight gain in applications when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but all divisions showed a marked decline in comparison with the corresponding period a year ago, the records for February, 1933, showing 23,714 vacancies offered, 45,919 applications made and 22,733 placements effected, while in March, 1932, there were recorded 35,275 vacancies, 55,271 applications for work and 34,275 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1933, and also the quarterly period, January to March, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during March, 1933, was \$934,555 as compared with \$907,906 in the previous month and with \$3,396,729 in March, 1932.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during April, 1933, is estimated by the *MacLean Building Review* at \$8,608,700. Of this total, \$3,849,200 was for engineering purposes; \$2,473,000 was for business build-

ings; \$1,881,000 was for residential buildings, and \$405,500 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during April, 1933, by provinces was as follows: Quebec, \$3,365,600; British Columbia, \$2,365,200; Ontario, \$2,045,100; Manitoba, \$302,800; Alberta, \$200,500; Nova Scotia, \$153,900; New Brunswick, \$130,800; Saskatchewan, \$41,800; Prince Edward Island, \$3,000.

### Production and Trade

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 472.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, outlined industrial conditions in its April issue as follows: "The economic situation of Canada was fully maintained in March, the brightest feature being the rise in wholesale prices. The index moved up from 63.6 in the preceding month to 64.4 and the further advance in most speculative commodities during April has entirely altered the outlook for the immediate future. The index for Canadian farm products moved up from 43.0 in February to 44.7 in March and non-ferrous metals continued the advance of the preceding month. A widespread belief that a considerable advance in wholesale prices will be effected through economic and political action would facilitate a resumption of business activity in coming weeks.

The volume of business was well maintained in March despite the banking crisis in the United States. Mineral production measured by nine significant factors showed improvement in March after seasonal adjustment. Gold shipments were 274,925 ounces compared with 225,492 in February, and the movement of silver was 1,692,469 ounces compared with 997,579. Nickel exports were 5,073,000 pounds compared with 3,469,000, a moderate gain being shown after seasonal adjustment.

The index for the production of foodstuffs, based on ten factors, was 74.1 in March compared with 63.0 in February. Flour and oatmeal production showed gain after seasonal adjustment, while rolled oats was produced in lesser volume. The manufacture of sugar in the four-week period ended March 25 was 55,432,000 pounds compared with 20,347,000 in the preceding period. Hog and sheep slaughterings showed gains, while the gain in cattle slaughterings was less than normal for the season. Exports of cheese and canned salmon were greater in March than in February.

The release of raw leaf tobacco and cigars was considerably heavier, but the gain in cigarettes was less than normal for the season. The manufacture of pneumatic casings showed moderate decline in the latest month for which statistics are available. The activity of the boot and shoe factories was moderately greater, according to the most recent report.

Production of newsprint was 137,078 tons compared with 125,610 tons, the gain being slightly greater than normal for March. Wood pulp, planks and boards were exported in greater volume, though the export of shingles declined after seasonal adjustment. The index of forestry production was 60.7 compared with 59.8 in February.

The output of steel ingots was 11,212 tons compared with 12,374 in February and as blast furnaces were out of operation no pig iron was produced. Automobile production was 6,632 compared with 3,298, the gain after seasonal adjustment being nearly 67 per cent.

*Coal.*—Canadian coal output declined 32.6 per cent in March to 812,393 tons as compared with the five-year average for the month of 1,206,123 tons. Production during March consisted of 547,307 tons of bituminous coal, 38,674 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 226,412 tons of lignite coal. The output from Alberta mines totalled 339,612 tons, a decrease of 31.3 per cent from the February production of 494,600 tons. Nova Scotia's production amounted to 258,742 tons as against 273,942 tons in the preceding month. British Columbia produced 111,852 tons in March, a 13.2 per cent falling-off from the February total of 128,927 tons. Saskatchewan's output was recorded at 70,217 tons and New Brunswick's at 31,970 tons as compared with the February production of 113,902 tons and 25,034 tons, respectively. Canada imported 497,908 tons of coal in March or 49.4 per cent below the 1928-1932 average for the month of 984,098 tons. Imports of anthracite coal declined to 135,827 tons from the February total of 175,334 tons. The March importations were made up of 107,269 tons from the United States, and 28,458 tons from Great Britain. Bituminous coal imports consisted of 354,970 tons from the United States and 7,085 tons from Great Britain. Twenty-six tons of lignite coal were shipped to Manitoba points from the United States. Exports of Canadian coal decreased 54 per cent to 22,531 tons as compared with the March 1928-1932 average of 48,971 tons. Customs' records show 13,656 tons exported through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports in March and 8,875 tons through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports. Canada's coal supply in March was computed at 1,287,770 tons; the average for the month during the past five years was 2,141,255 tons. During the month under re-



view coal made available for use in Canada included 135,827 tons of anthracite, 887,604 tons of bituminous, 38,674 tons of sub-bituminous and 225,665 tons of lignite.

Production of coke in Canada at 138,750 tons during March compares with an output of 128,292 tons in February and 156,108 tons in March of a year ago. Although the March figures show an increase over those of the previous month the rate of output was slightly reduced as the daily average for March, a 31-day month, amounted to 4,476 tons as against an average of 4,581 tons a day in February.

Included in the data for this month were 13,744 tons of breeze of which 3,891 tons were made in eastern ovens, 8,731 tons in Ontario and 1,122 tons in the west. Sales of breeze totalled 7,733 tons or 2,207 tons by eastern producers, 5,239 tons by Ontario and 287 tons by western ovens.

During the month 37,577 tons of Canadian coal and 153,146 tons of imported coal, or a total of 190,723 tons of bituminous coal, were carbonized in Canada to make 138,750 tons of coke. For the first quarter of 1933 the output of coke in Canada aggregated 417,392 tons as compared with 451,134 tons and 515,265 tons during the corresponding periods of 1932 and 1931, respectively.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade in March, 1933, prepared by the Department of National

Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$32,850,623, as compared with \$23,514,114 in the preceding month and with \$57,437,184 in March, 1932. The chief imports in March, 1933, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$6,387,499; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$5,424,354; Iron and its products, \$5,407,676.

The merchandise exported from Canada during March, 1933, amounted to \$36,578,834 as compared with \$26,397,528 in the preceding month and with \$39,749,307 in March, 1932. The chief exports in March, 1933, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$11,414,820; Wood, wood products and paper, \$9,335,768; Animals and animal products, \$4,426,458.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during April was only about one-third of that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved showing a similar decline, the higher figures for these two items during the previous month being due to disputes involving textile and women's clothing factory workers in Quebec and Ontario in which some 1,300 workers were involved with a resulting

time loss of 8,600 working days. As compared with April, 1932, a substantial decline occurred in the number of disputes recorded and in the number of workers involved, while the time loss incurred is only about one-seventh as large as that recorded for the same month last year when strikes of coal miners in Alberta caused a time loss of approximately 20,000 working days. There were in existence during the month five disputes, involving 690 workers, resulting in a time loss of 4,435 working days, as compared with ten disputes, involving 1,840 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,945 working days in March, 1933. In April, 1932, there were on record nine disputes, involving 1,350 workers and resulting in a time loss of 28,517 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts involving approximately 515 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off by the union.

#### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was somewhat higher at \$6.83 for April as compared with \$6.67 for March. Figures for earlier dates are: \$7.22 for April, 1932; \$8.86 for April, 1931; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget nineteen showed advances, the most important of which occurred in the prices of sugar, mutton, fresh and salt pork, lard and butter. The prices of eggs, milk, rice and potatoes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.74 at the beginning of April as compared with \$15.59 for March; \$17.09 for April, 1932; \$19.18 for April, 1931; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926, was again considerably higher at 65.4 for April as compared with 64.4 for March. Comparative figures for previous dates are, 68.2 for April, 1932; 73.9 for April, 1931; 91.2 for April, 1930; 94.5 for April, 1929; 101.2 for April, 1926; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher, four were lower and one was unchanged. The

groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to higher prices for grains, milled products and flour; the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for live stock, hides, lard and fresh and cured meats, which more than offset declines in the prices of furs and eggs; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to increased quotations for antimony, copper, silver, tin and solder, which more than offset somewhat lower prices for lead, zinc and imported copper wire bars. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of decreased prices for rope, hemp, flannelette

and rayon, which more than offset advances in the prices of raw silk, raw wool and raw cotton; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of price reductions for lath, cedar lumber and sulphite pulp; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group because of lower prices for anthracite coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group due to lower quotations for copper sulphate, tartaric acid and quinine. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged, slight declines in the prices of steel tank plates being offset by increases in the prices of automobile body plates.

### Co-operative Distribution of Milk in England

The report of the "Reorganization Commission for Milk," which have been conducting an inquiry for the British Government into the problems of milk distribution, pays the following tribute to the co-operative movement:—

"Industrial co-operative societies have played a part of increasing importance in the distribution of milk. They are indeed the largest retail distributors of milk in England and Wales, and though a part of their business has no doubt been secured by the elimination of smaller retailers, we have reason to believe that the service and the active educational work for which they are responsible have had salutary results in maintaining the consumption of liquid milk in a period of falling purchasing power, when pressure on family bud-

gets naturally tends to reduce consumption of the liquid article and to encourage the use of substitutes. The fact that this great distributive organization is in essence a consumers' movement has also assisted to keep down the margin between wholesale and retail prices and to modify the hardness of purely commercial principles in the middleman section of the industry—at any rate, in their incidence on the consumer."

According to the British Co-operative Union News Service the co-operative movement, in 1919, was responsible for only 2½ per cent of milk distributed in England and Wales. By 1931 the proportion had increased to 14 per cent. In 1929 the Co-operative Union established the National Milk Trade Association to deal with the new business.

### Women's Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States

The present standing of legislation to establish minimum wages for women and young persons is summarized in the *Survey* (New York), April 15, as follows:—

"Widespread concern over sweatshop standards of wages for women workers and young people during the depression finds expression in a growing interest in the possibilities of minimum-wage legislation. Profiting by the reasons given by the Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the District of Columbia law several years ago, a new measure has been drafted with the help of Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School and is being sponsored by the National Consumers League and other groups in a number of states. Governor Lehman sent a special message to the New York Legislature, urging the immediate passage

of minimum-wage legislation for women and minors as a protection to industry as well as to workers. At this writing, the model bill has passed the New York Senate and is in committee in the Assembly. The same bill is pending in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Texas and Arizona.

"In Utah, a longer but perhaps more certain route to the same end is under consideration. There the House has passed a resolution amending the state constitution to permit the legislature 'by appropriate legislation to provide for a minimum wage for women and minors.' If it is accepted by the Senate, the amendment must be ratified by popular vote, when the way would be cleared for a state minimum-wage law."



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

FOUR applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

On April 13 an application was received from longshoremen employed by various shipping companies trading to the port of Montreal, P.Q. The employees concerned in the dispute, numbering 2,859, are members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal. A wage decrease of approximately 10 per cent was stated to be the cause of the dispute. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on April 18, composed as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, Aylmer, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members, Messrs. F. Curzon Dobell and John A. Sullivan, M.P., nominated by the companies and employees respectively.

Two applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour on April 28 from the Winnipeg Electric Company, (1) relating to a dispute with its motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees in its

mechanical and track departments, numbering approximately 950 in all; (2) relating to a dispute with 40 employees in its gas production department. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 1 to deal with the disputes as set forth in the two applications, which arose in connection with the company's proposal to reduce wages and effect certain changes in working conditions. Members of the Board have been appointed as follows: on the company's recommendation, Mr. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., Winnipeg; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Allan Meikle, Winnipeg. Messrs. Leech and Meikle will confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member, who will be chairman.

The Hull Electric Company submitted an application on May 6 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute which had arisen with its operating and maintenance employees concerning a reduction in wages and an adjustment in working hours and conditions proposed by the company. The matter of the application had been taken up with the employees concerned at the time of going to press.

### **Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) and their locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers.**

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in March to deal with a wages dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, presented its report to the Minister of Labour at the close of April. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—the Honourable Mr. Justice G. F. Gibsons, Quebec, P.Q., appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. Geo. C. McDonald, C.A.,

Montreal, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Toronto, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. McDonald. Mr. O'Connor submitted a minority report.

Following receipt by the parties concerned of copies of the Board's report, the railways advised the Department that they were prepared to accept the Board's recommendations and that, pending negotiations with the representatives of the classes of employees mentioned for the revision of agreements in accordance with the report of the Board, the railways were arranging to put the recommendations into effect from May 1, 1933.

The texts of the majority and minority reports are given below.

## Report of Board

OTTAWA, April 25, 1933.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act R.S.C., Chap. 112, in the matter of differences between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (Subsidiary Railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railway, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry.) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraphers.

The Board appointed by you on March 17, 1933, to deal with the above matter, in accordance with the Act have now the honour to advise you that the Board met on March 23 and organized. On that date the railways declared readiness to proceed at any time; the employees asked that April 4 be fixed for the commencement of hearings, and that application was acceded to. On April 4, the Board met and heard the railways' case from Messrs. A. J. Hills, on behalf of the Canadian National Railways, and George Hodge, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway. After the railways' case had been presented, Senator Murdock, on behalf of the employees, asked adjournment to April 10, to enable them to prepare their answer; the adjournment was acceded to. Between the 4th and 10th, further adjournment was agreed to by the parties to the 18th instant.

Hearings were resumed on the 18th instant and continued through the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

Throughout the Board used its best endeavours to conciliate and induce the parties to find a solution themselves. Up to the last, both parties declared to the Board that there was no possibility of a consensual compromise, so, in compliance with Section 26 of the Act, the Board now begs to report. This report will be signed by two members only, by the Chairman, and by Mr. McDonald representing the railways. Mr. O'Connor will submit separately the recommendation he would approve.

### REPORT

The reference to this Board is for the conciliation and investigation of a wage proposal made by the railway companies. The proposal is to diminish as from March 3, 1933, the rates of pay of these five classes of employees. The diminution proposed is one of 20 per cent from the "basic" rates. The "basic" rates are the

rates agreed upon by the parties in 1927 and 1929. Under the proposal they are to remain the basic rates. The diminution is meant to be effective only while the present depression lasts.

The above basic rates were effective from the dates named, and in the autumn of 1931 the railway companies gave notice of intention or desire to permanently reduce them as the basic rates by 10 per cent. The employees refused and a Board was named. The Board, on November 30, 1931, reported favourably to the reduction proposed. The men refused to accept the award, and then the parties negotiated between themselves and reached an agreement on February 4, 1932.

The purport of this agreement was (a) that the basic rates should remain the basic rates, (b) that from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, a deduction of 10 per cent be made from each pay cheque, and (c) if the companies find themselves unable to discontinue the deductions they would give notice, etc., this to be dealt with later.

Under the provision (c) the railways, about December 1, 1932, gave notice that they would be unable after January 31, 1933, to discontinue the 10 per cent deduction, that they even foresaw that they would be obliged to propose further deductions for the period after January 31, 1933. Later, the companies proposed that from February 1, 1933, the deduction would be increased to 20 per cent from the basic rates, namely the 10 per cent agreed to on February 4, 1932, and an additional 10 per cent. The employees refused agreement, but expressed willingness that the 10 per cent deduction continue for the present.

The railways declared their inability to accept the limit as 10 per cent, they insisted upon the necessity of 20 per cent and applied for a Board. It is their final proposal of a deduction of twenty per cent as from March 3, 1933, which is referred to us.

Our first duty is to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and, failing that, it is our duty to ascertain "the facts and circumstances pertinent to the matters referred to in the Application and in the Reply," and recommend a mode of settlement "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case."

The contentions of the parties, and the different reasons urged in their behalf, must be dealt with in some detail, but it may be said that the general lines are these:—

The companies contend for the twenty per cent deduction principally (1) because of the precipitate decline of railway traffic in the last three years, which has brought the railways to



the financial distress in which they find themselves; (2) because of the general economic conditions, the acute shrinkage of all values including that of labour, evidenced also by the large numbers of unemployed; (3) because the present diminished cost of all commodities make it that the lowered rate of pay will still leave the employees in position to support the diminution of pay because all articles entering into the cost of living are lower in price.

The employees contend that the continuance of the present 10 per cent deduction is sufficient contribution from them towards the situation which the companies invoke: (1) because, so the employees allege, prior to 1921 Canadian Railway labour received a rate of pay equal to or in excess of the rates prevailing on the U.S. railways, that Canadian Railway labour's right to such rates was recognized and enacted by the Order in Council P.C. 1768 of 16th July, 1918—the Order in Council which made the McAdoo Award operative in Canada—and the employees say that that is still their right even though—which they say is a fact—between 1921 and 1927, through goodwill and national consideration, they did not on all occasions insist upon being given the increases that American Railway labour received, and they say that their present basic rates are below the American basic rates; (2) because American Railway labour is, by agreement, under a 10 per cent diminution from its basic rates, and Canadian Railway labour should not be asked to accept a greater percentage of cut than American Railway labour; the employees add that they had already expressed willingness to accept continuance of 10 per cent deduction which has been in effect since 1st December, 1931; (3) because the Federal salary cut has been 10 per cent only, and since the 12,000 C.N. railway employees are to all intents and purposes government employees, they should not be asked to accept a 20 per cent deduction when other government employees are under one of only 10 per cent.

Each side has furnished the Board with full statements and supporting documents, all of which we have considered carefully.

There are several matters which we think we should mention before coming to the main issue.

ONE is as to what is the exact purport of the Companies' proposal—is it to cancel the basic rates of 1927 and 1929, and replace them by new basic rates? Or is it to have the basic rates of 1927 and 1929 remain the basic rates, but from 3rd March, 1933, to allow deductions from pay cheques and this owing to and during the continuance of the present lifeless condition of the railroad industry? In

answer to this it is right to say that if reference goes back to 1931, circumstances are met with which would lend colour to the view that the purpose of the companies may have been the former of the above alternatives. Up to almost the end of the hearings the employees were of the belief that that was what the companies were seeking. But if reference is confined to the notices and correspondence having to do with the appointment of the present Board, we think it clear that the latter alternative is the true construction of the companies' application. If there were any doubt it is removed by the unqualified admission of the Companies that what is sought is temporary diminution of the rates, the basic rates to continue to be basic.

Two. The meaning and effect to be given to paragraph 1-c of the agreement of February 4, 1932, is a matter of controversy between the parties. There may be doubt as to whether this controversy is included in the matters referred to us; on the other hand, all are so closely connected together, and it has been so fully discussed by both interests, that it seems to be expected of us that we say what our view is. The paragraph begins:

"(c) This agreement shall be effective from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933." the meaning of that sentence is quite clear. The paragraph continues:

"but if on or after December 1, 1932, business conditions have not so improved as to enable the railways to terminate the agreement at January 31, 1933, notice to that effect will be given to the representatives of the employees."

The controversy is as to the meaning to be given to this sentence. The employees contend that it does not in any way vary the preceding sentence, which has indicated that deductions are to be made only up to January 31, 1933. According to the employees the right to make the deductions terminated automatically on the date named. The railway companies contend the contrary. The view which we think is right is that the situation between the parties which the writing was to settle, will help to indicate the meaning they intended the words to have. The situation was: that the Railways had proposed a reduced basic rate of pay on account of the prostrate condition of business; a Board had, on that account, recommended that the basic rates be reduced; the employees refused concurrence; then the parties negotiated direct with the result that this document of February 4, 1932, settled the matter between them. By it they agreed: "To give effect in principle to the recommendation of the Board."

Now part of the recommendation of the Board was this:

"This principle has been accepted and acted upon in the past, and it is our earnest hope, and we believe it to be just, that if this decrease is now accepted, the restoration to the employees, as soon as conditions sufficiently improve, of any reductions which they have accepted, should have the sympathetic attention of the railways, and we understand from what the railways, themselves, have said at the enquiry, that it is their full intention to do so."

It is quite clear, we think, that on February 4, 1932, the intention and purpose of the parties was that the 10 per cent deductions should continue so long as business conditions remained so bad as to justify it. It is true to say that automatic termination on January 31 is not stipulated in the contract, and the railways tell us that the employees proposed that termination be made automatic on a fixed date, as had been done in the agreement made in the U.S.A. on January 31, 1932, but that they, the Railways, refused. Thereupon (1-c) was agreed to by both. Paragraph 1-c concludes:

"upon which the parties to this agreement will confer further and agree to make every reasonable effort to bring the matter to a conclusion before the 31st of January, 1933."

Is there anything in these words to indicate either that the deductions were or were not to cease automatically on 31st January? In our view—we are supposing we are expected to give it—if the intention had been to terminate automatically, there would have been no occasion to mention the notice by the railways "on or after December 1," nor to refer to efforts which would follow that notice and the purpose of which would be "to bring the matter to a conclusion before the 31st of January, 1933."

In our view the "matter to be brought to a conclusion" was for the settlement of two questions, first, was the companies' notice justified by the condition of business at the time, and, second, if so, to what extent, the whole 10%, or 5%, or what?

Here is the employees' contention as to 1-c, (Transcript at page 129):

"The Employees' understanding of what occurred at that time is as follows. A definite agreement was entered into by the Railways that the basic rates of pay would be restored as of February 1, 1933, unless that was found to be impossible on account of business or economic conditions found at the time in effect, in which case the Railways requested, and were given in the agreement

entered into, sixty days from December 1, 1932, to the end of January, 1933, to notify the organizations of their further desires in the matter, and the railways obligated themselves to undertake to *reach an agreement with the organizations within the sixty days before first of February, 1933.*"

We are unable to admit that construction to be valid.

For the reasons above we think that the deductions did not terminate automatically, and were not intended to terminate on January 31, if business conditions remained bad. We think that notices given by the railway companies entitled them to continue the deductions and to the full ten per cent, provided they were able to prove that the business conditions at and after January 31, were not less disadvantageous than these were on February 4, 1932. We think that it would have been competent to the employees, following the companies' notice, to show that the 10% was excessive, and ask it be reduced to the proper figure. We think that it appears very clearly and very definitely that the business situation of these railways was considerably worse at and after January 31, 1933, than it was on February 4, 1932; therefore the deductions made after the date January 31, 1933, were consequent upon and authorized by the agreement of February 4, 1932.

THREE. On behalf of the employees it is urged to us that the grounds upon which the railways have based their application for temporary diminution of the wage rate (stagnation of the industry, fall of the price of commodities, diminution in the cost of living) are not pertinent to the present inquiry. We think all these considerations are admissible, not only because of their inherent significance, but also because all are alleged to be coincident and cumulative in effect. Taken separately they may be of greater or less weight according to circumstances. We have found many occasions when fluctuation in the cost of living was invoked and properly so, as a reason for an increase in wages. In proper circumstances there is no reason why it may not serve a converse purpose. The contention above is correlate with another, namely, that the sole question should be "do the men earn their pay"—of which more later.

FOUR. If the employees were to-day to concur in the agreement of February 4, 1932, especially if they were to concur "in principle," they would be open to the argument that if toward the situation as it was in November, 1931, the share they should bear was a deduction of 10%, a worse situation in February, 1933, would call for a similar and



greater deduction from them. The employees here represented dissociate themselves from the principle of the agreement of February 4, 1932, and repel the argument. Ourselves, we think the situation between the parties in 1931 was, and that between them now is, not a question of law or of legal right, but one of immediate co-operation and of settled interdependence of interest.

The considerations which the railway companies urge are these:

#### *Financial Situation of the Railways*

On this reference, necessarily, the companies' finances are reviewed only in outline, but, even an outline is sufficient to make clear the completely reversed position in which these railways find themselves as compared with three years ago. In any cases in which we have bulked together the figures of both railways, the bulking does not affect the true portrayal of the facts.

The wage rates which it is proposed to temporarily cut by 20% were negotiated and fixed by agreements in the years 1927 and 1929. It is a fact,—it must have some bearing upon the level of the rates then agreed to, that the years 1927, 1928, 1929 were years of very great railway traffic.

In those three years "the gross operating revenues" of the two roads taken together averaged \$472,000,000 per annum; in 1930 a decline set in, sharply, and the total for that year was \$402,000,000, a decrease of \$70,000,000; in 1931 the decline continued, more sharply still, to \$319,000,000, a further decrease of \$83,000,000; and in 1932 the decline continued to \$263,500,000 which was a still further decrease of \$55,500,000. Thus a decrease in gross operating revenues of \$208,000,000 between 1929 and 1932. The decrease still continues in 1933, there being a decrease of over \$9,000,000 for the two months of January and February. It is doubtful if any railway man in 1927 or 1929 could have conceived such a decline in traffic to be possible.

For the three years 1927, 1928, and 1929 for the two railways taken together, and including the C.N. Ry. lines in the U.S.A., the net railway operating income was \$249,000,000, an average of \$83,000,000 per annum. In 1930 this net railway operating income for the two railways together became \$53,750,000, a decrease of \$29,250,000; in 1931 it became \$19,000,000—a further decrease of \$34,750,000. In 1932 it became \$15,000,000 a still further decrease of \$4,000,000. Thus net railway operating income declined from \$83,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in three years, and it is still declining. It has declined over \$4,000,000 for the two months of January and February, 1933, as

compared with the two corresponding months of 1932.

In the three years 1927, 1928, 1929, the Canadian Pacific Railway paid on an average each year: fixed charges \$17,000,000, dividends \$33,000,000, and during the period had an average annual surplus of \$8,750,000, these items totalling \$58,750,000. In 1930 the company paid fixed charges \$20,700,000, dividends \$38,250,000, and exhibited a surplus of \$133,000. These totalling \$59,100,000, but \$6,500,000 of these expenditures were made from reserves which had been accumulated by the Allan Line, so, instead of a surplus of \$133,000, the railway in that year really had a deficit of \$6,370,000. In 1931 the company paid: fixed charges \$22,800,000, dividends \$22,000,000, and showed a deficit of \$8,300,000, thus in this year the shareholders received less in dividends by \$16,000,000 and the company suffered a deficit of \$8,300,000. In 1932 the company paid: fixed charges \$24,370,000, dividends \$2,750,000, and these being paid, suffered a deficit on the year of \$2,500,000. Thus in 1932 shareholders received less in dividends than customary, by \$36,000,000 and the company met with a loss on the year of \$2,500,000, disadvantages totalling \$38,500,000. To recapitulate, during these three years 1930 to 1932, shareholders missed receiving dividends to the amount of \$52,000,000, and the company accumulated deficits of \$17,000,000—the disadvantages totalling \$69,000,000 for the three years—an average of \$23,000,000 per year.

The Canadian National Railways for the years 1927, 1928, 1929 had an average annual deficit on income account of \$37,500,000. The deficit on income account in 1930 was \$68,280,000, in 1931, it was \$93,500,000, in 1932 it was \$96,500,000. All these sums were paid by the Federal Government from current taxation.

We think that the figures just given exhibit the finances of the railways to be in a situation which justifies grave anxiety; also, unless further economies can be effected, some drastic remedy may become imperative.

As to the general economic situation little need be said, for it is a matter of common knowledge. Values have declined to distress levels, unemployment, total or partial, is more widespread than it ever was in living memory; and, with practically no exceptions, individuals' means of living whether income from investments, or earnings, manual, clerical, professional, or other, are lower than they were three years ago by large percentages—fifty per cent being not uncommon.

We think it is a matter of common knowledge, not only that the cost of living of all standards of living has declined appreciably; but also that the great majority of people in this country, from necessity forced

upon them by the general economic situation, have lowered, and lowered considerably, the standards which they had been able to adopt for themselves in those years 1927 to 1929.

The bearing that the general economic situation has upon the proposed 20 per cent cut is that railway labour, like all labour, manual, professional or clerical, is a commodity which fluctuates in value; when the values of commodities generally, including other labour, have fallen in terms of money, it is but reasonable to contend that railway labour also should be entitled to less remuneration in terms of money.

The railways urge that these universal declines in value have affected as of course the prices of foods which enter into the cost of living. And they point as an example to the Cost of Living tables for the different dates as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. The employees object that these tables are inapplicable, because they have reference to a standard of living lower than their own. We agree that the standard of living exemplified in those tables is not that of these employees. It is a fact, though, that the tables indicate the aggregate retail selling price of the same prepared lists of foodstuffs, on the different dates. Such figures we think may be considered as reliable guides as to fluctuations of costs of the articles on that list. We think also that the percentages deducible from the tables are of help as guides to indicate by what percentages costs have varied; not only in the standard of living to which the tables refer, but also other standards of living, even to standards appreciably higher than those dealt with in the tables.

We feel obliged to advert to the topic Rates of Pay in two aspects—for both were given much development before us—the rates of pay as such, and the total annual earnings they have brought in to the worker.

First, as to the rates as such. The pay schedules are much more composite and involved than need be referred to in this report, but reference must be made at least to the five classes and the categories of which each class is composed; thus:

Locomotive engineers may be 1, passenger, or 2, freight, or 3, way freight, or 4, yard;

Firemen may be any of those four categories, or may be: 5, hostlers;

Conductors may be: 1, passenger, or 2, freight, or 3, way freight;

Trainmen may be: 1, passenger trainmen, or 2, passenger baggagemen, or 3, freight trainmen, or 4, way freight trainmen: and in the class trainmen are also: 5, yard foremen, 6, yardmen, and 7, switch tenders;

In the class Telegraphers, are:

1, operators, 2, agents, 3, relieving agents, 4, linemen, 5, despatcher, first year, and 6, despatchers third year.

For each of these twenty-five categories there is a separate wage rate,—quite frequently with differences of rates for the same categories between Eastern and Western lines in the Canadian Pacific System. The Canadian National rates, we are informed, are substantially the same as those of the Canadian Pacific.

Of the five classes concerned in this reference the Telegraphers are paid on a monthly salary basis, the others: Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen are paid on a combined hour and mileage basis, except on yard work when the pay is by the hour.

All categories of telegraphers are by the month, the month consists of 25½ working days of 8 hours each, so it consists of 204 hours.

The rate of pay of the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, and Trainmen is expressed as being at so much "per minimum day of 100 miles," or "per minimum day of 150 miles." What is meant by this is that so soon as the mileage (100 miles for freight traffic, 150 miles for passenger traffic) has been made inside of 8 hours, that mileage counts for a full day's pay: mileage in excess of the 100 or 150 made within the 8 hours is paid extra at the same rate: if the mileage is not made, then 8 hours duty constitutes a day for purposes of pay. The day of these four classes is referred to as an 8 hour day, but that appellation is really a misnomer, for the day of these employees consists of mileage, not of working hours. It is only when the minimum mileage has not been done in less time than the 8 hours, that the employee is obliged to give 8 hours in time. Nevertheless it may be rightly called an eight hour day in this sense that the employee is not obliged to remain on duty for more than eight hours, and if he is kept beyond that he is to be paid for the excess at the overtime rate.

These employees may make one and a half or two days pay in eight hours—if the mileage is done; (the units being 150 miles for passenger traffic, 100 miles for freight).

There is also this rule: that so soon as any of these employees is called to duty at all, he is entitled to a full "day's" pay;—he may not be called to duty for less.

On some of the tables before us, there is a rate of pay indicated as being the rate that the worker in that category earns "per hour," the calculation being made by taking—prior to the change from a 10 hour day to an 8 hour day one-tenth—and for the later dates,



one-eighth of the "daily rate." To express in figures of so much per hour the rates of pay prevailing on different dates, is a very convenient and obvious device for visualizing the fluctuations of those rates; on account of that advantage, we will a little further on, utilize the device in making the comparisons. But we must caution that for four of the classes such figures are subject to very considerable modification by the operation of the mileage rule. In the case of Telegraphers, the rate "per hour" so obtained would be correct, because the Telegrapher's "day" consists of 8 actual hours of duty. But in the case of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, and Trainmen, except on yard duty, it would indicate only their guaranteed minimum per hour. It would not indicate that an hour in time had been given to earn that amount of money, unless—which is not the case—it were a fact that these latter employees were obliged to remain on duty always for the eight hours, and were not permitted in the eight hours to earn in excess of the mileage constituting a "day" namely 100 or 150 miles. So the "per hour" earnings shown with reference to these four classes are very much less than what they may earn, and so far as we can see from all what is before us, considerably less than what they do earn per hour of time actually on duty.

Next to be mentioned is that the work is not allotted by the employers, nor is it allotted in rotation to all the men of these classes, whose names appear upon the lists. Not all have similar opportunities of employment, for we are told there are seniority rules, self-imposed by the men themselves without participation by the companies, and carried out under the surveillance of the Brotherhoods' officers.

The seniority rules are too voluminous to be referred to more than in a summary way, but the feature of them is that seniors are entitled to employment by preference over their juniors. In general, the senior on the list may always exclude the junior from work; but the rule is tempered to this extent that there are fixed monthly maxima, and, after he has performed his maximum the senior may not, during the remainder of that month, exclude the junior. A consequence of this rule is that when work becomes scarce, the junior suffers. Seniors work up to their monthly maxima and those junior to them have employment only if there is any left over.

In addition to this seniority rule there is a demoting-promoting rule. By this latter a locomotive engineer is deemed to be a promoted fireman, which in fact he is, and when work is scarce, unemployed engineers are en-

titled to be demoted temporarily and to become firemen; they are entitled to be put at the top of the list as the most senior of the firemen with right of preference to employment as firemen over all juniors to them. In the same way conductors may become demoted to brakemen, or trainmen. True that the monthly maxima apply to these demoted men, but in slack times with both rules operating, it becomes extremely discriminatory for the original juniors in any of the classes.

We have felt obliged to give attention to these rules and their operation because a very considerable portion of the employees' discussion at the hearings was with reference to them.

The relation between these railway companies and these employees has this somewhat striking peculiarity: that there is no thought whatever of either quitting the other. Neither seems to have given any consideration to that alternative. Both contemplate continuance of everything as it is, but they cannot agree upon the rates of pay. In the employment contract between them either wishing a change in conditions is held to give a thirty-day notice to the other, as has been done here. Wage rates were agreed between them in 1927 and 1929, and now the companies seek to have the rates temporarily lowered. An integral part of the companies' case is that the rate they propose, considering the lowered cost of all commodities is relatively as high as at any previous time going back as far as 1914, that in fact as compared with the price of commodities entering into the cost of living it is relatively much higher than ever before.

For proof of this the companies make comparisons of wage rates and costs on different dates, going back to 1914, a pre-war date.

Wage rates and costs prevailing in 1914 are perhaps too remote for them to have direct bearing upon what should be effective rates to-day; still, with the fluctuations occurring since, they may inform upon the whole situation, and it is true enough that they form part of the perspective.

All the classes of employment included in the present reference existed in 1914 and all had rates of pay. From time to time these rates were revised; now all are much higher than they were in 1914. It is probably permissible to say that: as they were in 1914 these rates bore an intended proportion to each other (based probably upon the accepted importance of each employment), but it is a fact that in the different revisions since then, some employments were given much higher rates of increase than others—probably due to changing current conditions—and now after the last revision (1927 for the engineers, fire-

men and telegraphers, 1929 for the conductors and trainmen) though all the rates were notably higher than in 1914, the percentage of increase was not uniform among them all.

Thus in the case of:

*Locomotive engineers:* 1914 to 1927, the increase (including change in 1917 from a ten-hour to an eight-hour day) was (according to class of locomotive) from a minimum of 42.9 cents per hour in 1914 to a minimum of 79 cents in 1927, 49.6 cents to 92.5 cents; 53.9 cents to 99 cents, 42.9 cents to 86 cents (only slight variances between Eastern and Western Lines).

*Locomotive firemen:* from 1914 to 1927—(change to an eight-hour day in 1917) there was an increase according to class of locomotives from a minimum of 33.75 cents per hour in 1914 to a minimum of 61 cents per hour in 1927, 32 cents to 69.5 cents, 33.5 cents to 74.5 cents, 26 cents to 67.5 cents, 26.5 cents to 68.75 cents; rates the same for Eastern and Western Lines.

*Conductors:* from 1914 to 1929 (change to an eight-hour day 1917 for Eastern Lines, 1918 for Western Lines), there was according to the classification of the train, passenger, freight or way freight, an increase from a minimum of 45 cents per hour in 1914 to a minimum of 88.5 cents per hour in 1929, 40 cents to 78.125 cents, 45 cents to 84.625 cents, with small variances between Eastern and Western Lines.

*Trainmen:* Similarly to conductors, an increase from a minimum of 29.5 cents per hour in 1914 to a minimum of 59.625 cents per hour in 1929, 27.5 cents to 61.75 cents, 26.7 cents to 61.375 cents, 30 cents to 66.375 cents, with small variances between Eastern and Western Lines.

*Yard Foremen, Yardmen and Switch Tenders:* Actual pay for actual time, increases from 1914 to 1929 including change to eight-hour day in 1917: 38 cents per hour to 84.25 cents per hour, 35 cents to 78.125 cents, small variances between Eastern and Western Lines.

*Telegraphers:* Actual pay for actual time, increases from 1914 to 1929, including change to eight-hour day in 1918.

*Eastern Lines:* According to category: from 23 cents per hour in 1914 to 60 cents in 1929, 25.5 cents to 63.25 cents, 28.75 cents to 68.25 cents, 28.75 cents to 68.75 cents, 59.5 cents to \$1.0825, 67.75 cents to \$1.2375.

*Western Lines.* According to category: from 28.25 cents to 65.5 cents, 31 cents to 67.75 cents, 31 cents to 72.75 cents, 68 cents to \$1.1075, 76 cents to \$1.25.

It is sufficient to read through this list to see that for all these employments the rates

of wages were doubled, and more than doubled, between 1914 and the wage agreements negotiated in 1927 to 1929. The advance was reached by steps, some few recessions intervened. A Conciliation Board to deal with a demanded increase of railway pay was actually functioning when the outbreak of war occurred, and it then ceased acting. Pressure for increase of railway wages was renewed however, and in 1917 this was met (perhaps only partially) by a change from a ten-hour day to an eight-hour day, the "daily rate" of pay remaining the same. This was operative 1st April, 1917, for engineers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen Eastern Lines, 1st July for firemen Eastern Lines, 1st August for engineers and firemen Western Lines, 1st October for telegraphers Eastern and Western Lines, and 1st January, 1918, for conductors, trainmen and yardmen Western Lines.

So far as it affected the employers, the adoption of the eight-hour day increased the wage rate by 25 per cent, perhaps in effect by more, because time became overtime after eight hours instead of after ten hours. In figures it increased the railways' wage bill in overtime by some \$9,250,000. Labour was not satisfied with these increases and from early in 1918 continued to press for more.

But there then intervened a new, and as it proved to be, a peremptory factor to affect this Canadian railway wage question. The United States had become a belligerent. As a war measure the United States Government had taken over the complete control of all railways, and was to administer and operate them for government account. A prominent political supporter of the then administration, Mr. W. G. McAdoo, became Director General of Railway Administration.

From that moment the United States railways ceased to be industrial enterprises; the rules of business no longer applied to their operation. The Director General of Railway Administration listened to the demands made upon him, he appointed a Railway Wage Commission (the Lane Commission) and on its report, he promulgated a scale of wages for the railroads under his control. This is very generally known as the McAdoo Award. The details of this award need not be referred to, but it is permissible to say that the wage increases granted were enormous,—some \$850,000,000 added to the annual cost of those railways. However, as the totality of these wages was to be paid by the United States Government, as war expenditure, the railway companies had not at that time any special grounds on which to found objections.

All such measures taken by the U.S. government and its officers are matters of American



Governmental administration, this Board may not in any way comment upon them, but the repercussion set up in Canada by reason of them forms an antecedent part of the situation which is now before this Board.

So soon as the McAdoo Award was promulgated in the U.S., Canadian Railway Labour pressed for the adoption of the same rates in Canada. The reasons given included the similarity of the work, and the approximation of economic conditions. If there was similarity in the situations of the employees, in the two countries, there was certainly no similarity between the employers. In the United States, the wages were a war expenditure of the Federal Government just entering the War, in Canada they were (except in the case of the Intercolonial) costs of private industrial enterprises. To impose upon the Canadian Railways the rates of wages in the McAdoo Award, meant to increase the railway wage bill by some \$57,000,000 per annum. (Of all the above it was estimated the Government railways' share would be \$5,600,000).

The railways were absolutely unable to find the money wherewith to meet any such increases, the details of their finances are set out in the letter of Sir Henry Drayton attached to the Order in Council P.C. 1768 of 16th July, 1918.

Canadian Railway labour had demanded the immediate adoption of the McAdoo rates of pay, under the alternative of an immediate general strike. The railways had applied to Sir Henry Drayton, and on 15th July, 1918, he wrote that letter, these passages occurring in it:

"The larger railway companies have approached me in connection with the threatened strike of railway employees. . . .

"The management of the railways . . . are extremely desirous that no strike should occur, and that there be no interruption to the country's war effort. . . .

"With everything pointing to a disastrous strike, the railways' executives are most anxious to advise the men, *and to advise them to-day*, that the Canadian lines will adopt the rate basis of the McAdoo Award. . . ." and further on

"the labour situation appears to be one which permits of no delay."

It was in the urgent and threatening circumstances appearing from Sir Henry Drayton's letter that the Government, on the next day, 16th July, 1918, as a war measure, adopted P.C. 1768 which virtually enacted into Canada the wages rates of the McAdoo Award, including amendments of extensions thereof. The same Order in Council, by way of re-

couping the railways for this new enormous load, raised the freight rates in Canada by what was 15 per cent.

Following this were some extensions of the McAdoo Award, then in May, 1921, a 20 per cent reduction of the wage scale in the United States followed in October by a reduction in Canada; in Canada a modification 16th January, 1922; in 1925 an increase of 6 per cent in the U.S. followed in Canada in 1926 by a similar increase. Then the wage agreements of 1927 and 1929 above mentioned were made between the present parties.

In the latter half of 1929 began the prolonged and continuing business slide, too vividly experienced for it to be necessary to recall it, and in September, 1931, the railways asked for a reduction in wage rates of 10 per cent. The employees not being willing to the reduction, a Board was constituted. The Board reported under date 30th November, 1931, recommending reduction of the basic rates as asked for. The employees refused a reduction of the basic rate but on 4th February, 1932, the parties agreed to deduction from pay cheques of 10 per cent, the basic rate to remain unchanged. Then the present proposal that from 3rd March the deductions be 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent.

We have felt obliged to relate these changes for they have been referred to throughout the hearings. We have intimated above, and we now say, that in our view the contrast which might justify in February, 1933, the deductions asked for from the rates agreed upon in 1927 and 1929, would be a contrast between the conditions on the two dates. We do not think that references to the conditions on the anterior dates are of special help, though we do not deny that they are of interest. We think that, by using the cost of living tables as their measure, the railways have succeeded in showing that, prior to the present basic rates, increases in wages have outdistanced fluctuations in the cost of living, and also that the margin has been quite noticeably to the advantage of the worker. We think that that is as it should be, and the railways have expressed unreserved assent. We are clear that, though the bare figures of the cost of articles of subsistence and the tables issued by the Dominion statisticians are of considerable help in a matter of this kind, yet taken by themselves alone they are insufficient. This not for the reason suggested during the hearing that they are merely indications of "trends," for they are not, they are actual costs figures, but because multifarious other factors are inseparable from the problem.

With respect to the period preceding the present basic rates, we have not much beyond

the published tables, but with respect to the period between 1927 and 1929 and February 1933, we have, in addition to the cost of living tables, the extremely pertinent figures of the industry in which these men were engaged, and the common knowledge that all of us have, enabling us to contrast the general situations on the two dates. We feel we are fully in a position to contrast the situation of 1927-1929 and that on March, 1933, and that we are fully in a position to state that general commodity values and cost of living, and labour values, namely, rates of pay for all classes, professional, clerical, manual, have diminished in excess of 20 per cent between these two dates.

The other aspect to be considered is, as stated above, the amount of pay that these rates have brought in to the individual. It was said before that the so-called "rate per day" helped little as a basis for calculation, the real basis being mileage. As stated, when mentioning the seniority and demoting rules, the Brotherhoods have fixed monthly mileage maxima which should not be exceeded; these are:

For engineers and firemen, passenger service, 4,800 miles, (as the mileage required to earn a "day's" pay is 150 in the passenger service, the above maximum entitles these men to make 32 days per month, plus arbitraries, over-time, detentions, etc.).

For Engineers and firemen, freight service: 3,800 miles. (The mileage for this service being 100, this maximum entitles these men to make 38 days' pay in a month, plus extras).

For Conductors and trainmen, passenger service 6,250 miles, (equal to 41 days' pay per month, plus extras).

The same on freight service 4,500 miles, (equal to 45 days' pay per month, plus extras.)

The fact that there are Brotherhood rules which forbid exceeding these mileages indicates very clearly that to exceed them would be not at all impossible nor unlikely. The fact that it is considered normal for locomotive engineers and firemen to make 32 days' pay per month in the passenger service, and 38 days' pay per month in the freight service, and normal for conductors and trainmen to make 41 days' per month in the passenger service, and 45 days' pay per month in freight service, must, we think, put it beyond doubt that to refer to their rate of pay as being so much "per day" is misleading.

When we had brought to our attention the seniority rules and the demoting rule and then these monthly maxima rules, it seemed as if a limited number of men were getting the employment. We sought to ascertain what on the average each individual's pay would

amount to. It seemed that this information was not easy to secure. The railways had produced as their Exhibit No. 10 the returns made to the Government for statistical purposes in 1931, and again in 1932, of the average annual income of each of the classes of employees now in question. (Transcript page 274). It showed the average income to have been in 1931 \$2,214, and in 1932 (when the 10 per cent deduction was in effect), \$1,963. We were assured by the employees that these figures were not reliable guides as they were mere estimates. Then we took the employees' exhibit No. 2, (transcript page 166) there the average totals in employment year by year were given, together with the total wages paid (transcript page 167). These figures worked out to show the average pay per individual of the train and engine crews was in 1931 C.P.R. \$2,283, C.N.R. \$2,294, and in 1932 C.P.R. \$2,023, C.N.R. \$2,047 (the 10 per cent deduction being effected in 1932).

The employees objected to these figures also (derived from their own exhibit No. 2), saying that they did not take into account the considerable sacrifices of time that these classes were making in order to allow juniors a chance to work, meaning that they were by consent reducing monthly maxima that they were otherwise entitled to. They assured us the only way to get the exact figures would be by examining all the pay rolls—an impossible task to examine the fortnightly pay rolls of 20,000 men over a period of two years. They suggested the possibility of getting communication of the Income Tax Returns.

For our part we were satisfied that the figures on either of the exhibits approximated the exact earnings quite sufficiently to give us the guide we were seeking. We were quite ready to believe that time had been voluntarily given up to juniors, but as much stress has been made upon this point—we wished something definite which would show the extent of it. Then we found it exactly (transcript page 285), namely, in 1931 the trainmen consented that their monthly maximum would be 37 days' pay instead of 42 in passenger service, and 35 days' pay instead of 45 in freight service, and from November 1, 1932, the conductors have consented to diminish their maximum from 41 to 40 days in passenger service and from 45 to 38 days in freight service. Thus, out of regard for juniors, the senior trainmen are entitled at present to earn only 37 days' pay in a month, when in the passenger service, and only 35 days' pay when in the freight service. Conductors may now earn only 40 days' pay per month in the passenger service and only 38 days when in freight service. However by the seniority and demoting rules they are sure to earn all of those reduced



maxima before juniors can get employment at all.

Before sittings terminated the Employees tendered witnesses to prove by concrete cases what the earnings really were. We do not think that much of value was brought out by these witnesses. Gauthier, Locomotive fireman during 1932 employed in the yards at Montreal, and made earnings \$1,838.55; he says he renounced to a considerable amount of mileage; but his figures show that in his year he made and was paid for 378 "days' pay"; in 1930 he had made \$2,840.20 and in 1931 \$2,271.70.

Witzel, freight conductor now acting as brakeman at \$4.91 per day, earns 28 days' pay per month, at \$4.91 equals \$137.48 on the basic rates.

McCollum, Locomotive fireman, Moncton, N.B. earned 1932, \$1,291.

Ferguson, North Bay although 20 years in service is on the extra list and in 1932 earned about \$120 per month.

These are referred to as "examples of the tragedy that has come to the profession," (Transcript page 226).

We think it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to review all the matters put forward as arguments against the proposed deduction of pay. Clearly and definitely the situation appears to us to be this: in good times the numbers of the train and engine crews amount to about 24,000 for the two systems, a number of services have been dispensed with, and in 1932 there were about 17,000 in employ. The diminished amount of work is not divided equitably among the list of 24,000, but is divided according to the seniority rule, the demoting rule, and the monthly maximum rules. It is retained by the seniors; these seniors have suffered but little diminution of employment since 1929, and during all the time they have been on the full basic rates of pay except since 1st December 1931; the juniors roughly the 7,000, have by those same rules been deprived of work almost altogether. The seniority and demoting and the monthly maxima rules make it that those out of work have no interest in the present matter, for there is no work that can come to them, and so no pay. The sole employees interested in opposing the present application are those seniors, they are holding all the jobs and drawing all the pay.

The appeal (transcript page 178) coming from them in the above circumstances is, we consider, unjustifiable. Modifications of the seniority and demoting and monthly maxima rules would very soon alleviate the 7,000 who

are now kept out in the cold. We give the citation as characteristic. (Page 178):

"Our men, women and children must eat; they must be protected from sickness; they must be safeguarded from cold and pain; they must find a way to live like human beings; they must meet their fixed charges; some one must pay these fixed charges..."

Since one year ago thousands of (page 179) "men have lost their jobs. Hundreds of millions of dollars in the savings of the workers and in property owned by the workers, have been used up, in living through the hard year of widespread unemployment. Clothing, household supplies, and furnishings, even reserve supplies of food and fuel, all the absolute necessities of existence have been gradually used up by those who had no income for replacement. Thousands are to-day dependent upon relatives and friends, upon public and private charity, who were not dependent a year ago. Where will you find a railway worker (or for that matter any employed man) to-day who is not supporting new dependants, in addition to those he supported a year ago? Where will you find a household of a wage earner where the standard of living has not been reduced, not only because of reduced wages, but because of the necessity of sharing his work or income, or both, with those who have no work or no income?"

On the whole we find that there has been a decrease in the current price and value, in terms of money, of labour, of all classes, of not less than 20 per cent between 1929 and February 1933; we find that there are no reasons for suggesting that the employees in question should be exempted from this percentage of reduction; we find that by the seniority and demoting and monthly maxima rules the work available has been reserved for seniors to the evident exclusion of juniors; we believe, though this was not established by proof before us, that if the work available had been equitably divided up among the total number, instead of being kept for the seniors to the exclusion of the juniors, there would probably have been no distress among these latter, nor among any of the whole 24,000; that by reason of those rules the juniors are really not interested in the proposed cut, only the seniors are, and they have been in regular employment at almost full regular rates throughout the depression period; that the opposition to the companies' proposal is made by or on behalf of the seniors; that in the circumstances the cut will throw no undue hardship upon them.

We beg to recommend that according to the merits and substantial justice of the case the proposal of the companies should be approved, to be put into effect from first May next, namely, the ten per cent deduction provided in the agreement of February 4, 1932, to continue, and for wages earned after May 1, 1933, an additional deduction be made of 10 per cent, thus making a total of twenty per cent on the wages earned subsequent to May 1, 1933.

The whole respectfully submitted.

G. F. GIBSONE, J.

*Chairman.*

GEO. C. McDONALD,

*Member.*

I dissent from the foregoing report and will submit reasons by way of minority report.

W. F. O'CONNOR,

*Member.*

### Minority Report

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of differences between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railway, and Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers.

SIR,—The undersigned, a member appointed by you to deal with the above-mentioned matter, has the honour to advise you that, for the reasons hereunder appearing, he dissents from the report dated at Ottawa the 25th day of April, 1933, and signed by the Honourable Mr. Justice G. F. Gibsone, Chairman, and George C. McDonald, Esq., C.A., a member of such Board.

The undersigned does not find it difficult to agree with much that is said in the report of the majority of the Board. There certainly has been a decline of railway traffic. It is undeniable that we are in the midst of economic distress. Clearly all values expressible in terms of money have undergone since 1929 an acute shrinkage. Indeed, this minority report might almost, for the purposes of argument, admit, without conceding, all facts stated in the majority report and proceed at once to state and support the view which finally it presents. If that view be right then it will be immaterial whether any or all facts stated in the majority report are right or wrong. It may be well, however, to correct, with proper respect and due recognition of the complete honesty of those responsible for them, certain errors which, as usual in cases which involve multitudinous matters of fact, were bound to arise. If these errors were not of such a character that they might react un-

favourably upon those whom in a particular sense the undersigned represented on the Board they might and would have been overlooked.

The report of the majority of the Board errs rather seriously with relation to mileage earnings. The undersigned understands that certain railway workers are paid primarily upon a mileage basis, freight mileage, in cases to which it applies being calculated to yield twelve and one-half miles per hour, or 100 miles per 8 hours, and passenger mileage being calculated to yield generally 20 miles per hour or 150 miles per seven and one-half hours. Being paid upon a mileage basis if a railway employee does not get the opportunity to earn mileage (if, say, he is sidetracked) his hours, rating twelve and one-half miles to the hour in the case of freight mileage, and 20 miles per hour in the case of passenger mileage, will run on. Otherwise he would not be earning, although called upon the job, held upon the job and performing a service. The "day" and "hour" measurements are devised to care for such railway workers as, being upon a mileage basis, fail to make the estimated earnable mileage.

With deference, the majority of the Board errs when it states that as soon as the requisite 100 or 150 miles "has been made inside of 8 hours that earned mileage counts for a full day's pay." The pay is by mileage. In such a case no "day's" pay enters into the case. The railway employees, if in less than 8 hours he has made the 100 miles at freight mileage, or the 150 miles at passenger mileage, will not be concerned about day's pay. If he is not at the end of his run he will go right along earning more mileage at the same rate as before. But the runs are generally so laid out that railway workers have not the opportunity to earn extraordinary mileage. It is only theoretically true that a railway employee "may make one and one-half or two days' pay in eight hours." Except in extra-



ordinary cases freight trains do not make 150 or 200 miles in 8 hours, nor do many passenger trains make 225 or 300 miles in 8 hours. When they do the same crews may not make the full run. The divisions are not long enough to permit in fact what is theoretically possible. Railway workers cannot cash in their theoretical opportunities for earning. They are paid only for their actually run mileage or its equivalent worked out upon a time rule. Another thing, the 150 miles per 8 hours rule in passenger traffic applies only to conductors and trainmen in through passenger service, such as on runs from Montreal to Toronto. It is not a fact that a railway employee who is called to duty at all is "entitled to a full day's pay."

The seniority rules are not, as stated in the majority report, "self imposed by the men themselves without participation by the companies and carried out under the surveillance of the Brotherhoods' officers." On the contrary these rules have been agreed to by employers and employees alike and are part of the conditions of employment settled as between them. The railways support and apply the rules mentioned and it is to their advantage to do so. Most large industries, even in the absence of labour agreements apply of their own volition like rules to the employment of labour.

There seems to run through the whole of the Report of the majority of the Board a disparagement of, at times amounting almost to an attack upon, the system of labour employment which has been applied for many years by Canadian and United States railways. It is not modesty but discretion that leads the undersigned to admit that the railway managements know their business as well at least as he does. He will concede, even, that they know it better. The history of the McAdoo award, as recited in the majority report, while merely atmospheric is undesirably atmospheric. Whether that award, made away back in 1918, was or was not a "war measure" and whether or not the introduction into Canada of equivalent wage rates was a "war measure" or the result of an anticipated or possible strike is wholly immaterial to the present day issue before the Board. If the railways have been in the past "shaken down" by unpatriotic employees (which is denied) there has been every opportunity since to right the wrong. Seemingly, however, the railways were rather pleased with the effects of the McAdoo award and its Canadian equivalent. Several substantial increases of rates of wages have been made by them since its promulgation in 1918. The culmination came in 1927 and 1929 when the basic rates which the railways, parties to the

present dispute, concede are so fair and reasonable under normal conditions that they should be retained intact and applied as soon as possible again, were set and agreed upon. These basic rates considerably exceed those of the McAdoo award. In writing with relation to wage increases and reductions since the McAdoo award the majority of the Board errs as to fact in one respect. The reduction of basic rates made in the United States in May, 1921, was not one of 20%. It was one of 12%. In the following October the basic rates in Canada were reduced as to some railway crafts in the same degree, that is 12%. By January, 1922, all Canadian railway crafts had suffered a like reduction. Then in 1925 came a United States increase of 6% in basic rates. In 1926 Canadian railways followed suit. As stated, the now prevailing basic rates were fixed in 1927 and 1929. All agree that under normal conditions these rates are not excessive or extraordinary, but, instead, fair and reasonable. It is therefore somewhat surprising to the undersigned to read in the report of the majority of the Board considerable matter which seems designed to indicate that the earnings of the railway employees are higher than they ought to be at any time or under any circumstances. In this connection the majority of the Board has very clearly and materially erred as to fact and in such manner as to impair seriously the value of several of its subsequent conclusions. It sought to discover "the amount of pay that these rates have brought in to the individual", and having worked out (for some purpose neither mentioned nor apparent) the number of "days" which, theoretically, a railway employee, such as an engineer or firemen in passenger service who, with a maximum of 4,800 miles permitted mileage, and taking 150 miles travel as a "day", could earn, such majority finds that the employee may work 32 days per month, plus extras. The best that can be said possibly, as to this demonstration, is that it contains no arithmetical errors. The engineer or firemen, if things which are practically sure to prevent do not prevent may work the 32 "days". He may, indeed, work more "days", for, as a matter of fact, the majority of the Board has erred in applying to him the wrong rule. This mileage business was not discussed in open session of the Board in the presence of the parties—hence liability to error when invading, guideless, a foreign field. The majority of the Board has in the same connection erred in other respects. For example, the maximum mileage of a trainman in passenger service is 5,500 miles—not 6,250 miles, as stated. The majority of the Board, as a result of this error stated his theoretical earning power by

days as being 41 days per month. It is only 36 days per month. Further, the maximum mileage of a trainman in freight service is not 4,500 miles per month, as stated, but only 3,500 miles per month. This error of the majority of the Board led it to state as actual his theoretical earning power by days as "45 days per month, plus extras." It is really 35 "days" per month.

Errors such as these and others appearing in the majority opinion of the Board—errors which in cases enhance by 25 per cent or more the real earning capacity of employees, detract seriously from the value of the deductions of the Board as to the obligation or capacity of railway employees to stand a 20 per cent deduction from the existing basic rates of wages. Doubtless any particular employee who has been earning or receiving only 75 or 80 per cent of the earnings ascribed to him would be quite content to receive the ascribed wages and forfeit 10 per cent or more of them. Such a man would not be surprised if asked to make the contribution mentioned. Errors of fact such as indicated rock the very base of the majority report of the Board. It should not be overlooked that, in general, the railway workers, some of the crafts with greater generosity than others, have voluntarily restricted themselves as to earnings in the interest of their unemployed brethren, former employees who have been laid off by the railways because of lack of traffic. For example, the passenger and freight brakemen and baggage-men and the majority of yardmen are said to have given up from \$15 to \$30 per month each, in opportunity to earn wages in the interest of junior employees who have been laid off. In some cases these limitations upon earning power have been in effect for three years. It is at least plausible that in case the imposition of a further cut in income should compel such railway employees as have been sharing work with their unemployed juniors to reserve to themselves hereafter their full opportunity to earn, thus throwing the mentioned junior employees upon their respective communities for support, the now proposed cut will be of doubtful value to either the Dominion government—owner of Canadian National Railways but fairly godfather to the unemployed, or the Canadian Pacific Railway—Canada's largest taxpayer.

Apart, however, from all considerations heretofore mentioned the undersigned is of opinion that upon legal grounds these proceedings must fail of effect.

These legal grounds are as follows:—

When, on January 28, 1933, the notice upon which the application in the present proceedings is based was made a right to deduct 10 per cent off basic rates of pay, actually in

effect as the result of an agreement or collective bargain but subject to the terms of a certain agreement dated February 4, 1932, was in existence. At the time of the application for this Board it was not. The employers assumed that it was. The employees contended, and the undersigned is of opinion that they were right, that such agreement was not in effect. The right mentioned, which expired on January 31, 1933, existed by virtue of agreement. It was limited in point of time. On February 1, 1933, upon the expiration of the time limited by that agreement, of February 4, 1932, the situation for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, in a case of proposed reduction of wages was as follows: Section 58 required at least thirty days' notice of an intended "change affecting .....wages" and in the case of non-acceptance by the employees (that is in the absence of agreement for a reduction), the Act provided that "it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages.....or for the employees to go on strike" until a Board should be established and all the terms of the Act be fulfilled. The application for the Board must have been made "by the employers proposing the change in wages," (sec. 58) and the employers were forbidden by the Act to "alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages," until the Board should have fulfilled its functions. As to the interim, the Act provided that "the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute or anything arising out of the dispute." (Sec. 58) Sections 6 and 16 of the Act support and expand the foregoing.

The undersigned is of opinion that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not authorize any Board organized under it to declare that a basic rate of wages existing by agreement of parties and desired to be preserved by them, a rate of wages payable under an unimpaired and unassailed, indeed mutually supported, collective bargain or agreement, can be or ought to be affected by anything which this Board may report. The proposal of the majority of the Board implies that notwithstanding the acknowledged existence of agreements fixing rates of wages which agreements evidence in the words of the Act a "condition of employment with respect to wages" which may not lawfully be changed except upon compliance with the Act, a Board established under that Act, noting that in 1932 the railway employees agreed, individually, to accept for a definite and now expired period a 10 per cent deduction from the amount rightfully owing to them under an existing and presently unimpaired agreement whereunder they were individually entitled



to full payment, may declare that such employees should individually be subjected without agreement and for an indefinite period and without previous compliance, on the part of the employers, with the Act, to an individual 20 per cent deduction from what is by law rightfully due them, collectively, according to the terms of that existing unimpaired, unassailed and mutually supported agreement.

It is necessary for the purposes of the Act to locate and identify the condition respecting wages as of February 1, 1933, so that the change of condition upon which the application of the Act to the dispute between the parties depends may appear. If on February 1, 1933, the wages rates as fixed by the agreements of 1927 and 1929 applied they would represent and disclose the condition, and any change of it must relate to such rates. If the proceedings before and the jurisdiction of this Board, (which turn upon the application and the terms of the dispute between the parties as stated in the application) related to a reduction of the basic rate—to a lowering by 20 per cent of some or all of the wage rate items of the wage schedule of the existing agreements as to working conditions—there would be a consistent case and one clearly within the Act. The Macdonnell Board, of 1931, (whose report being not accepted by the employees was disregarded by both parties) was consistent with the Act, in declaring its opinion, right or wrong upon the merits, that the items of the basic rates as set forth in the agreements of 1927 and 1929 should be reduced by 10 per cent. That Board located the condition as to wages and favoured its change. But before the Board in the present case both parties insisted that the agreement relating, among other working conditions, to wage rates continued, and must continue in effect. The employers at the very end of the proceedings before the Board, stated with the utmost impressiveness that they were not demanding and had never intended to demand any impairment of the agreement which established the basic wage rates. This admission settles a very important point,—to wit that no notice given to the employees has demanded or was intended to demand or notify of any desire or intention to reduce the basic rates. Thus if the condition relating to wages was, within the meaning of the Act, on February 1, 1933, that the employees were entitled to be paid the "basic rates," meaning those of the yet existing agreements of 1927 and 1929, no notice of intention or desire to change that condition has ever been given and, regardless of any report or opinion of this Board, that condition relating to wages

cannot lawfully be changed until notice of intent or desire to change it is given and a Board has been erected under the Act to deal with the dispute, if any, that may arise as a result of the giving of the notice.

The undersigned submits that on February 1, 1933, the condition as to wages was that the "basic rates" above mentioned applied. The soundness of this submission depends upon the true construction of the already mentioned agreement of February 4, 1932. The situation at the time when the parties wrote and signed that agreement was as follows:—

The Macdonnell Board had expressed its opinion, by a majority, that there should be a 10 per cent reduction of the basic rates. Acceptance of this opinion, if it were accepted in accordance with its terms, would have entailed an impairment of then and now existing collective bargains, and, so far as agreement was concerned, would have entailed action by the employees, in the future, towards the obtaining of a Board under the Act whenever they might be impelled to seek restoration of their 10 per cent loss of income. The employees refused to accept that Board's recommendations. The employers and the employees conferred. As they conferred the employers were free to lock out and the employees were free to strike. A Board had effectively functioned. The Act had been complied with. Understanding the "principle" of the Board's decision to be that the employees should undergo a 10 per cent cut in wages, the parties, rejecting the decision, accepted its "principle." The decision embraced only three elements—1. The 10 per cent cut. 2. Reduction of the basic rates to produce it. 3. Retroactivity of the cut. Reduction of basic rates was rejected. So was the matter of retroactivity. Only the 10 per cent cut, to be had otherwise than by reduction of basic rates and without retroactive application, survived.

The precise terms of the operative part of the agreement of February 4, 1932, upon which so much depends, were as follows:—

- "(a) 10 per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques." (Note that each employee gives up by way of deduction 10 per cent of an amount otherwise coming to him).
- (b) "Basic rates of pay as specified in the various schedules shall remain in effect." (Note that this provision reinforces the idea of an individual concession of 10 per cent by each employee).
- "(c) This agreement shall be effective from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, but if, on or after December 1, 1932, business conditions have not so im-

proved as to enable the railways to terminate the agreement at January 31, 1933, notice of that effect will be given to the representatives of the employees, upon which the parties to this agreement will confer further and" (they?) agree to make every reasonable effort to bring the matter to a conclusion before the 31st of January, 1933. (Note that no part of paragraph (c) of this agreement affects or impairs the defined period during which, per that paragraph, the agreement is to be effective.) Note also that the only part of the agreement which can have been meant to "remain in effect" is paragraph (a) relating to the deduction of the 10 per cent from individual pay cheques. There are only the three paragraphs, (a) relates to the 10 per cent deduction, (b) keeps the basic rates in effect notwithstanding (a), and (c) is the paragraph which provides the defined period.)

It has been said that no part of paragraph (c) of the agreement affects or impairs the defined period of effectiveness of the agreement of February 4, 1932. If on or after December 1, 1932, the employers (because business conditions have not improved "so as to enable the railways to terminate the agreement at January 31, 1933"), realize that they will not be able to resume payment of the basic rates they are to give "notice to that effect" to the employees, whereupon, as they agree, the employers and employees, "will confer further." They are to endeavour "to bring the matter" (as to whether the employers are able to resume payment of the basic rate after January 31, 1933), "to a conclusion before the 31st of January, 1933." This is no more than an agreement to confer and, if possible, to agree, relating to possible release of the employers from contractual obligation. The expression "so as to enable the railways to terminate the agreement at January 31, 1933," as used in the agreement is ambiguous. The employers had by the agreement fixed the period of its duration as from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933. Their construction of the expression, apparently adopted by the majority conclusion of this Board, seems to be that it means "so as to enable the railways to resume payment of the basic rates at January 31, 1933." Adopting this not unreasonable construction it appears from the agreement of February 4, 1932, that the employers, having the right to deduct 10 per cent from individual pay cheques only until January 31, 1933, were granted by the agreement the advantage, exerciseable at any time after December 1, 1932, in case in their opinion business conditions made it apparent that

whatever might be the obligation of their agreements they would not be able on January 31, 1933, to resume payment at the basic rates, of giving to the employees notice that they, the employers would not be able on February 1, 1933, to resume payment of the basic rates, and thus procuring as of right a discussion with their employees, which might result, before default, in concessions by them. Upon notice being given the parties, according to the agreement, were to "confer further" (as to what was to be done relating to the inability of the employers to resume payment of the basic rate after January 31, 1933), and, if possible, reach, by agreement, a conclusion as to that matter "before the 31st of January, 1933." The notice was given, the parties conferred but did not before the 31st of January, 1933, or at all, reach a conclusion, wherefore, the temporary agreement of February 4, 1933, having expired, the older then and now continuing, agreement with relation to wages and working conditions, and setting and applying the rates of wages continued in effect free of any right in the employers to deduct from the cheques of individual employees 10 per cent or any other amount. Nothing in the agreement of February 4, 1932, enables the employers to make after January 31, 1933, any such deduction. The basic rates of pay being lawfully in force on February 1, 1933, and presenting and representing the condition as to wages which per the Act could not be changed until after notice given of intent or desire to change it, after a Board established and after the applicable terms of the Act executed, it follows that every railway employee whose pay cheque has been, since February 1, 1933, subjected to a 10 per cent deduction has a personal claim for the amount so deducted against his employing railway; also that, no statutory notice to change the still effective basic rates having been given, they are not affected by anything said or done by or before this Board; also that, in the circumstances, the proceedings had before this Board must prove ineffective.

At the final conference of the members of this Board, the undersigned, thinking that the considerations above expressed, plus the consideration that in October next the rates of wages payable in the United States will be under review, justified the calling together for purposes of conciliation of the parties to the present dispute, and the suggesting for consideration to them the maintenance until October next of the status quo, the employees abandoning any claim for wages withheld from them. The majority of the Board was adverse.

The maintenance of the status quo until October next would seem to be desirable on several grounds, not the least of which is that



both of our great Canadian railway systems have extensive trackage and terminal facilities in the United States and to some extent United States railways cross or pierce Canada. It is customary for those short of anything acceptable as a reason for refusing to compare the earnings of Canadian railway employees with those of the United States to ask "Why compare conditions in Saskatchewan with those in Alabama or those in New York with those in Prince Edward Island?" Why, indeed? But why not compare New Brunswick with Maine or Vermont, Ontario with New York or Michigan, Manitoba with Minnesota, British Columbia with Washington. Whether the conditions of the two countries are comparable or not it is the fact that for twenty years past at least railway wages on both sides of the international boundary have kept pace, upwards and downwards, and have maintained always about the same level. At present the United States level is about six per cent above that of Canada. The further 10 per cent reduction now proposed if put into effect will make the Canadian level 16 per cent below that of the United States. Yet every reason urged before the Board in favour of such reduction could be applied to the United States railways. Perhaps in October next the United States level may fall. In that event there could be and would be little complaint, if any, from Canadian railwaymen if their wages were correspondingly reduced. They would be receiving the "market rate." They are now to be asked to accept 16 per cent under it. Canada, from the railwaymen's standpoint, is for the most part a narrow streak of land that runs along the northern boundary of the United States. To tell him that his working conditions do not resemble those of his like in the United States is merely to exhibit to him unfamiliarity with geography and as well, perhaps, something else.

The undersigned recommends that according to the merits and substantial justice of the case the proposal of the employing companies should not be approved for the reason that agreements or collective bargains made between the parties, employers and employees, in the years 1927 and 1929, concerning working conditions, wages and hours of labour remained and were in full effect at the time of the notice referred to in the application for the Board herein, and are so now, and no notice has ever been given of intent or desire to change them; for the further reason that such agreements or collective bargains constitute and disclose a condition with relation to wages which cannot be lawfully changed unless and until, after notice has been given under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act stating an intent or desire to change such

condition, a Board established under that Act to deal with any consequent dispute has reported and that Act has been otherwise complied with; for the further reason that the application and subsequent proceedings had herein are ineffective in that such application and proceedings herein before and subsequent thereto, require and look, not to any change of existing conditions respecting wages but to a change of a supposed but non-existent condition, to wit that the employers on and after February 1, 1933, were as of right entitled to deduct from each pay cheque of each individual employee 10 per cent of the amount coming to him pursuant to the terms of certain agreements or collective bargains made in 1927 and/or 1929 between the parties employer and employees, to these proceedings, which supposed right did not and does not exist, the same having terminated on the 31st day of January, 1933; and for the further reason that no notice having been given of any intention or desire on the part of the employers to change the rates of wages existing by agreement or collective bargain between the employers and the employees, but, instead, merely a notice requesting or requiring agreement of individual employees to the deduction of 20 per cent from the amount of their respective pay cheques, properly payable in full according to such rates of wages and such agreement or collective bargain, which both the parties, employers and employees, admit and maintain is in existence, these proceedings do not present or disclose any dispute with which a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act can effectively or lawfully deal.

All whereof is respectfully submitted.

W. F. O'CONNOR,

*Member.*

AYLMER, P.Q., April 29, 1933.

With reference to the above minority report by Mr. O'Connor, the following statement was subsequently received in the Department of Labour from Mr. Justice Gibsons and Mr. McDonald, the signatories to the Board report:—

"NOTE.—The authors of the majority Report, having read the Dissent, would like to say: 1. that it was by copyist's error that the U.S. decrease in 1921 was stated as 20 per cent instead of 12 per cent,—the latter being the correct figure, and 2 with that exception, all the 'errors of fact' which the Dissent alleges against the Report are in our opinion unfounded, and a reference to the Transcript, or to the documents produced, would we think disprove these allegations."

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1932, TO APRIL 30, 1933

PREVIOUS issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE dealt with the more important cases of conciliation work carried on by the Department up to the end of October, 1932 (November, 1932, page 1158). The present article brings the record up to April 30, 1933.

Conciliation proceedings are carried on for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

*Saint John, N.B.*—A Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in November, 1932, which had dealt with a dispute in respect to wages and working conditions between the various shipping interests of the Port of Saint John, N.B., and certain of their employees, being longshore workers, coal handlers and trimmers and ship liners, members of Locals Nos. 273, 810 and 1039, International Longshoremen's Association, filed its report early in December. Among other things the Board recommended certain reduced hourly rates which approximated a reduction of 14 per cent. Upon receipt of the report an officer of the Department discussed the matter with officials

of the shipping interests and employees on the basis of a 10 per cent reduction. Subsequently direct conferences between the interested parties resulted in a settlement on this basis.

*Princeton, B.C.*—On December 15, 1932, the Western Representative of the federal Department of Labour, together with the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, visited Princeton in an effort to negotiate a settlement of a strike which had been in existence for some time involving the Pleasant Valley Coal Mining Company. The officials of the colliery, while assuring the governmental representatives of their willingness to grant certain concessions if a meeting could be arranged between themselves and the employees of their mine, refused to recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada or deal with their representatives. The miners, on the other hand, insisted on dealing through a committee of the union. Being unable to reconcile the parties on this point, the governmental representatives left the district as the operators of the colliery stated it was not their intention to make further efforts to re-open the mine.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—In the spring of 1932 the Department was requested by the International Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to investigate the complaint of a motorman in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company in respect to his seniority. An officer of the Department when in Winnipeg, in July, 1932, discussed this matter with the company officials, officials of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, with which group the company had an agreement, and also with Local officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. It developed that the Winnipeg Electric Company was agreeable to allowing the motorman his full seniority claim but no concession would be made by officers of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, they maintaining that the complainant's case had been previously investigated by their own committee and that it had been shown that no injustice had been done. The dispute on this point arose in 1919, but was not brought to the attention of the Department of Labour until 1932. Due to various complications which had arisen during the intervening years it was not found possible to deal satisfactorily with the matter.



*Levis, Que.*—In November, 1932, the Department was notified by the Association of Licensed Sailors of the Levis Limited Ferry Service that their members had declined to accept the wages reduction proposed by the Levis Limited Ferry Service and intimated that they desired the establishment of a Board of Conciliation to deal with the matter. Following receipt of this notice the Department took the matter up with the employing company and, as a result of further conferences between the interested parties, word was received that an agreement had been reached.

*Cafe Car Employees—Ottawa-Toronto.*—Early in November, 1932, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees complained to the Department that the Canadian National Railway management had failed to make effective a decision of Board of Adjustment No. 2 in regard to cafe car crews assigned to trains Nos. 35 and 36 between Ottawa and Toronto, and intimated that unless this decision was complied with an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would be made. This matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian National Railways and a conference arranged between the interested parties. No Board application was received and it is assumed that the matter was disposed of amicably.

*Saint John, N.B.*—On November 28, 1932, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from members of Local Union No. 605, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Saint John, N.B., and vicinity, covering men said to be engaged in every classification in the telephone industry and employed by the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited. The main cause of the dispute had to do with a proposed furlough system. One hundred and forty men were directly affected. The application further alleged that schedule increases had been cancelled, general reductions in pay made effective, etc. The Montreal representative of the Department of Labour was instructed to proceed to Saint John at once and discuss the matters mentioned with the parties directly concerned. A conference was arranged by the Departmental representative between representatives of the employees and company officials and, as a result, after prolonged negotiations, a settlement was reached and the application for a Board was withdrawn.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—In January, 1933, as a result of an intimation from the Crescent Creamery Company, Winnipeg, Man., of a proposed wages reduction affecting the inside men, an official of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters interviewed the Winnipeg representative of the federal Department of Labour in

regard thereto. At the end of the month, as a result of conferences, it was understood that a settlement of the issue had been reached. It developed, however, on or about the middle of March, that the dispute still existed, but no further word has been received as to the outcome.

*Drumheller, Alta.*—While in Calgary early in January the Western representative of the Department of Labour discussed with the Drumheller Coal operators and officers of the United Mine Workers of America the matter of the renewal of the working agreement expiring on April 1 and urged upon both parties the advisability of opening negotiations at an early date. Conferences between the two groups were opened on March 6, 1933, but as an agreement could not be reached the Department, upon the request of both parties, arranged for its Western representative to sit in on the conferences which were to be resumed on March 21. The conferences continued until April 8, on which date an agreement was signed which was subsequently ratified by a majority vote of the miners.

*Montreal, P.Q.*—On February 16, 1933, some 1,800 cloak and suit factory workers employed in approximately sixty-five establishments in Montreal ceased work, demanding new agreements between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the employers. In 1932 the clothing manufacturers had signed an agreement with this union to run for two years. Disputes had arisen as to alleged violations of the agreement and failure to settle these under its provisions. The Montreal representative of the federal Department of Labour arranged for conferences between a representative of the employers' organization and a representative of the strikers. Subsequently from time to time individual firms signed separate agreements with the Union and owing to the satisfactory progress then being made in direct negotiations the departmental officer was informed that his assistance would no longer be required.

The Department of Labour sustained a serious loss in the sudden death, on April 20, of Mr. William M. Macintosh, departmental representative at Winnipeg and officer in charge of the Western Clearing House of the Employment Service of Canada in Winnipeg. Before going to Winnipeg in 1923, Mr. Macintosh was employed for two years in the British Columbia Employment Service in its office at Nelson. During the war he served with the 102nd Infantry Battalion of Northern British Columbia until its disbandment in 1919. Mr. Macintosh was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1891. He is survived by his widow and two children.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Apr. 1933....	5	690	4,435
*Mar. 1933....	10	1,840	12,945
Apr. 1932....	9	1,350	28,517

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for April is only one-half of that shown for March, 1933, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing an even greater decline from the previous month when disputes of textile and women's clothing factory workers in Quebec and Ontario involved some 1,300 workers with a resulting time loss of 8,600 working days. As compared with April, 1932, a substantial decline occurred in the number of disputes recorded and in the number of workers involved, the time loss being only about one-seventh of that recorded for the same month last year when strikes of coal miners in Alberta caused a time loss of approximately 20,000 working days.

Three disputes, involving 115 workers, were carried over from March, one of the strikes recorded as unterminated in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE having terminated at the end of March, as noted below. Two disputes commenced during April. Of these five disputes, three were terminated during the month, two being in favour of the employer concerned and a compromise settlement being reached in the third. At the end of April, therefore, there were two disputes in progress

recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: compositors, Winnipeg, Man., and coal miners, Drumheller District, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., February 6, 1933, three employers; motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer; and women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., February 7, 1933, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving copper miners and smelter workers employed by one firm at Anyox, B.C., commencing February 1, 1933, and added to this list last month, was called off by the union on April 20, 1933, and has consequently been removed from the list.

In connection with the dispute involving employees in a custom tailoring establishment in Vancouver, B.C., mentioned in a note in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, information was received later to the effect that the strike occurred in a wholesale clothing establishment as a result of a change in piece-rates instituted by the employer in connection with a new method of manufacturing. Approximately fifty pressers, cutters, etc., members of the Journeymen Tailors Union, on March 3, 1933, ceased work, demanding a slight increase in wage rates and recognition of the union. The representative of the provincial government, Mr. J. H. McVety, arranged for and attended conferences between the parties involved, with the result that on March 10, 1933, work was resumed on the conditions as demanded by the strikers and set forth in a signed agreement with the union.

In connection with the cessation of work for one day in a textile factory at Brantford, Ont., noted in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, information has been recently re-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to April, 1933.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Medicine Hat, Alta.....	25	250	Commenced Jan. 23, 1933; against reduction in wages; lapsed by April 30, 1933; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.....			Commenced Mar. 10, 1933; for payment of wages due; terminated by Mar. 31, 1933; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.....	75	1,000	Commenced Feb. 7, 1933; for agreement with 40-hour week and partial restoration of wage decreases; working conditions no longer affected by April 30, 1933; compromise.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Compositors, Winnipeg, Man..	15	360	Commenced Mar. 13, 1933; against reduction in wages; unterninated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During April, 1933.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Drumheller, Wayne and East Coulee, Alta	500	2,500	Commenced Apr. 24, 1933; against reduction in wages; unternminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Weavers, etc. (cotton), Mill- town, N.B.....	75	325	Commenced Apr. 17, 1933; against reduction in wages; terminated Apr. 22, 1933; in favour of employer.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

ceived that one hundred weavers engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth ceased work on March 11, 1933, as a result of the introduction of an efficiency system involving the operation of two looms by one person and fines for damaged work. It is reported also that a demand was made for payment for the time when material was not available. The management met a committee of the strikers, agreed to make some improvements, and work was resumed the following Monday.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, not paid wages but receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—The twenty-five coal miners involved in this dispute, which commenced on January 23, 1933, against a reduction in wages, having been replaced to a great extent, the dispute is recorded as having lapsed by April 30, 1933.

COAL MINERS, EAST COULEE, ALTA.—In connection with this dispute, which commenced on March 10, 1933, for payment of back wages, reported as unternminated in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, information has since been received that the employer had closed the mine for the season. An investigation was made by the Provincial Inspector of Mines with the result that the workers received an instalment on the wages due. The dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated as from the end of March and no time loss entered for April.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—As stated in the April issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* one firm only, and seventy-five workers, were involved in this dispute at the end of March, most of the firms concerned having from time to time reached agreements with the union, compromises being effected on the points in dispute. At the end of April employment conditions being no longer affected, the dispute is recorded as terminated, but not having been called off by the union with respect to one establishment, it is included in the list of such disputes mentioned above.

**COMPOSITORS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—It was reported at the end of April that no change had occurred in connection with this dispute, which commenced on March 7, 1933, in one establishment, concerning a fifteen per cent reduction in wages, the employees still refusing to work at rates below those set by the union. Other job printing offices in the city, however, had on April 22 signed an agreement to be in effect from April 17, 1933, to March 31, 1934, providing for a rate of 80 cents per hour, a reduction of ten per cent from that previously in effect and only five per cent higher than the scale in dispute. At the end of the month, therefore, the dispute is recorded as untermiated.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALTA.**—Employees in a number of mines in the district ceased work on April 24, 1933, against a wage reduction of twelve and one-half per cent which was also made in other mines in the district as the result of an agreement between the operators and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. At the end of the month the dispute had not been reported terminated.

**WEAVERS, ETC. (COTTON), MILLTOWN, N.B.**—A number of weavers, followed later by some of the spinners and carders, in a cotton manufacturing establishment ceased work on April 17, 1933, as a result of a wage reduction of ten per cent, seventy-five employees being on strike while the other employees continued to work. The reduction had been made in other establishments of the company in New Brunswick and in Ontario and was accepted by the employees, being the only reduction to date. The carders and spinners returned to work after one day, but the employer had stated that it would be necessary to suspend operations within a short time if the weavers did not return also. The Mayor and the Town Council interviewed the parties to the dispute and as a result of a meeting of the strikers and the management the employees agreed to accept the wage reduction and work was resumed on the next working day.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in March was 36 and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 46 disputes in progress during the month, involving 17,900 workers with a time loss of 146,000 working days for March. Of the 36 disputes beginning in March, 7 were over demands for increased wages, 9 over proposed wage reductions, 8 on other wage questions, one on a question of working hours, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes of persons and 2 were due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in 32 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers and 15 ended in compromises. In two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of approximately 3,800 railway traffic workers in Northern Ireland, which began January 31 and was noted in the last three issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was settled April 8. It was agreed that from May 1



wages would be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent reduced from the rates in effect before May, 1931, but the annual one week's vacation was to be taken without pay during the next year, which would make annual earnings approximately the same as if the 10 per cent reduction recommended by the Irish Railway Wages Board had been put into effect.

### Irish Free State

The dispute involving railway workers in Northern Ireland which extended to employees of the same railway company in the Irish Free State was settled April 8, and it was agreed by the unions that the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent reduction in wages from rates in effect before May, 1931, were to apply to the other large railway company as well. About 4,000 employees of this latter company however went out on an unofficial strike for two days, April 10 to April 12, in protest against this wage reduction, but work was resumed on the original terms.

### France

Statistics for the third quarter of 1932 showed 24 strikes involving 4,888 workers in July, 22 strikes involving 3,471 workers in August, and 26 strikes involving 913 workers in September.

A lockout to enforce wage reductions of 10 per cent in certain motor car factories in Paris involved 21,000 workers between March 30 and April 5, when work was resumed at the reduced rate. Owing to the continued dissatisfaction of the workers with these terms, they were again locked out April 6 and no report of a settlement has been noted.

### Poland

About 70,000 cotton spinners in the Lodz district were on strike for about a month against proposed wage reductions. The settlement was a compromise by which wage rates were to be from 12 to 15 per cent lower than in the year 1928.

### United States

Preliminary figures for the year 1932 give the number of disputes beginning in the year as 704 which involved 232,092 workers. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the year was 6,098,769 working days.

During February, 1933, 45 disputes began and 37 were in progress at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 11,011 and the time loss 197,283 working days for all disputes in progress during the month.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Report on Alleged Combine in Distribution of British Anthracite Coal in Canada

**A**N extensive inquiry into an alleged combine in the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal in Canada was completed in April. The investigation was conducted by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act at the direction of the Minister of Labour, following complaints made in 1932 charging the existence of a combine. The commencement of the inquiry was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1258. In the course of the inquiry approximately seventy witnesses were examined in sessions held at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City and Ottawa, the chief centres of distribution of British anthracite coal. The hearings occupied forty-four days, concluding on March 30, and were conducted in private in accordance with section 25 of the Combines Investigation Act. Witnesses examined included a wide representation of importers, wholesalers and retailers of British anthracite, and also Canadian distributors of United States anthracite coal and representative of the principal British exporting companies. Retail distributors of anthracite coal at selected points

in Ontario and Quebec were required to furnish certain information in response to a questionnaire. Mr. Gregor Barclay, K.C., of Montreal, acted as counsel in the case, on appointment by the Minister of Justice. The books of the principal Canadian importers of British anthracite coal were examined for the purposes of the inquiry by Arthur A. Crawley and Company, chartered accountants. The report of the Registrar was made to the Minister of Labour on April 22.

The Registrar's report was not made public, and the report and evidence was referred to the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec. On May 3 the Minister of Labour made a statement in the House of Commons regarding the investigation. The Minister's statement follows in part:

"Mr. Speaker, some days ago I intimated to the house that I had received the report of the Registrar appointed under the Combines Investigation Act with respect to less inquiry into the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal into Canada. I intimated at that time that as soon as I had an opportunity to review the report I would make a statement to the House. The inquiry

was set in motion by reason of a complaint made by a member of the other chamber, and was not instituted, as is usually the case, by reason of a complaint having been made by the requisite number of consumers or others interested.

"At any rate, I instructed the Registrar to make an investigation or an inquiry, as the Act provides. That was done, and a great deal of evidence was taken in connection with the matter. As I indicated to the House a few days ago, the practice, and in my view a very proper one, has been not to make public the findings in inquiries under the Act into business concerns. The reason of course must be obvious, namely, that if it is found after inquiry that the provisions of the Act have not been invaded, then it would be highly improper that the business of anyone be made known to his competitors and others. On the other hand, if it is found that the business under inquiry falls foul of the provisions of the Act and it is desirable to have a further review, that further review would of course be based upon the evidence secured by the Registrar or Commissioner as the case may be, and if the evidence were made public it might easily defeat the objective sought.

"The importation and distribution of British anthracite coal in this country has been a subject of interest for a number of years. Efforts have been made in the past to introduce that fuel into Canada because of the fact that the supply of that sort of fuel was being obtained entirely from outside our boundaries. Until 1929 those efforts were not efficacious for reasons that probably are fairly well known to members of this chamber. Beginning with 1929 the importation of British coals was apparently made possible, and today the importation of that fuel is very considerable. No question arises as to contracts made or understandings arrived at between the importers of British anthracite and their other foreign competitors, so in that respect the inquiry made by the Registrar is quite different from the usual inquiry made into matters arising under the Act. The question that does arise is whether or not in the formation of the organization that is distributing the British anthracite in Canada those engaged have complied with the terms of the Act. Many questions of law are involved. The Registrar's report indicates that the importers' net profit for the four years, 1929 to 1932 inclusive, ranged from 39 cents a ton to 64 cents a ton. The Registrar also finds that there has not been a contraction of that profit in the same ratio as retailers' profits and matters of that character. He has concluded, however, that the arrangements perfected by the

importers of British anthracite coal do not in his view conform to what is contemplated by the Combines Investigation Act. Therefore, there being, as I have indicated, questions of law involved that are difficult of determination, I have decided that I will refer the matter to the appropriate authorities in the province or provinces affected, to take whatever action they think desirable in the light of the Registrar's report, the evidence, and the exhibits upon which it is founded; and further review of the matter by this chamber probably will not be necessary."

### Other Inquiries

The commencement of a preliminary inquiry under the Combines Investigation Act into an alleged combine of coal dealers in Winnipeg and other points in western Canada was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1258. This preliminary inquiry was completed in February.

An investigation into an alleged combine of buyers of Ontario-grown tobacco, also reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, was completed in March, when a report was made to the Minister that no contravention of the Combines Investigation Act had been found.

### Recent Immigration into Canada

The Department of Immigration and Colonization has issued figures showing the immigration to Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, and for the first quarter of the present calendar year, with some comparative figures for the corresponding previous periods. The total number of immigrants entering Canada during the last fiscal year was 19,782. Of these 5,135 were adult males, 7,053 were adult females and 7,594 were children, i.e. under eighteen years of age. A total of 3,097 were of British origin, 13,196 were from the United States, 840 were of Northern European races and 2,649 of other races. Total immigration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, was 25,752.

During the first quarter of the present calendar year there were 2,735 immigrants. Adult males numbered 750, adult females 1,031 and children 954. A total of 291 were of British origin, 1,799 were from the United States, 91 were of Northern European races and 554 of other races. Total immigration during the first quarter of 1932 was 3,544.

The figures for total immigration are published each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in a table in the General Review of the Industrial Situation.



## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary of Administration during First Quarter of 1933

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156; as amended by statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the fourth quarter of 1932, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar information bringing the statistics down to December 31, 1932, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. The provinces now participating in Old Age Pensions are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatche-

wan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The Northwest Territories are also within the scheme. The Province of Prince Edward Island will participate as from June 1, 1933, in accordance with a recent proclamation giving effect to an Act passed by the provincial legislature in 1931. The New Brunswick legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia an Act providing for the participation of that province in any federal scheme was passed at the session of 1931, to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1933.....	4,930	7,128	8,280	42,853	8,195	5	71,391
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 91	\$18 93	\$18 88	\$18 18	\$16 94	\$20 00	.....
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.67%	1.03%	1.18%	1.24%	0.89%	0.05%	.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.93%	3.00%	2.57%	4.11%	1.91%	0.95%	.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	34.87%	34.25%	45.97%	30.30%	46.48%	5.37%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fourth quarter of fiscal year 1932-33, (Period January 1-March 31, 1933)....	\$289,968 01	\$402,668 79	\$477,371 33	\$1,691,385 12	\$422,264 30	\$356 73	\$3,284,014 28
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$217,382 62	\$302,334 03	\$358,028 49	\$1,259,938 30	\$316,831 37	\$356 73	\$2,454,871 54
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1932-33. (Period April 1, 1932-March 31, 1933)....	\$1,104,392 54	\$1,570,339 76	\$1,816,169 93	\$9,127,024 55	\$1,755,857 30	\$1,477 41	\$15,375,261 49
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$827,805 91	\$1,176,230 25	\$1,362,127 45	\$6,827,955 49	\$1,316,956 68	\$1,477 41	\$11,512,553 19
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1933.....	\$2,958,376 73	\$6,262,567 61	\$6,375,943 41	\$27,420,000 49	\$5,982,375 11	\$5,140 96	\$49,005,004 31
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$1,855,890 74	\$3,678,456 46	\$3,812,600 89	\$16,740,562 23	\$3,611,766 64	\$5,140 96	\$29,704,417 92

resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year; and in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities ap-

pointed by the respective provincial governments.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure, effective from November 1, 1931. Accordingly new agreements were made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 517). That issue also contained the text of the Old Age Pensions regulations, as revised.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE following is a brief summary of the labour legislation enacted during the recent session of the British Columbia Legislature which opened on February 23 and closed on April 7, 1933.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, validates agreements between the province and the Dominion on the one hand, and the province and the municipalities on the other, for purposes of unemployment relief. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make further agreements; to contribute to municipalities the proportion of the cost of relief measures agreed upon; to advance by way of loan to any municipality such moneys as the latter is empowered by the Act to borrow; and, either alone or in conjunction with the Dominion Government and the municipalities, to institute such measures for the relief of the needy as may be necessary or advisable. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also authorized to make provision for borrowing money for relief purposes from the Dominion on the security of treasury bills. The schedule to the Act contains an agreement between the Dominion and the province for the purpose of settling on the land certain selected families who are residents of Canada and who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief. The cost is to be borne from relief moneys and contributed by the Dominion, the province, and the municipality concerned, the Dominion contributing one-third of an amount not exceeding \$600 per family, and the province and municipality giving the other two-thirds in a proportion to

be agreed upon between them. The province is to be responsible for the administration of land settlement and must set up an advisory committee upon which are included representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch and of the Colonization Departments of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways.

### Coal Mines Regulation

The section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act which required the inspector to report dangerous conditions by reason of the approach of workings to old or abandoned workings was replaced by a new section. This provides that where the workings in a mine are approaching any old or abandoned workings, the owner, agent, or manager in charge of the present workings shall report the circumstances in writing to the inspector before the present workings reach within three hundred feet of the abandoned workings and no work shall be done within three hundred feet of the abandoned workings until a definite method of proceeding has been approved by the inspector. The section does not apply to cases where the abandoned workings can be readily examined and a knowledge of prevailing conditions readily obtained.

### Licensing of Chauffeurs

The Motor Vehicle Act was amended with respect to the section requiring a chauffeur in charge of a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire to have a permit from the chief of police of the municipality. The chief of police is now empowered to cancel the permit if he deems the holder to be unfit to act as chauffeur.



feur. In such case he must send within twenty-four hours a written notice, stating the grounds of cancellation, to the holder of the permit, who may then appeal to the council of the municipality. A licensee who is engaged in operating a motor vehicle for a fire department is exempted from carrying his licence on condition that it is kept at the fire station. Chauffeurs' licences issued for the year 1933 are extended to midnight on February 28, 1934.

### Licensing of Salesmen

The Insurance Act was amended to require insurance agents and salesmen to be licensed. Certain exceptions are made, however, including any person acting on behalf of a society which makes contracts of life, accident or sickness insurance unless the superintendent of insurance notifies him and the society to the contrary.

## THIRTY HOUR WEEK LEGISLATION IN UNITED STATES

THE "Thirty-hour week" bill, introduced recently by Senator H. L. Black in the United States Senate was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 254. This Bill was passed by the Senate in April by 53 votes to 30. It was then transmitted to the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Labour, of which Congressman William P. Connery is chairman. Members of the committee had been informed by Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins that President Roosevelt approved the Black bill in principle, but felt that it should be amended in certain directions. At the suggestion of the committee, Miss Perkins then redrafted the bill so as to conform to the views of the administration. In the amendments drafted by the Secretary of Labour thirty hours remain as the limit of the standard working week, but the provision is added that the Secretary may grant permission to any establishment to work its employees up to 8 hours a day for 10 weeks in a single year.

In giving evidence before the Committee on Labour the Secretary of Labour stated that the bill was intended to end the recent great shrinkage in the volume of interstate commerce, as shown, for example, by the 50 per cent decline in car loadings since 1929. The key to business recovery, she pointed out, was increased purchasing power. She described the bill as a "compulsory form of the share-the-work movement," but declared that spreading the work would not solve the problem of increasing purchasing power. For this reason, a provision was placed in the bill for industrial boards which would fix minimum wages for plants or industries where wages were below a fair and reasonable value of services or a reasonable standard of living.

The Secretary said she declined to accept the responsibility for exempting some industries, as suggested in the early draft of the Bill, and proposed instead that this power be given to a board, which would allow ten weeks of overtime operation, but not more

than forty hours a week. This was devised, she said, "to put the lid on overtime." Since the six-hour-day bill was designed to apply to all labour, Secretary Perkins favoured having the minimum wage provision also apply to all labour, so as to "put a bottom to the fall of wages." Minimum wages would be determined by boards set up when it appeared to the Secretary of Labour that wages in an industry or plant were below the fair value of service rendered or below a fair living standard.

According to Miss Perkins, many manufacturers saw the need for limiting the hours of labour, but argued that employers in States where night work of women was prohibited would be at a disadvantage if employers in other States where such laws did not prevail were permitted to work women four six-hour shifts a day. They feared, for instance, that Southern mills would be allowed to pre-empt the textile market, while Northern mills would have to shut down. Therefore, she continued, President Roosevelt was asked by these manufacturers to consider some way of curtailing hours of labour in plants when it was shown that excessively long hours of operation had unbalanced production. To meet this point, the bill empowered the Secretary of Labour to limit hours of work so that a more equitable production might be brought about within an industry.

The text of the Black bill as it passed the Senate was as follows:—

*AN ACT to prevent interstate commerce in certain commodities and articles produced or manufactured in industrial activities in which persons are employed more than five days per week or six hours per day.*

Whereas there now exists a grave national emergency, affecting the lives and happiness of the people of the nation; and whereas there are millions of people in the United States out of employment, destitute and living on public and private charity; and whereas these conditions of unemployment and destitution and want are seriously impairing the health, morals, physical strength, and development of the men, women,

and children of the entire nation; and whereas the emergency has brought about conditions injuriously affecting the trade between the peoples of the various States, that business is stagnant, unemployment, undernourishment, destitution, and want have been steadily increasing; and whereas while millions of citizens, ready and able to work, cannot secure the opportunity to do so, while millions of others are working in factories and industrial establishments ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and even sixteen hours per day, producing goods shipped and used in interstate commerce, to the detriment of the whole people of the United States, and thereby burdening, injuring, and destructively affecting commerce among the people of the several States, and with foreign nations: Now, therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no article or commodity except milk and/or its products shall be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate or foreign commerce, which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States, in which any person, except officers, executives, and superintendents, and their personal and immediate clerical assistants, was employed or permitted to work more than five days in any week or more than six hours in any day: Provided, that this section shall not apply to commodities which a cannery or

manufacturing plant produces by canning or preparing for marketing or commerce fish, sea food, fruits, or vegetables of a perishable character: Provided further, that upon the submission of satisfactory proof of the existence of special conditions in any other industry included herein, making it necessary for certain persons to work more time than herein provided, the Secretary of Labour may issue an exemption permit in respect to such persons, relieving the commodity from the provisions of this Act. Newspapers and periodicals are not included in the description of the business activities herein designated.

Sec. 2. Any person who ships, transports, or delivers, or causes to be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate commerce, any commodities or articles contrary to the provisions of section 1 of this Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. This Act shall not become effective until thirty days after the date of its enactment, and it shall not apply to commodities or articles produced or manufactured prior to the date it becomes effective; and this Act shall remain in force for two years after the date it becomes effective. Nothing in this Act shall apply to agricultural or farm products processed for first sale by the original producer.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THE thirteenth annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour contains a review of the administration of the various legislative enactments under its jurisdiction during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1932. These Acts are: The Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers' Act; The Factory Shop and Office Building Act; The Employment Agencies Act; The Steam Boiler Act; and the Apprenticeship Act. Detailed reference is also made to the activities of the Ontario government offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

The report refers to the generally unfavourable industrial conditions prevailing in Ontario in 1931, which were more pronounced in 1932. Building trades suffered a decrease of 55.8 per cent in the value of permits issued, and faced a prospect of only 10 per cent of normal operations; many contractors were forced into liquidation; while in the clothing trades, the demand for cheap clothing "has resulted in buyers arbitrarily setting a price on garments which forces the manufacturer to sell at a loss." In certain furniture manufacturing plants, "skilled men were working for less than the minimum wage ratio for girls" and "complaints are frequently received from men and boys in various other occupations who are working for wages which do not cover the cost of board and lodging." It is stated that a few employers "anxious to main-

tain at least a living wage for their employees have requested that the Minimum Wage Act be applied to men and boys. They claim that unless competitors are compelled to pay minimum rates, they must either close their factories or adopt the vicious practice of lowering wage rates to meet competition and operate the plants only as orders are received."

"Stability and prosperity in industry," the deputy minister points out, "can be achieved only when all parties concerned work together and are prepared to make sacrifices for the common welfare. It would seem that, apart from whatever efforts may be made to revive international trade and adjust monetary systems, some attempt must be made to organize industries for co-operative action designed to provide more employment. If additional work cannot be created, it is evident that shorter working hours with at least a living wage and a wider distribution of available work must be brought about if the burden of unemployment relief is to be kept within bounds. The time has come when industry should cease to regard labour merely as a commodity and should fully recognize the interdependence of all groups participating in the production of industrial wealth. The practice of discharging employees as soon as their labour ceases to be profitable is no longer justifiable. If this practice is continued, thereby transferring the bur-



den of unemployment to the State, the resulting increases in taxation will undoubtedly react to the further disadvantage of industry and the community at large. . . . Despite increasing unemployment and generally unfavourable conditions, a spirit of hope and un-failing confidence in the future pervades all ranks of industrial workers. Everyone is assured of the necessities of life and it is felt that a turn for the better will come soon. Industrial leaders have ceased to look for prosperity just around the corner, and there is a growing determination to face facts and take steps to adjust the industrial system to new conditions."

*Unemployment Relief Expenditure.*—Expenditures of the Ontario Government on unemployment relief during the past fiscal year amounted to approximately \$14,000,000 of which about one-half was spent on work relief, mostly in the nature of highway construction and aid to municipal public works. The expenditures from the Provincial Treasury on this account during the previous year were less than \$5,000,000. It was stated that the rapid increase in the cost of this work, together with the necessity for rigid economy has brought about a change in policy, so that during the current year practically all relief expenditures will be confined to assisting the municipalities in providing direct relief to those unemployed persons who require assistance for the maintenance of life.

*Employment Service.*—During the fiscal year 1932 the placements made by the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada totalled 181,533, of which 131,220 were for work of a casual nature, that is for work lasting not more than seven days, and 50,313 were for regular employment. The vacancies reported numbered 188,264 and the applications 317,514. The fact that over 72 per cent of the number of placements were casual is attributed to the system of rotation of workers on the various relief schemes undertaken by the province and by municipalities. For every 100 applications there were approximately 59 vacancies and 57 placements, as compared with 62 vacancies and 65 placements in 1931.

An additional duty was assigned to the Ontario officers of the Employment Service during the year. In the program of establishing road building camps in Northern Ontario, the provincial employment offices were called upon to transfer workers from their homes. This work necessitated the completion of all arrangements respecting transportation and feeding en route. Then, in the construction of the new highway (undertaken as a relief work) through the counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, and Lanark, the em-

ployment offices at the request of the Department of Highways took complete control of the placement of labour.

During the concluding month of the fiscal year, the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada were requested by the Department of National Defence to cooperate in the selection and transfer of men to thirteen airport clearing projects in Ontario. With the exception of a few placements at Rockcliffe and Trenton Airports this movement was not under way at the close of the fiscal year.

In the report of the general superintendent of the Ontario offices, reference is made to the survey of the provincial Unemployment Research Committee, which was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1932, page 967.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—There were fifteen private employment agencies operating under licence in the province of Ontario last year, but this number was reduced on July 1, when two of the existing licensees failed to make application for renewal. Three of these agencies are conducted exclusively as nurses' registries in Toronto.

*Factory Inspection.*—The report of the Factory Inspection Branch, which has been in operation for 46 years, indicated greater activity on the part of the inspectors to ensure proper standards of working conditions in the province. Altogether 23,148 inspections and revisits were made, being 1,209 more than the previous year. There was also an increase of 536 in the number of establishments visited, making a total of 14,830 plants which reported 270,102 employees on the pay rolls.

Fewer permits were considered necessary during the year, 1,345 being granted, as compared with 2,031 the previous year. Thirty-one of these permits were granted under the new section 33 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, permitting the employment of a double shift of eight hours each for female workers and youths in factories.

It was explained that amendments to the Act during the year were practically all of a social nature and "have found favour in most circles, particularly among those for whose benefit they were framed to alleviate present conditions." Another such change in the Act extended the closing hours of restaurants and suburban shops and certain classes of business.

The orders issued relating to various requirements of the Act totalled 4,986—49 less than in 1931.

The accompanying tables indicate the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office build-

ings, together with hours of work during 1931-32:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO FACTORIES

Employees	1931	1932
Males, over 16 years.....	228,627	183,108
Males, 14-16 years.....	113	8
Females, over 18 years.....	94,986	86,900
Females, 14-18 years.....	1,062	86
Total.....	325,328	270,102
Children under 14 dismissed.....	1	14

HOURS OF LABOUR IN ONTARIO FACTORIES

—	Number of Employees
<b>Males</b>	
45 hours per week.....	100,748
50 hours per week.....	30,981
54 hours per week.....	15,418
58 hours per week.....	1,878
60 hours per week.....	14,213
<b>Females</b>	
45 hours per week.....	52,386
50 hours per week.....	60,010
54 hours per week.....	5,766
58 hours per week.....	844
60 hours per week.....	3,308

There were also 28,550 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week. The great majority of the complaints received by the Factories Inspection Branch concerned hours of labour. Fourteen cases of child labour were found and these were promptly remedied. Violations of the Acts in the enforcement of which inspectors have a responsibility were submitted as follows: Operating Engineers Act, 13; Adolescent School Attendance Act, 4; Minimum Wage Act, 900; Steam Boiler Act, 1.

*Accidents and Safety Measures.*—The number of accidents reported to the Factory Inspection Branch during the year was 1,504 as compared with 3,256 in 1931. These included 35 fatalities of which four resulted from explosions. Of the total accidents, the greatest single factors of causation were falling substances, 356—and falls, 272. The greatest number of accidents occurred in the metal trades with 772, followed by the pulp and paper trades with 502. Dealing with the causes of accidents the chief factory inspector states:

“Perhaps the most persistently recurring type of accident is due to falls or falling objects. Year after year these cause more accidents than any other single classification, and the large majority of them could be averted. Wet and slippery floors, objects lying in passageways, ladders inefficiently repaired,

worn and broken treads on stairs, no handrails on stairs, these are the agencies responsible for most of the falls. Improperly stacked or piled goods or materials, wrenches left on overhead beams after a shaft repair job, or dislodging an object in a pile without first taking the necessary precautions make hospital cases of many men each year. From this list it is apparent that good house-keeping and safety consciousness would wipe out these classifications from the accident records, and 25 per cent of the accidents with them. Because of their simplicity and the fact that possibly half a dozen such situations might be seen to exist in one plant and their hazard not realized or heeded by the foreman or superintendent, it is frequently difficult for our inspector to get immediate action until the occurrence of an accident forcibly brings to them this realization of the hazard.”

The factory inspectors made special enquiries regarding safety committees or other forms of safety organization in operation in the various industrial firms inspected, and reported on 56 such safety organizations. The activities of the safety engineer were also reviewed.

During the past year a considerable amount of tunnel and caisson work was done throughout the province with very satisfactory results as regards sickness and accidents. It was considered that the regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air, tunnels, or open caissons have helped materially both workers and contractors on work of this nature, especially where the use of compressed air is involved.

*Boiler Inspection.*—According to the twentieth annual report of the Boiler Inspection Branch, 311 designs of steam boilers, air receivers and other pressure vessels constructed for use in the province were certified, registered or re-registered, as compared with 401 the previous year, and fifty-five such designs were returned to the manufacturers for revision. The number of inspections for new pressure vessels totalled 303 first, 138 second, and 243 final inspections, and 1,240 first and 196 final inspections were made of used pressure vessels. Of this number, 779 were annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels which were inspected by request, although not coming within the jurisdiction of The Steam Boiler Act. This is an increase of thirty-four over the previous year. Investigations of nine explosions were made by the Boiler Inspection Branch during the year. The total amount of moneys transmitted to the Treasurer was \$12,623.66, as compared with \$16,012.20 in 1931.

*Operating Engineers.*—The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers reported 17,505



certificates issued during the fiscal year, as compared with 18,200 in 1931. Of this number, 1,429 were issued upon examination or re-examination, 11 were provisional, 12 were duplicates, 151 were plant registration certificates, and 15,902 were renewals.

The number of candidates examined during the year totalled 1,717, as compared with 2,198 the previous year. Of this number, 765 were examined at the Toronto office and 952 at outside centres where 83 examination sessions were held. The candidates for examination were divided as follows. 857 for fourth-class certificates, 404 for third, 169 for second, 42 for first, 122 for hoisting, 74 for traction, and 49 for firemen's certificates. The net revenue for the year amounted to \$25,383.11 as compared with \$25,890.97 in 1931.

*Apprenticeship Branch.*—The report includes a summary of the administration of The Apprenticeship Act. This work was faced with serious problems due to the decline in building industry. "The difficulty" the deputy minister states, "of finding employers for boys seeking to be indentured in the designated trades resulted in a decrease in the number of new registrations for the year, the total being 86, as compared with 142 in 1931. Many employers were unable to provide apprentices already indentured with steady employment, or could have done so only by laying off old employees, married men with families, whom they felt had the first claim to any work available. Fewer cancellations were reported, the number being 27, as compared with 50 the previous year and completions numbered 263, as compared with 230. At the end of the year there were 826 active contracts, as compared with 1,030 at the close of 1931. Day classes for the first and second year apprentices were held in Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa during January and February with an attendance of 263, as compared with 314 the previous year. In spite of this decline excellent work was accomplished through these classes in supplementing the practical experience and training the boys received while working on the job.

"In the year 1931, 2,840 employers were assessed to the amount of \$32,852, of which over 88 per cent was collected. In 1932, assessment notices were sent to only 2,691 employers and the returns submitted showed such a decrease in the amount of pay rolls that it was decided to suspend assessment rather than impose any additional expense on employers. The necessary charges in connection with day classes in January and February, 1933, will be paid from a surplus of \$19,250 in the assessment fund.

"While depressed business conditions made it impossible to extend the work of this branch, a great deal was accomplished during the year in placing it on a more satisfactory basis. The Act and regulations were modified to meet changing conditions in the building trades. The Apprenticeship Board was established and the courses of instruction for the day classes were improved. It is anticipated, therefore, that rapid advance will be made in developing the apprenticeship scheme along lines acceptable to the construction industry when conditions improve."

### International Trade Union Library

The International Federation of Trade Unions continues the series of booklets on the History of Trade Union Movements with a new history of "Fifty Years of Trade Unionism in Switzerland," by M. Meister, secretary of the Swiss National Trade Union Centre. The booklet describes some of the characteristics of Swiss industry. One of the chief of these is the fact that there are no large industrial centres in Switzerland, the workers being widely distributed, many of them engaging also in forestry and agriculture. Special difficulties—political, economic and geographical—impeded union organization, in addition to the multiplicity of languages. The booklet describes how these obstacles were gradually overcome, until in 1929 the trade union membership reached a total of 186,700.

Other booklets in the same series are as follows: No. 1. The trade union movement in Belgium (by C. Mertens); Nos. 2-3. The trade union movement in Great Britain (by Walter H. Citrine); Nos. 4-5. Twenty-five years of international trade unions (by J. Sassenbach); No. 6. The trade union movement of Sweden (by Sigfrid Hansson); Nos. 7-8. The trade union movement of Germany (by Richard Seidel); No. 9. The trade union movement of Austria (by Eduard Straas).

The Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, at a meeting held at Derby on April 16, took action in regard to a recent invitation from the Communist International to adopt a policy of a "united front" with that body. The I.L.P., while it was in favour of a general policy of co-operation, decided by a vote of 83 to 79 against actual affiliation with the Communist body. It was considered that those in control of the Communist International were not familiar with conditions outside Russia, and that Russian policy was not applicable outside that country.

## REPORTS ON HEALTH INSURANCE IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

A PUBLIC system of health insurance is recommended in two reports published this year, the first by a Commission appointed by the Alberta Legislature to make recommendations "as to the best method of making adequate medical and health services available to all the people of Alberta; and the second by a committee on the same subject appointed by the Saskatchewan Provincial

Medical Association. (The report of the British Columbia Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 521; and the report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission dealing with Sickness and Disability Insurance was summarized in the issue for February, 1933, page 165).

### "Best Method of Making Adequate Medical and Health Services Available to People of Alberta."

The resolution adopted by the Legislature of Alberta last year providing for the appointment of a commission to consider and make recommendations "as to the best method of making adequate medical and health services available to all the people of Alberta," was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 412. The Commission consisted of eight members of the Legislature, as follows: Hon. George Hoadley (chairman); G. E. Cruickshank, A. P. Mitchell, R. Hennig, W. G. Farquharson, Dr. W. A. Atkinson, Hon. Mrs. I. Parlby, and Chris. Pattinson.

The Commission state that "after reviewing the system of medical administration in operation in various parts of the world, and after careful consideration of the many phases of the question of the extension of medical and allied services, especially the actuarial phases, as they apply to this Province, they have decided that the information now available is not enough to warrant the presentation of a final report." They therefore submitted a "progress report," which contains the following findings:—

(1) Adequate medical services for all the people of Alberta can only be secured through the operation of a contributory health insurance scheme. Such a scheme would result in the carrying out of the intention of the resolution.

(2) That an ideal scheme should be presented as the ultimate objective of this Province and that any scheme of a more local nature should be so planned as to be readily adaptable to a broad general scheme—which may be Province-wide or eventually Dominion-wide in its application.

(3) That existing enabling legislation whereby municipal districts or parts thereof may organize for the provision of medical and allied services should be utilized.

The following general considerations are noted in the report:

The fundamental factor requisite for the success of any insurance scheme is the participation of a number large enough that the premiums received may be adequate to provide for current expenditures and to provide a reserve fund for emergent situations.

A suitable territorial "set-up" which will make the various purposes of this scheme possible from an economic as well as the administrative point of view must be established. With this purpose in view, the Commission recommends that the Department of Health be requested to make, without delay, a survey of the Province for hospital and other health purposes and to divide the Province into districts, so planned that existing facilities for health services may be utilized. In a province such as Alberta with a large proportion of the population engaged in farming, such a survey should provide for the mapping of the province into hospital districts and health districts and it is considered that an organization comprising units similar to the proposed enlarged municipal units should be established as the administrative basis for the rural parts of the Province. These districts would include some six or eight municipal districts and might include the villages, towns and possibly the smaller cities within their boundaries. For the larger cities, a system whereby the administrative units would be developed around groups engaged in the same or similar occupations, similar trades, similar professions, industrial enterprises, et cetera, should be established. In both systems the administrative unit should be large enough to allow for economic administration and not so large as to lose that sense of local responsibility so necessary for the successful operation of any scheme.

The commission consider that any system to be successful should be compulsory after the above-mentioned health unit has expressed its desire to come under the scheme. Adjust-



ments to suit local circumstances, such as exist where groups already have a health insurance scheme or a hospital service, will be desirable in some instances. However, it is considered that every service included under the scheme must be directly subject to the control of and responsible to the governing body in charge of the scheme, and that no factor other than the type of service available should be given consideration in making such adjustments.

Health insurance must provide for a specified period only. The period must bear a direct ratio to the length of time an individual has been contributing to the scheme, otherwise, in its early stages, the financial structure of the scheme probably would not be equal to the strain of the cost of treating the accumulated chronic cases that would be presented for treatment. A maximum of a stated period (say twenty-six weeks) during which the insured is entitled to what may be termed active hospitalization, should be established except for certain types of sickness that may require more prolonged treatment in a general hospital. For chronic and incurable diseases a system of invalidity insurance should

be established and institutions for such cases should be provided. Separate health insurance and invalidity funds should be maintained.

The Commission discusses the proper distribution of contributions as between employees and employers; between municipalities and the state, etc. The benefits would include the following service in addition to cash: (1) general medical service; (2) specialized service; (3) hospital and laboratory service; (4) dental service; (5) prescribed medicines; and (6) a preventive medical service.

The commission recommends that a state fund, centrally controlled and administered by a state Board, be established. It further recommends that local advisory committees be established for each unit.

The report presents details of a plan for the municipalization of medical and allied services. In this connection the form of agreement now in force between the village of Hillsborough and the local physician is cited as typical.

The Commissioners were assisted in their work by the International Labour Office (Geneva), the British Medical Association, and by the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba.

### Recommendations of Saskatchewan Provincial Medical Association

The Saskatchewan Provincial Medical Association recently appointed a committee, with Dr. S. E. Moore as chairman, to study the possibilities of a system of health insurance in the Province. The committee believe that a scheme of health insurance for Saskatchewan is quite feasible but that its success would necessarily depend upon the co-operation of all parties concerned. They recommend that the Association should approach the various social organizations in the Province with a view to the holding of a conference of all the organizations who are, or may become, interested in the provisions of adequate medical care to the people of the Province at as reasonable a cost as possible, for the purpose of discussing the subject with them and if possible obtaining their approval; and that, provided this joint conference approves, a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Association and representatives of the joint conference be constituted for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards organization of the executive body which it will be necessary to establish for the purpose of carrying the scheme into effect.

The committee submit the following principles, which are amplified in their report.

(1) Patients should have the right to exercise their choice of a physician wherever two or more physicians are available.

(2) From the medical standpoint, the family physician should be the centre of any success-

ful plan and the specialist should be secondary but readily at the call of the family doctor. This would apply also to the consultant who should be available when called by the physician.

(3) The physician should not be on salary, but should be paid by the fees agreed upon by the medical profession and the Health Insurance Commission, and thus be paid for the work actually done.

(4) No "patch-work" system should be adopted but should cover the whole province and give service to all those with minimum incomes including the rural population.

(5) The system should provide the greatest possible incentives for the profession to do post-graduate work and thus keep up with the current of proved knowledge.

(6) Any plan at the present time should not embody the principle of financial compensation for time lost through illness.

(7) Definite and well recognized precautions should be taken to prevent excessive costs to the community through hospitalization and medical treatment of malingers.

(8) Preventive medicine with all that it includes should be a prominent feature of any health insurance scheme.

(9) The scheme should be contributory and compulsory.

(10) As members of the medical profession we are particularly interested to demand that

the existing relations between doctor and patient should be maintained, that the ethics of "professional secrecy" should be respected, and that "freedom of prescribing" with agreed restrictions should be provided for.

(11) That in arbitration of any disputed point as between the contracting parties, viz.: qualification of practitioner, fees, duration of illness, etc. the medical profession should be represented by the province of Saskatchewan Medical Association either directly or through a regularly appointed committee.

The committee, in their report, note the schemes of social insurance and medical services in effect in Great Britain and other countries. Use is also made of the recent extensive report of the United States "Committee on the Cost of Medical Care" (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 168); and of the reports of the Commission in British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec.

The committee notes that at present 45 accident and insurance companies operate in Saskatchewan, net premiums amounting to \$289,068, the net losses incurred amounting to

62.09 per cent. "This in itself shows that the individual is thinking of health insurance, and the companies concerned making an extraordinary large amount for their services; \$100,000 leaves this province annually."

Further, the cost of hospitals in the Province is placed at \$2,738,475 and that of Sanatoria at \$780,317. At present 11.7 per cent of the rural population of Saskatchewan is under the municipal doctor scheme, the cost *per capita* being estimated at \$2.30, or \$11.50 for a family of five. It is estimated that under a general provincial scheme of insurance the total cost for sickness in an average municipality including doctor's salary, drugs, necessary hospitalization, surgery and tuberculosis levy will be about \$12,280, which would be about \$6.27 *per capita* or \$30.35 *per family*. The cost *per quarter section* would be about 1½ mills.

The report calls attention to the close connection between the question of unemployment and health, and expresses the hope "that the Federal Government might be prevailed upon to arrange in its relationship to the Unemployment Insurance an interlocking Health Insurance for the people."

### Public Health Nursing in New Brunswick

The fifteenth annual report of the chief medical officer of New Brunswick for 1932 states that the public health nursing services was continued during the year in spite of increasing difficulty found by local organizations in raising funds. The director of this work, in her annual statement, says: "Many of the nurses have laboured in the face of the most discouraging conditions and circumstances, to which was added the disheartening effect of seeing from year to year little change, if any, in the infant death-rate. It is then, with considerable gratification, that a new low level in infant deaths is recorded for 1931—87.4 *per thousand*. This was hardly to be expected in the face of increasing unemployment with its resultant deprivations, especially in those districts where living standards are already deplorably low. This new low rate seems to be in keeping with the excellent general showing in the whole public health field.

"All public health nurses, especially in the smaller places, have found it necessary to spend increasingly more time than heretofore on purely social services, especially the securing of material relief for families.

"The pressure of economic conditions has led to retrenchment of public expenditures in nearly every quarter, and we can look to the immediate future with little hope of expansion of health services. With a public health nursing service far inadequate to the actual needs of the province, we have, nevertheless, been able to show results. It is, therefore, to be profoundly hoped that, especially at this time, the wisdom of maintaining this ground, gained at considerable cost of time and money through the pioneering years of public health (which we are scarcely beyond) will prevail and prohibit further reductions in a service of proven worth to the welfare of the people."

### Child Welfare in Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Director of Child welfare of Nova Scotia for the period ending September 30, 1932, describes the numerous child welfare activities, supported both by public funds and by private philanthropy, on behalf of needy and under privileged boys and girls in the province. Apart from reformatory

institutions there are in Nova Scotia eleven children's homes and shelters, having in all 550 inmates at an annual maintenance cost of \$106,822 of which nearly half is paid from public funds. The Provincial Treasury expended over \$61,000 in the Department of Neglected Children and \$22,491.34 for the



maintenance of Juvenile Delinquents; and in addition to these amounts a sum not less than \$135,000 has been expended by the various municipalities of the Province as their proportion for the maintenance of Neglected and Delinquent Children during the past year. Mothers' Allowances, which are essentially public aid towards the maintenance of needy children, cost the Public Treasury last year \$348,161.

In addition to all these institutions and agencies there are a large number of organizations and private persons expending sums ranging from a few dollars to several thousands annually. The various Service

Clubs, Playgrounds Association and many Church Societies are rendering valuable aid to needy and under-privileged children: while the Junior Red Cross, the Children's Hospital, the Mental Hygiene Society, the Society for Crippled Children and similar agencies are concerned with the physical and mental health of children. "Through the unselfish efforts of these workers and agencies," it is stated, "the Province has been considerably enriched by better health and higher moral standards of its future citizens. It is well for Municipal and Provincial officials and the public generally to realize how valuable to the State this work is."

## REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

A SPECIAL committee appointed by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies to study the subject of unemployment insurance recently presented their report. This report was printed as a supplement to the March issue of *Child and Family Welfare*, the journal of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. The special committee was composed of the following members:—Mr. G. B. Clarke (chairman); Mr. C. P. Cosgrave; Mr. P. S. Fisher; Professor L. C. Marsh; Rev. David McLennan; Mr. R. W. Steele; Dr. F. G. Pedley; and Mr. L. St. J. Haskell (secretary).

The following paragraphs give a summary of the conclusions reached in the report:

### Summary of Report and Recommendations

The main points which should receive emphasis in the consideration of unemployment insurance, and the main features of the scheme recommended herein, are summarized below. The detailed discussion of these points and the reasoning on which the recommendations are based is to be found in the sections which follow.

1. The maintenance of at least minimum standards for unemployed workers is a basic need, in the interests not only of individuals and their families, but of the community at large.

2. Unemployment insurance is designed not to take care of all relief problems, but to provide a means of stabilizing income against the fluctuations of the labour market for a major group of normal wage-earners.

The scope of a scheme may be wide or limited, but whatever its form, the need for adequate organization for the relief of destitution, for other problems of distress, and for abnormally prolonged unemployment, remains.

3. Unemployment insurance is called for because unemployment is a permanent risk of modern industry, not a risk confined to periods of trade depression alone. Moreover, while unemployment may be reduced by planning and management directed towards stabilization on the part of industrial concerns themselves, the degree of unemployment prevention which is attainable from such efforts is definitely limited.

4. Direct relief provision for unemployment, as it has been in operation in the last three years, has met a very real need, particularly the financial inability of existing relief institutions to cope with the problem. The maintenance of governmental financial support is still imperative in the absence of any further measures. But current relief administration must be subjected to criticisms of considerable weight; while, without modifications, extensive reliance in the future on direct relief alone would be open to the most serious objections.

5. Employment-provision policies call for a more careful discrimination than is commonly extended to them if their value is to be adequately assessed. Similar considerations apply to the view that "work is better than relief." Current "relief works" have helped to provide relief in need, but cannot be regarded as having measured up satisfactorily to the tests of adequacy and economy.

In so far as it is possible and desirable to have work-schemes in operation, it is better to have them as distinct and separate supplements to a scheme of unemployment insurance, rather than to attempt to weld them together at the outset.

6. It is therefore recommended that a scheme of unemployment insurance, planned to meet the particular conditions of Canada

should be initiated at as early a date as possible.

7. This scheme should be compulsory upon the parties to be included in its scope if its coverage is to be in any sense comprehensive: with government participation in its administration.

8. The scheme should be co-ordinated so far as possible to operate on a Dominion-wide scale. Provincial and federal co-operation, is therefore called for, along the lines which have already been accepted in the administration of the Canadian Employment Service, or in the initiation of such legislation as that on Old Age Pensions. "Government participation" above therefore means joint provincial and federal administration.

9. The scheme should be contributory, with the maintenance of an Unemployment Reserve Fund, upon which claims could be made in accordance with prescribed eligibility rules, as its main element.

10. Employers' and employees' contributions should be regarded as the main financial basis of the fund, and are to be approved on general principle. The case for governmental contributions (other than administrative expenses), may be regarded as a more open

one, and subject to considerations of expediency.

11. Separate administrative provisions should apply as far as is practicable, to three main groups of workers (a) industrial workers, (b) seasonal, and mobile workers (other than agricultural workers) and (c) agricultural workers.

12. The maintenance of sound eligibility rules and maximum-benefit limits (subject to review of their adequacy) is essential to the success of the scheme.

13. Special attention should be given to all means whether in the assessment of the employers contributions, or in administrative co-operation, by which incentives towards the stabilization of employment can be provided.

14. It is highly desirable that extensions and improvements of the work of the Employment Exchanges should be visualized as an essential part of the task of initiating the unemployment insurance scheme.

15. Finally, it is to be emphasized that the existence of unemployment insurance must not be allowed to obscure the continuous need for more fundamental measures designed to attack the underlying causes of unemployment and economic maladjustment.

### Effect of Depression on Employee Stock Ownership

Few plans of employee stock ownership have so far been successful, and "both employers and employees have lost more from the movement as a whole than has been gained in improved morale and dollars saved." This conclusion is reached in a study of "Employee Stock Ownership and the Depression" (Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University). Studies of various company plans by the same investigators were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 779. The present study was made into fifty typical plans in order to ascertain how they had withstood the sharp decline in stock prices, employment and earnings since 1929. Most of the plans described were started before 1926, but the seven-year cycle 1926-1932 was used for the purpose of the inquiry. It is premised that "any program which concerns so directly the financial interests of wage-earners must stand the test of the extremes of prosperity and depression regardless of the success which might have occurred in a decade of stable business." Most of the schemes that were studied failed to meet this test: "the record of the past seven years casts grave doubts upon the justification of the general movement for the sale of stock to employees, however well some plans may have stood the

test. The prices of the stocks sold under most of the 50 plans included in this study have, it has been seen, fluctuated greatly during the past seven years. From 1926 to the end of 1932, the market quotations of 35 of these stocks, as a group, fell more than 80 per cent. Inasmuch as most of them were purchased by employees at prices a few points below the market, the possibilities for loss on such investments are evident."

The purchase of stock is declared to be a questionable undertaking for the lower-paid groups of wage earners: "because of their small incomes and lack of reserves it is exceedingly difficult for them to invest on a long-term basis. Calls for money beyond the amounts in the weekly pay-envelope, and such major risks of life as sickness, accident, and unemployment frequently make it necessary for them to draw upon their savings. It was to meet such emergencies, after all, that savings were accumulated. But investment in industrial stocks cannot always be realized upon at once to advantage. When prices are low, the owner must be able to wait for an upswing in the market before selling. This the lower-paid groups of employees are in no economic position to do and the result frequently is that they are forced to sell at a



loss. Often the better-protected investor loses, too, but he has reserves from which he can meet losses and he gains more than enough the next time to compensate."

Moreover, as far as industrial relations are concerned, the company-sponsored plan may prove to be a boomerang: "The company hopes to gain, as its benefit from these plans, increased *morale* and loyalty on the part of its employees. But this cannot be brought about if the plan is responsible for losses to any considerable number or to any great degree. What was meant to be a help to employment relations may then become a drawback."

On the other hand, two special features that are found in certain employee and stock-ownership plans provide safeguards to general employee investment which seem adequate, or adequate under most circumstances. Of these, a company guarantee to repurchase employee stock at the price paid for it, is said to afford a complete protection to employee investment. It gives savings placed in such a plan the safety of savings bank deposits, assuming that neither the bank nor the plan fails. Such a guarantee is contained in only a few plans. Of the 50 on which the study was based, four

had such a guarantee, but one of these plans is no longer in effect. A second feature which affords a wide margin of protection is that of a company contribution toward the purchase price of the stock. In the opinion of the investigators this does not provide the complete guarantee of safety that the repurchase clause does, but protects employees' investment against all declines in prices which are not in excess of the company's contribution.

The report discusses the possibility of alternative plans to those that have proved inadequate in times of depression, and concludes as follows:—

"Perhaps there is no form of personnel activity by means of which the company can perform a greater service for its employees than through sound advice on their financial problems. Encouragement to build savings accumulations wherever possible and help in their wise investment are needed by all classes of employees. They will be needed particularly in the next few years, whether we reach anything resembling pre-depression prosperity or gain ground only slowly. To provide such encouragement and advice is both a responsibility and a challenge to management."

### Training for Unemployed in Great Britain

Increased efforts are being made throughout Great Britain to give men work which will maintain or improve their employability during periods of unemployment. Instructional centres for juveniles have been established by the Ministry of Labour in the majority of the industrial areas, and during the last twelve months about 150,000 juveniles have attended these centres. Moreover, 4,000 men passed through the nine training centres (in which training is given for a specific trade) and a large proportion, approximately 90 per cent, were found work. About 9,500 men passed through the transfer instructional centres, of which there are eleven; the work of these centres is regarded as reconditioning and there is less certainty of a job being found. Training of unemployed women and girls was carried on by the Central Committee for Women's Training, and during the last ten years 60,000 have passed through the female centres.

It is proposed to set up a number of base camps and hutments, attached to which will be a camp of tents. The men will be employed mainly on work for the Forestry Commission, including felling and clearing timber, excavating in stone and gravel quarries, fencing and drainage work. There will also

be one or two camps in which men will live during the week, returning to the base at week-ends. This scheme is intended to give an opportunity to men receiving unemployment pay, whether in the form of insurance benefit or transitional payments, to have for a period of about twelve weeks a course of vigorous work in the open air. The men will receive a small training allowance, unemployment pay being set off against the cost of their maintenance.

The National Council of Social Service, which centralizes voluntary activities on behalf of the unemployed, reports that an increasing number of towns and villages are making special provision for the unemployed. On March 1, 1933, there were 593 centres providing for occupational activities, as compared with 314 on February 1, and those providing for recreation increased from 446 to 618 between the same dates. The number of places providing educational facilities was 132 on March 1, as compared with 82 on February 1. The number of places which organized physical training schemes was 178, as compared with 75. Voluntary work schemes on public amenities had increased from 20 to 32.

The Ministry of Health has issued a circular to local authorities indicating the Gov-

ernment's desire to encourage the efforts which are being made, both on local initiative and with the assistance of the National Council of Social Service, to meet "the lack of occupation which forms so serious a factor in the present situation of unemployed persons, and especially of those whose unemployment has been of long duration." The circular points out that there is a large field over which local authorities are in a position to render assist-

ance to local voluntary effort and makes concrete suggestions. It suggests, for instance, that suitable surplus land may be made available for the cultivation of allotments; that premises may be provided for other forms of occupation; that technical instruction or assistance in the conduct of educational classes, physical exercises or manual employment may be provided; that tools and appliances may be lent; and that cheap transport facilities may be arranged.

## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ONTARIO SAFETY CONVENTION

### Organized by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations

WITH a total registration of over 1,000 delegates from all parts of Ontario, the sixteenth annual Safety Convention organized by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on April 27-28. A feature of the gathering was a very complete exhibition of safety devices and appliances, in which Government departments and many commercial firms took part.

The delegates were welcomed at the opening meeting by the President of the Associations, Mr. C. G. Cockshutt, of Brantford, who outlined the year's activities and suggested lines of action to interest more firms in accident prevention work, Mr. E. R. Complin, General Motors of Canada, Oshawa, gave the first paper, "A Safety Catechism," consisting of a carefully prepared series of questions designed to make the hearers think out safety problems to a logical conclusion.

At the annual meeting, immediately following, Mr. R. B. Morley presented the general manager's annual report, summarizing the activities of the Associations during 1932, and stressing the assistance and guidance received in their work from the Workmen's Compensation Board. Officers for 1933-34 were then elected as follows:—Mr. P. J. Wood, Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa, president; Mr. O. H. Shenstone, Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, first vice-president; Mr. F. H. Rutherford, B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, second vice-president; and Mr. W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, honorary treasurer.

Following the annual meeting, Mr. L. R. Palmer, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, and past president of the National Safety Council of the United States, delivered an address of "Paying Dividends through Accident Prevention," in the course of which he emphasized the fact that everybody in the community had to pay in some

way for accidents, and that therefore the benefits of successful accident prevention were shared by all.

Chairmen of the various classes were elected as follows:—Woodworkers' Accident Prevention Association, Mr. Leo Henhoeffter, Waterloo; Ceramics and Stone Safety Association, Mr. A. G. Bennett, Toronto; Metal Trades Safety Association, Mr. R. J. Hopper, Brantford; Chemical Industries Safety Association, Mr. P. J. Sinclair, Toronto; Food Products Safety Association, Mr. J. H. Carter, Toronto; Leather, Rubber and Tanners Safety Association, Mr. F. M. Kilbourn, Toronto; Textile and Allied Industries Safety Association, Mr. W. A. Behrle, Hamilton; Printing Trades Accident Prevention Association, Mr. B. G. Newton, Toronto; Steel Erectors' Safety Association, Mr. C. E. Disher, Toronto; and Construction Safety Association; Mr. H. J. Ball, Kitchener.

At the annual banquet, Mr. C. G. Cockshutt, retiring president, was in the chair, and in the course of his remarks, declaring that he spoke as a private individual and not as an officer of the Associations, he outlined a plan for unemployment insurance, under which the various provincial workmen's compensation boards would administer a fund contributed to by both employer and employee, from which unemployed workers would draw benefits until the exhaustion of the fund, after which they would fall under federal care. In case of continued employment, the amounts credited to the worker would remain on deposit and would bear interest, and he could withdraw them on retiring from active labour.

Awards were presented to the Walker Metal Products, Ltd., and Berry Brothers both of Walkerville, for having been without a lost time accident for periods exceeding five years. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, read greetings from sister organizations in many parts of the world.



Col. the Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., Attorney-General of Ontario, was the first speaker. He stressed the fact that an accident is a mistake, and that proper training can eradicate the tendency to make mistakes. The right place to begin such a training is in the home, and it should be continued in the school. He paid tribute to the work of the Workmen's Compensation Board and of the Accident Prevention Associations, and commended on the fact that it was divorced from politics.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C. president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said he took the invitation to the banquet as a recognition of the prominent place given to safety by the railway companies, and quoted figures showing the paucity of fatal accidents in well-organized railway transportation, comparing this condition with the appalling number of fatalities in the unorganized motor traffic on the highway, and recommending stricter control of automobile traffic. Mr. Beatty stressed the fact that safety in the railway shops was the result of organized effort, each foreman being responsible for the safety work in his department, and the importance of safe practice being brought home to the employees by rewarding the safe and disciplining the unsafe worker.

At the opening session on Friday morning, Mr. R. B. Morley introduced Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general manager and secretary of the Quebec Safety League, who conveyed hearty greetings from the sister association in the Sister Province. He said that the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Accidents has only been organized for seven months, and that just as the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act was based on Ontario's, so their Association was based on Ontario's.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. O. H. Shennstone, Toronto, the meeting then heard reports from the four different divisions—the Ottawa-St. Lawrence division, newly organized this year; the Toronto East division; the Wentworth division, with headquarters in Hamilton, and the Essex-Kent division, with headquarters in Windsor. These divisions reported themselves as in a flourishing state, and claimed great progress had been made in the past year.

Dr. O. A. Cannon, Steel Co., of Canada, Hamilton, in a paper on "Some Points in First Aid," described the proper equipment of a first aid station, and the proper treatment in cases of fractures, shock, burns, wounds and asphyxiation, while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. He stressed the importance of a large

number of workers learning first aid, particularly the prone pressure method of artificial respiration.

Dr. Robert Janes, Toronto, spoke on "Medical Aspects of Compensation," particularly as affecting the plant which was not large enough to employ a full-time medical officer.

Mr. L. M. McDonald, Port Colborne, spoke on "The Employer's Side," covering the importance of physical examinations and the influence of home surroundings, and also dealing with malingering.

Mr. L. J. Austin and Mr. E. E. Sparrow, both of Toronto, described the methods followed by their firms in first obtaining and then maintaining a good safety record.

The luncheon on April 28 was presided over by the incoming President, Mr. P. J. Wood. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, spoke on "Keeping up Interest in Safety Work." When accident prevention work was taken up at Geneva, he said, two bodies were looked to for guidance—the United States Safety Council and the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. He suggested that where trades unions exist in a plant, it might be advisable to link up the union more closely with the safety work. It would be wiser, he thought, to spend a little more on prevention and so have to spend less on cure.

Mr. Arthur Ford, editor of the *London Free Press*, also gave a stimulating address.

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, reviewed the work of the Board during the past year, noting that accidents, benefits awarded and medical aid provided for, had all decreased. Part of this was due to payroll decreases, but accident prevention work was responsible for much of it. Explaining amendments passed at the last session to the Workmen's Compensation Act, he showed how the power of installing a merit-rating system, deleted last year, was restored to the Board, as the individual merit-rating system was unwieldy. Regarding silicosis, one of the greatest hazards in the mining industry, an award was formerly made in the primary stage; now the worker must be actually disabled before becoming eligible. When complicated with tuberculosis, in view of the fact that the majority of human beings are affected by this disease to a greater or less extent, it is compensated for at the rate of 50 per cent instead of 66⅔ per cent as formerly. The rehabilitation clinic established by the Board has operated for nearly a year with entire success.

## SAFETY WORK IN MINING IN CANADA

THE annual report of the Explosives Division, Department of Mines of Canada, deals with the administration of the Explosives Act during the year ending December 31, 1932. Reviewing the operations of factories manufacturing explosives, the report refers to the beneficial influence of safety committees in cultivating the workers' interest in safety measures, and to the system of awards to units, based on the periods of freedom from accident which was inaugurated by the manufacturers several years ago. "The continuous following of a carefully planned routine," it is stated, "forming a habit which becomes as second nature, no doubt makes for safety, but such benefit is vastly enhanced when, to the preservation of good habits, is added a quickened interest in their bearing on safe operation. The worker, not relaxing his observance of ordered procedure, yet examines small details, be they of equipment or procedure, met with in his daily round, and is able to submit for the consideration of the Safety Committee and management suggestions designed always towards the elimination of known or conceivable risks. Thus, appreciation of the importance of the removal of matches or other prohibited articles from one's person before entering a danger area, and fear of the possibility of overlooking the self-search in the change house, prompted an employee to suggest the installation of an automatic reminder. This, which was adopted, took the form of the sudden illumination of a warning sign, effected by the man stepping on a contact board as he, having already changed, was about to punch his card on going to work. Again, the simple remedy of rounding off the square ends of trucks evidently, judged by previous unfortunate experience, saved truckers' fingers from being broken or crushed. Of a more technical character was the valuable suggestion, put forward by an employee, to spray the wash waters in the catch box inside the nitroglycerine neutralizing house. This was instrumental in obtaining a more complete recovery there of the small quantities of nitroglycerine in the waste waters, so that the amount collected in the outside catch boxes was so very small that the cleaning out of these in cold weather became unnecessary, and the dangers attendant on the possible presence of frozen crystals avoided."

No accident in explosives manufacturing resulted in loss of life, but in three cases the operators involved sustained burns. These three accidents were analyzed in detail.

The number of magazines under licence at the end of the year was 349, an increase of one, while the number of temporary magazine licences issued showed a decrease of 41, being 195. This decrease was attributed to a noticeably lessened activity in construction work.

A section of the report deals with the special hazards of the thieving and caching of explosives. There was an increase in thefts during the year, 19 magazines being broken into with a loss of approximately 5,100 pounds of dynamite, 19,000 detonators, and 24 quarts of nitro-glycerine.

*Accidents.*—During the year there were 22 killed and 144 injured in accidents occasioned by the use of explosives, as compared with 27 killed and 133 injured in the previous year. While these resulted from a variety of causes, the report draws attention to the frequency of accidents arising from projected debris or failure to take proper cover in the course of operations elsewhere than in mines and quarries: "It is impossible to gauge how many of these could fairly be classed as avoidable accidents, but they should be more easily reducible by ordinary precautionary measures than others associated more intimately with the manipulation of the explosives. The withdrawal of the workers, when a shot is to be fired, may be fully adequate having regard to the normal and expected distribution of debris, but an added factor of safety might well be allowed in view of the possible recurrence of exceptional projection as has been known. Some old hands, who have enjoyed long immunity, are prone to cut the factor of safety very close. This tendency is to be suspected also as in part accounting for the so-called 'prematures'—more usually failing to get away from the shot hole—and in those given as 'returning too soon.'"

It is suggested that new men on such work are perhaps prompted by the fear of ridicule of the older hands in not taking adequate cover.

The report shows that considered in relation to the amount of explosive used, "the occurrence of casualties in their use other than in mines is very marked, being over five times their frequency in mines and quarries." Explaining this difference the report observes: "In the mine there is strict discipline and enforcement of regulations, designed, in so far as is possible, to safeguard the lives of all. Mining men, other than the actual shot-firers, have an understanding of the hazards involved which is not to be expected of the labourers employed in construction work above



ground. The situation is more akin to that of a group of workers in an explosives factory where, even were the operations not regulated and supervised as they are, no individual, necessarily appreciating the dangers of his occupation, would tolerate any observed carelessness on the part of a fellow worker. In the general use of explosives, on the other hand, the safety of the party is dependent practically entirely on the skill, care and con-

sideration of the shot-firer. The last two attributes, if not very pronounced, may be more fully developed by insistence of the employer."

In conclusion, the report pays tribute to the "variety and extent" of the services rendered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the enforcement of the regulations particularly in the sparsely settled sections.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1932

THE fifteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta reviews the administration of the Act during the year ending December 31, 1932, indicating revenue and expenditure, and details with respect to causes of accidents and periods of disability resulting from accidents, etc.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 8,974, of which 31 were fatal. This total represents a reduction of 1,030 accidents in the annual period, accounted for, in part, by the curtailment in industrial activity. The payroll of 1932 was estimated at approximately \$60,000,000—a shrinkage of \$17,000,000 from 1931—while the estimated total of all employees under the Act was 62,690 as compared with 69,863 in 1931.

A summary of the financial statement indicates the following situation for 1932: assessment collected, \$704,808.42; compensation paid, \$407,937.60; pensions awarded, \$391,560.56; medical aid collected (from workmen), \$175,097.91; medical aid paid, \$204,134.87. The total revenue for the year was \$1,078,812.94 and the total expenditure was \$1,282,322.78. The report points out also that the accident and medical aid funds both show debit balances for the year, this being the second year of an adverse balance in both funds, with the result that the accumulated surpluses in many of the classes have been absorbed. The Board was, therefore, compelled to increase the assessment rates in a number of industries.

A survey of the rates of assessment levied on employers per \$100 of payroll shows that among the industries with high rates of assessment are the following: steel construction, \$9; logging and sawmills, each \$8; fishing, \$6; road making (with blasting), \$5; sewer construction (with blasting) and building construction (over four stories in height), each \$4.50; coal mines, \$4.25; threshing operations, \$4. In the same table is also presented the medical aid rating under the various schedules, based on each shift or part of a shift. Under the Alberta Act employers are authorized to deduct a sum as determined by the Board from

the earnings of each workman. These deductions are credited to a medical fund from which payments are made for medical service and hospital attention to workmen injured in the course of employment. As already stated, the medical aid collection in 1932 amounted to \$175,097.91 while in the same period the expenditure totalled \$204,134.87. The highest medical aid rating in 1932 occurred in logging, sawmills, steel construction, sewer construction, and road-making each with 7 cents; coal mining was rated at 6 cents.

The statistics relating to accident claims in 1932 are summarized as follows:

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1932.	4,303
Number of accidents reported during the year 1932.	8,974
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1931.	1,329
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payments of compensation.	4,607
Number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid.	3,059
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received.	39
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due.	2,003
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made.	114
Number of accidents awaiting further reports, and on which no payments have been made.	481

Of 8,974 accidents reported in 1932, 98 were classed as permanent disability and 8,845 as involving temporary disability. The mining industry was again responsible for the greatest number of accidents with a total of 2,653. Second in accident frequency was the group described as "industries not otherwise classified" in which there were 920 accidents. Building construction was third with 787 accidents. The most frequent cause of accidents was that designated by "flying and falling objects" (1992); followed by "falling and tripping" (1414); and "machin-

ery tools and equipment" (1151). The time loss in non fatal cases was 206,361 days with an average in permanent disability cases of 324.63 days and in temporary disability cases of 35.53 days. The average age of all classes was 35.71 years. The number of accidents to minors (under 20 years) was 431; and to those of advanced age (60 years and over) was 179.

The report refers to two recent amendments, the first of these being the inclusion of retail stores and restaurants under the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 671). The second was for the purpose of enabling the Board to charge a super-assessment not exceeding 33½ per cent against any employer whose accident experience was such as to warrant such procedure (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 660).

The report of the Mine Rescue and First Aid Department outlines the training syllabus and the condition and extent of the equipment of the various stations. Details are also given with respect to the number of first aid classes and the certificates of competency issued.

Included in the report is the annual review of the activities of the chief electrical inspector. A brief statement is presented of the electrification of emergency landing fields and

of grain elevators as well as the inspection of industrial installations and interior wiring in business and residential sections.

### Relief Work Excluded from Quebec Compensation Act

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission recently issued Regulations No. 8 and No. 9, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (earlier orders appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1933, page 42, and previous issues).

Regulation No. 8.—"Acting in virtue of the powers vested upon it by Section 77 of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1931 (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100) the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission enacts that the sale and distribution of gasoline be subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act and shall form part of Schedule 1 when six or more workmen are usually employed therein."

Regulation No. 9 provides that "All industries of Schedule 1, when operated by a municipal corporation, or for its own account, under an Act respecting unemployment, direct relief, and any other similar provision, are excluded from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act."

### MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE second annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia details the operation of the Act for the year ending September 30, 1932. Referring to the difficulty of enforcing the Act under present conditions the report states: "The industrial difficulties of the past year have made it appear very clear that we could render more real assistance by relaxing somewhat the enforcement of hard and fast rules, and endeavouring to keep open if possible for the women any avenue by which they could still retain their respective positions in the earning of their livelihood. During the year we were continually being approached to discontinue the Act during the depression, but upon going into the matter more fully we found that all other provinces were acting as usual, so our Board decided that as Nova Scotia was perhaps the last to suffer from bad times, we should not be the first to give up this Act, consequently we have continued to function as nearly as possible according to the rules laid down, always bear-

ing in mind that what would be the most lasting good for the women, should be the determining factor in our decision. Where upon investigation we found that the business was going behind, and that unless the employer could cut his overhead he would have to give up, we recommended that the girls would be better off by assisting cutting down expenses and taking lower wages. While this in some instances may have been a hardship we think that a strict enforcement would have caused still greater hardship. Owing to conditions existing we have issued no new orders this year."

The Board held twenty-three meetings, five large conferences, and twenty-three personal interviews. Nine inspections were carried out during the year, and a total of \$355.10 was recovered in arrears of wages for women workers.

A summary of all occupations under the Act makes the following comparison as between 1932 and 1931:—



	1932	1931
Number of firms reported.....	152	93
Total number of employees.....	2,331	2,313
Total number of experienced workers.....	2,223	1,649
Total number of inexperienced workers.....	108	664
Total weekly wages paid.....	\$ 21,445.95	\$21,929.79
Total weekly wages paid experienced.....	20,190.38	14,779.00
Total weekly wages paid inexperienced.....	925.83	5,969.86
Total weekly wages paid girls under 18 years.....	329.74	1,180.93
Average weekly wage.....	9.20	9.49
Average weekly wage over 18 years.....	9.26	9.67
Average weekly wage under 18 years.....	6.85	7.02
Percentage of girls under 18 years.....	2.2	7.3
Percentage of girls over 18 years.....	97.8	92.7

In the laundry and dyeing industry there were fewer women employed in all classes except part-time workers. The total wages were also less although the statistics showed a larger amount paid to experienced employees. The average weekly wage showed an increase from \$9.24 to \$9.90.

In the confectionery and food trades there was a large decrease in both experienced and inexperienced workers as well as a general reduction in the amount earned and the hours worked. The decrease in the average weekly wage was from \$9.95 to \$6.71.

There was a larger number of firms reported in the hotels and restaurants group, and an accordingly larger total of women workers, although there was a reduced number of younger workers. There was also an increase in the average weekly wage from \$7.47 to \$8.13, and an improvement in the average weekly hours from 76 to 50.

In the textile trades, there were fewer employed, the largest reduction being among the young workers. The average weekly wage was reduced from \$10.98 to \$8.86.

Among telephone operators there was reduced employment, but an increase from \$9.82 to \$12.47 in the average weekly wage.

The chief details with respect to each industry under the Act during the year are summarized in the following paragraphs:—

#### *Laundries, Dye Works and Dry Cleaning.*—

Number of firms, 16; number of women workers, 167 (experienced, 148; inexperienced, 19); time workers, 130; part-time workers, 37; girls under eighteen, 7; total weekly wages, \$1,669.95 (experienced, \$1,482.10; inexperienced, \$138.71; under eighteen, \$49.14); average weekly wage, \$9.90 (average over eighteen years, \$10.13; under eighteen years, \$7.02); percentage of young girls under eighteen years, 11.6; per-

centage of adult workers over eighteen years, 88.4; average weekly hours, 46½.

*Confectioners, Bakers and Allied Food Trades.*—Number of firms, 11; number of women workers, 412 (experienced, 400; inexperienced, 12); time workers, 186; piece workers, 222; part-time workers, 4; girls under eighteen years, 5; total weekly wages, \$2,767.42 (experienced, \$2,681.23; inexperienced, \$61.34; under eighteen years, \$24.85); average weekly wage, \$6.71 (over 18 years, \$6.73; under eighteen years, \$5.97); percentage of young girls under eighteen years, 1.2; percentage of adult workers over eighteen years, 98.8; average weekly hours, 30.2.

*Hotels, Restaurants and Tea Rooms.*—Number of firms, 93; number of women workers, 646 (experienced, 637; inexperienced, 9); time workers, 646; girls under eighteen years, 9; total weekly wages, \$5,253.69 (experienced, \$4,803.61; inexperienced, \$386.08; under eighteen years, \$64); average weekly wage, \$8.13 (over eighteen years, \$8.24; under eighteen years, \$7.11); percentage of young girls under eighteen years, 1.4; percentage of adult workers over eighteen years, 98.6; average weekly hours, 50.

*Textiles, Needle Trades and Leather Work.*—Number of firms, 9; number of women workers, 537 (experienced, 428; inexperienced, 55); time workers, 154; piece workers, 383; girls under eighteen years, 28; total weekly wages, \$4,762.82 (experienced, \$4,347.57; inexperienced, \$233.90; girls under eighteen years, \$181.35); average weekly wage, \$8.86 (over eighteen years, \$8.89; under eighteen years, \$8.35); percentage of young girls under eighteen years, 5.3; percentage of adult workers, 94.7; average weekly hours, 47.

*Telephone Operators.*—Number of firms, 1; number of women workers, 441; total weekly wages, \$5,502.75; average weekly wage, \$12.47; percentage of adult workers, 100; average weekly hours, 48.

*Small Factories, Paper Trades and Printing.*—Number of firms, 22; number of women workers, 128 (experienced, 13; inexperienced, 115); time workers, 99; part-time workers, 29; girls under eighteen years, 2; total weekly wages, \$1,489.32 (experienced, \$1,373.12; inexperienced, \$105.80; girls under eighteen years, \$10.40); average weekly wages, \$11.63 (over 18 years, \$11.74; under eighteen years, \$5.20); percentage of young girls under eighteen years, 1.5; adults over eighteen years, 98.5; average weekly hours, 47.

During the year the Board issued an order establishing the following minimum wages to be paid to female labour in factories:—

Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over: experienced workers, \$11; inexperienced adults over eighteen years—6 months at \$9, 6 months at \$10; young girls under eighteen years—6 months at \$7, 6 months at \$8.50, and 6 months at \$10.

All towns under 17,000 population: experienced workers, \$10; inexperienced adults over

eighteen years—6 months at \$8, 6 months at \$9; young girls under 18 years—6 months at \$6; 6 months at \$7.50, and 6 months at \$9.

The number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both is fixed by the Act so as not to exceed 25 per cent of the total working force, except when such total is less than four workers.

## Registration of Workers under Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Act

The following Order in Council respecting section 4 of the Women's Minimum Wage Act was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 29, 1933.

743—approved April 19, 1933

The Honourable the Minister of Labour, in a memorandum dated April 18, 1933, sets forth:

1. That pursuant to article 4 of the Women's Minimum Wage Act (Revised Statutes, 1925, chapter 100) as amended by Act 20 George V, chapter 46, section 2, and replaced by the Act 22 George V, chapter 48, section 2, again amended by the Act 23 George V, chapter 39 (Bill No. 2), section 1, "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon recommendation of the commission, adopt, amend or repeal by-laws to oblige any employer to keep a Register in which shall be entered the names, ages and places of abode of the girls or women whom he employs, the time of each day during which such girls or women were employed as well as the salary they received for such work whether hired by the day, hour, by the piece or according to any other mode."

2. The Women's Minimum Wage Commission, by resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting held at Quebec the 5th of April, 1933, a copy whereof is annexed to the aforesaid memorandum, recommends that the employer, covered by the order Nos. 1a and 2a; 3 and 4; 5 and 6; 7, 7a and 7b; 8, 8a and 8b; 9 and 9a; 10 and 10a; 11, 11a and 11b; 12 and 12a; 13 and 13a and 14, be subject to the provisions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

And recommends:

That from the 1st of May, 1933, the employers subject to the said orders:

1a and 2a: covering laundries, dye and dry-cleaning establishments;

3 and 4: covering printing, binding and lithographing shops and envelope factories;

5. and 6: covering the textile industry, comprising weaving, knitting, spinning and similar processes;

7, 7a and 7b: covering the shoe trade and other leather industries;

8, 8a and 8b: covering women's, men's and boys' garments;

9 and 9a: covering hats and caps for men and boys, ladies headgear (with the exception of apprentice work);

10 and 10a: covering dresses for women and children, silk underwear, kimono and fine lingerie;

11, 11a and 11b: covering overalls, mackinaws, shirts, collars and ties; cotton, textile and rayon underwear, cotton dresses exclusively;

12 and 12a: covering the tobacco, cigar and cigarette industry;

13 and 13a: covering the fur trade;

14: covering the foodstuff industry, comprising the manufacture of biscuits, cakes, bread, alimentary pastes, cereals of all kinds, cocoa, chocolate, confectionery and sweets of all kinds;

be obliged: "to keep registers in which shall be entered the names, ages and places of abode of the girls or women whom he employs, the time of each day during which such girls or women were employed, as well as the salary which they have received for such work whether hired by the day, hour, piece or according to any other mode."

## Plan to Assist Unemployed Chinese Overseas

In view of the fact that there are numerous Chinese workers residing in various foreign countries who have been thrown out of employment as a result of the prevailing depression, measures for the relief of unemployed Chinese overseas have been formulated by the Chinese Overseas Affairs Committee for submission to the executive council. The relief measures provide, in the first place, for a thorough investigation into the number and conditions of unemployed Chinese residents abroad. Tabulated forms will be circulated to the Chinese legations and consulates throughout the world. Following these inquiries measures are to be devised for the repatriation to China of those who are in a position to obtain employment in their own country. For those who have to remain abroad a relief fund would be raised and efforts made to secure employment. Besides these measures of an emergency nature, a permanent policy designed to guard against the possibility of unemployment is also under consideration. It provides among other things, for a rigid examination of Chinese workers leaving for abroad. Only those who are physically fit and who possess suitable qualifications will be allowed to emigrate. Plans will also be drawn up for the employment of overseas Chinese in domestic industries and land reclamation in Northwest China.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1931-32

THE Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1932, states that educational effort was well maintained during that period. Over 13 per cent of total provincial government expenditure in the province went to education, this proportion being higher than in recent years, though it was less than in the early years of the century when the social services were fewer. In spite of a decline in population, the school enrolment showed an increase as compared with the preceding year, the gain being due to stricter enforcement of attendance, and to the economic depression with its consequent lack of employment for the young, who, under the circumstances, remain longer at school. The total number of enrolled pupils was 116,041, of which number 15,226 were in high school grades.

The number of public school teachers was 3,542, an increase of 58 over 1931. There were 188 more teachers with professional training and 26 more university graduates. Male teachers formed only about 10 per cent of the total number. As to teachers' salaries, the report says: "The average salary for the province remains low. Last year the slight increase of three dollars (from \$754 to \$757) was wholly due to the operation of provincial aid. In point of fact, the average rural salary declined by a few dollars to \$552, while the average urban salary rose from \$1,085 to \$1,103—both inclusive of provincial aid. In 1927 the average salary for the province was \$669. . . . It must be pointed out however, that while the average rural salary is \$552 with provincial aid included, in more than half the sections the teacher is receiving less than \$400, apart from provincial aid, and in fifty rural sections last year the teacher's salary fell below \$300. This situation arises out of the present system of unequal rates and can only be remedied by the adoption of the enlarged unit for the purpose of school finance."

During the year covered by the report the Education Act was amended to provide for an increase in teachers' annuities. Before the passage of the Pension Act in 1928, it is stated, retired teachers were in receipt of an annuity equivalent to the amount of provincial aid they were receiving at the date of retirement. The Pension Fund, being contributory, naturally could apply only to teachers actually in service when the Pension Act came into force. The annuities, which are paid directly by the Department of Education, were, the superintendent stated, entirely inadequate, especially when compared with the new pensions. For

some time the unbalanced condition of provincial finance delayed readjustment. Last session, however, the Legislature put the annuitants on the same basis as the pensioners, so far as the departmental contribution is concerned. In other words, the annuities hereafter paid will be one and one-half times the increased provincial aid, which is the share of the pension now provided from the public funds to teachers retiring under the Pension Act.

Another clause in the Education Act of 1932 prescribes a form of contract between teachers and school boards. In general this follows the practice in other provinces, thus tending towards uniformity throughout the Dominion. Two types of contract are set forth, for urban and rural schools respectively. According to their provisions the engagement is to teach under the authority of the school board and their successors in office during a year specified and "so on from year to year" until the agreement is terminated. Salaries are to be paid in ten equal instalments in urban sections and quarterly in rural sections. Lastly, in urban sections an agreement may be terminated by three months' notice in writing by either party. In rural sections only one month's notice is necessary, but it is stipulated that "no such notice shall be given within one month before or after opening of school after the summer vacation unless the parties hereto mutually agree to any other notice."

The report contains statistical tables regarding schools and colleges in the province. It also includes the annual report of Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education for the province. This report was printed in the annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada, which was briefly outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1932, page 1173.

A system of industrial councils for the Netherlands is provided for by a recent law. The councils are to consist of from 6 to 20 members, depending upon the character of the industry or enterprise. One-half of the members are to be appointed by labour unions and the other half by employers' associations. A council may act as a deliberative, advisory, executive, or arbitral body in matters concerning the affairs of their respective enterprises, such as trade agreements, training of workers, combating of unemployment, promotion of good relations between employers and workers, and technical and commercial matters.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Dominion and Provincial Jurisdiction in Regard to Decisions of 1932 Conference

The following Order in Council has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General:

*P.C. 545—Dated 24th April, 1933*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1933, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that he has had under consideration, upon reference from the Department of Labour, the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixteenth session (10th to 30th April, 1932), with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matter of these Draft Conventions and Recommendations, respectively, lies within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, in order that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations may be brought by the Dominion Government, in discharge of its obligations under Article 405 of the Peace Treaty with Germany and the corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace, before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter in each case lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

The subjects dealt with by the Draft Conventions and Recommendations above mentioned are as follows:—

I. Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

II. Recommendation for expediting reciprocity as provided for in the Convention, adopted in 1932, concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

III. Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.

IV. Recommendation concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.

The Minister observes that the Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, which is a revision of the Draft Convention concerning the same matter, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its twelfth session (30th May to 21st June, 1929), and which was the subject of Clause IV of Order in Council of the 19th December, 1930—P.C. 2980—sets out certain rules which are to be followed for the protection of workers engaged in performing all or any part of the work of loading or unloading any ship whether engaged in maritime or inland navigation, excluding ships of war, in, on, or at any maritime or inland port, harbour, dock, wharf, quay or similar place at which such work is carried on.

The Minister is of the opinion that legislation necessary to give effect to the Convention and to the Recommendation for expediting reciprocity, above mentioned, would be competent to Parliament under the authority conferred by section 91, subsection 10, of the British North America Act, 1867.

The Minister is further of the opinion that it is within the competence of the several provincial legislatures to legislate within the province with regard to matters dealt with by the Draft Convention and Recommendation concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that a copy hereof, together with an authenticated copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective Provinces for the consideration of their respective Governments with a view to the enactment of legislation or such other action upon the subject-matter of the Draft Convention and Recommendations within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction as each government may be advised to take.

E. J. LEMAIRE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

### REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1933

**B**USINESS, as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter, January to March, 1933, showed lessened activity when a comparison was made with the records of the corresponding period of 1932, as there was a decrease of 25 per cent in vacancies and nearly 27 per cent in placements. All industrial divisions, except farming, trade and communication, recorded declines under both comparisons, while services showed a gain in vacancies but a smaller number of placements, the most pronounced loss occurring in construction and maintenance, where fewer men had been sent to highway camps. Manufacturing, also,

showed a marked loss, but the declines in other groups were not outstanding. The gain in farming, which was noteworthy, was due to increased placements effected under the Farm Relief Act and was highest in the prairie provinces. Provincially, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta showed fewer vacancies and placements, the loss in these three provinces more than counterbalancing the gains recorded in all others, the most substantial of which were in Nova Scotia, where considerable relief work had been undertaken, and in Saskatchewan, where numerous farm placements had been made. The accompanying chart gives the vacancies and placements re-



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	21	21	12	1	11	371	251	12	997	556	380	
Animal products edible.....						15	14		55	23	24	
Fur and its products.....									1		1	
Leather and its products.....						6	5		28	16	13	
Lumber and its products.....	1	1				10	8		64	19	45	
Musical instruments.....									2		2	
Pulp and paper products.....	1	1				64	50		100	67	30	
Rubber products.....									18	10	6	
Textile products.....			1		1	55	46		111	61	24	
Plant products edible.....	5	5	5		5	11	5		142	51	83	
Plant products, n.e.s.....						10	1		19	8	10	
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....						19	15		46	37	13	
Clay, glass and stone.....						13	13		13	4	8	
Electric current.....									3	1	2	
Electric apparatus.....						33	20		46	35	8	
Iron and steel products.....	14	14	5	1	4	34	25	2	275	179	88	
Non-ferrous metal products.....						2	2		24	13	8	
Mineral products.....						7	1	6	39	27	12	
Miscellaneous.....						92	46	4	11	5	4	
<b>Logging</b> .....	6	8				164	166		1,501	1,328	28	
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....												
<b>Farming</b> .....	4	4	11	11		22	18		1,129	1,026	24	
<b>Mining</b> .....	1	1				13	13		15	16	1	
Coal.....	1	1										
Metallic ores.....						13	13		15	16	1	
Non-metallic ores.....												
<b>Communication</b> .....						76	20	50	4	1	3	
<b>Transportation</b> .....	3	1	2	22	2	20	11	8	3	195	38	145
Forwarding and storage.....	3	1	2	9		9	1		1	146	18	121
Railway.....				1		1	8	8		8	5	3
Shipping and stevedoring.....			12	2	10					36	15	21
Air.....						2			2	5		
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	8,689	133	8,557	1,542	123	1,418	452	358	82	12,179	3,453	8,683
Railway.....	12		12	173		173				25	7	18
Highway.....	8,540		8,540	1,245	1	1,243	104	29	75	10,062	2,757	7,282
Building and other.....	137	133	5	124	122	2	348	329	7	2,092	689	1,383
<b>Services</b> .....	816	165	582	1,144	185	949	4,640	2,824	747	9,575	3,170	5,422
Governmental.....	24	6	17					1		1,248	41	1,195
Hotel and restaurant.....	28	5	19	29	12	16	79	66		590	395	166
Professional.....	68	11	56	33	18	15	199	144	19	339	74	258
Recreational.....	7		5	4	3	1	24	10	2	292	24	265
Personal.....	80	2	78	236	1	236	207	108	78	1,716	83	1,605
Household.....	609	141	407	840	149	681	4,129	2,495	648	5,354	2,533	1,933
Farm household.....				2	2		1			36	20	
<b>Trade</b> .....	31	1	30	29	2	27	388	201	49	1,110	279	821
Retail.....	28	1	27	25	2	23	111	57	45	1,018	254	754
Wholesale.....	3		3	4		4	277	144	4	92	25	67
<b>Finance</b> .....	2		2	2		2	14	12	1	54	13	40
<b>All Industries</b> .....	9,573	313	9,194	2,762	324	2,427	6,151	3,871	944	26,759	9,880	15,547
Men.....	8,818	155	8,663	1,872	155	1,717	1,688	1,197	282	20,293	6,787	13,154
Women.....	755	158	531	890	169	710	4,463	2,674	662	6,466	3,093	2,393

ported by the Employment Service of Canada, by industrial groups in the various provinces, during the period January to March, 1933.

From the chart on page , which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curves, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, showed little change throughout the quarter. During

the first half of January a marked drop from the previous month was recorded, the course of the curves thereafter showing a slightly upward trend until the first half of March, when a downward change was noticeable, followed by a rise of less than 1 per cent during the latter half of the month. At the close of the quarter, however, the level of each curve was about 14 points below that shown at the end of the corresponding period of 1932. During the

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1933

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
49	13	35	116	27	89	63	34	27	37	15	22	1,666	897	597
2		2	4		4	7			5	3	2	86	47	30
2		1	6		6	2		2				11		11
2	1	1	1	1								37	23	14
8	8					16	14	2	6	6	1	105	55	49
2		2	4		4				7	2	5	2		2
												178	119	42
18	2	16	1		1	2	1	1				19	10	7
6	1	5	14		14	3			4	3	1	188	110	43
			24		24	4	3	1				190	60	115
2		2				1	1	1				57	12	35
						1						1		
2			3		3	3	3					68	52	14
2		2							9		8	29	20	8
5	1	4	11		11	17	3	14				15	1	13
1		1				1			1		1	82	56	10
1			48	20	22	6	1	5	3		3	362	209	138
									1	1		28	15	10
												104	55	48
									1			104	52	8
219	246	2	16	15		283	273		28	28		2,217	2,064	30
1	1								3	3		4	4	
2,828	2,818	7	3,861	3,624	2	1,776	1,760		122	114		9,753	9,375	33
8	10		48	21	27	45	45		50	49		180	155	28
			48	21	27	39	39		16	16		104	77	27
8	10					6	6		34	33		70	72	1
												6	6	
1		1							1	1		82	22	54
2	4	1	33	6	27	69		69	10	2	8	345	61	275
2	1	1	33	6	27	69		69	6		6	269	26	236
												17	13	4
									4	2	2	52	19	33
	3											7	3	2
1,956	1,258	762	1,844	824	1,019	1,817	484	1,337	6,527	1,965	4,558	35,066	8,598	26,416
			104		103				15	15		329	22	306
926	1,179	748	1,638	824	814	1,673	421	1,256	5,419	1,721	3,701	30,607	6,932	23,659
30	79	14	102		102	144	63	81	1,093	229	857	4,070	1,644	2,451
2,160	1,019	1,108	2,240	1,221	703	1,069	660	395	2,011	477	1,535	23,655	9,721	11,441
282	52	240	1	1		3	1	2	519	4	515	2,088	106	1,969
67	52	16	37	26	9	45	39	5	35	31	4	910	626	235
36	10	28	158	125	28	23	6	17	116	11	108	972	399	529
21	3	19	12	1	11	30	6	24	6	2	4	396	49	331
176	3	171	243	6	237	88	4	84	297	15	282	3,043	224	2,771
1,295	639	634	1,120	629	416	682	418	263	1,036	413	622	15,065	7,417	5,604
273	258		669	433	2	198	186		2	1		1,181	900	2
127	17	109	135	5	130	41	9	32	65	17	48	1,926	531	1,246
73	13	59	121	5	116	35	5	30	63	16	47	1,474	353	1,101
54	5	50	14		14	6	4	2	2	1	1	452	178	145
10	3	7	2		2	11	4	7				95	32	61
7,361	5,389	2,032	8,295	5,743	1,999	5,174	3,269	1,867	8,854	2,671	6,171	74,929	31,460	40,181
5,561	4,402	1,263	6,277	4,542	1,502	4,223	2,605	1,595	7,723	2,209	5,503	56,455	22,052	33,679
1,800	987	769	2,018	1,201	497	951	664	272	1,131	462	668	18,474	9,408	6,502

period, January to March, 1933, there was a ratio of 50.2 vacancies and 48.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 59.5 vacancies and 57.9 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 986; of applications registered 1,965; and of placements effected 943, in contrast with a

daily average of 1,337 vacancies, 2,248 applications and 1,302 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1932.

During the 3 months, January to March, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 75,866 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 71,641 placements, of which 31,460 were in regular employment and 40,181 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employ-



ment, 22,052 were of men and 9,408 of women, while casual work was found for 33,679 men and 6,502 women. A comparison with the same quarter of 1932 shows that 97,629 placements were then made, of which 32,640 were in regular employment and 64,989 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 113,895 men and 35,431 women, a total of 149,326 in contrast with the registration of

168,584 persons during the same period of 1932. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1933 of 74,929 positions, of which 56,455 were for men and 18,474 for women, as compared with 100,239 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1932.

On page of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of March, 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 7,975, the employees on their payrolls numbering 698,544 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,736, having an aggregate membership of 151,307 persons. It should be un-

derstood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 60 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1933, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,975 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off; this was smaller than the decline recorded on April 1, 1932, but exceeded that indicated in the early spring of 1931. The payrolls of the firms co-operating aggregated 698,544 persons on the date under review, compared with 706,858 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 76.0, as compared with 76.9 on March 1, 1933, while on April 1 in the twelve preceding years it was as follows: 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

There was an increase on April 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, animal products, lumber, textile and iron and steel products; transportation, on the whole, and wholesale trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported large seasonal reductions, and construction, mining and communications were also slacker.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Among the provinces, the Maritimes and British Columbia registered increased employment; of the losses, that shown in Ontario involved the greatest number of workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was an increase in the Maritime Provinces on April 1, when the 571 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 1,110 persons to 54,630. Transportation released employees; logging showed important seasonal losses, and activity also declined in communications and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, coal mining and construction showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of April, 1932, when the reduction had involved a larger number of workers.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded more employment in Quebec, while logging reported large seasonal contractions, and there were small losses in mining, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing group, leather, textile and iron and steel factories recorded increased em-

ployment, but cement products, rubber, vegetable food, lumber and some other plants showed curtailment. Statements were received from 1,934 firms, with 197,187 employees, as against 199,883 on March 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, but the curtailment then indicated was on a larger scale.

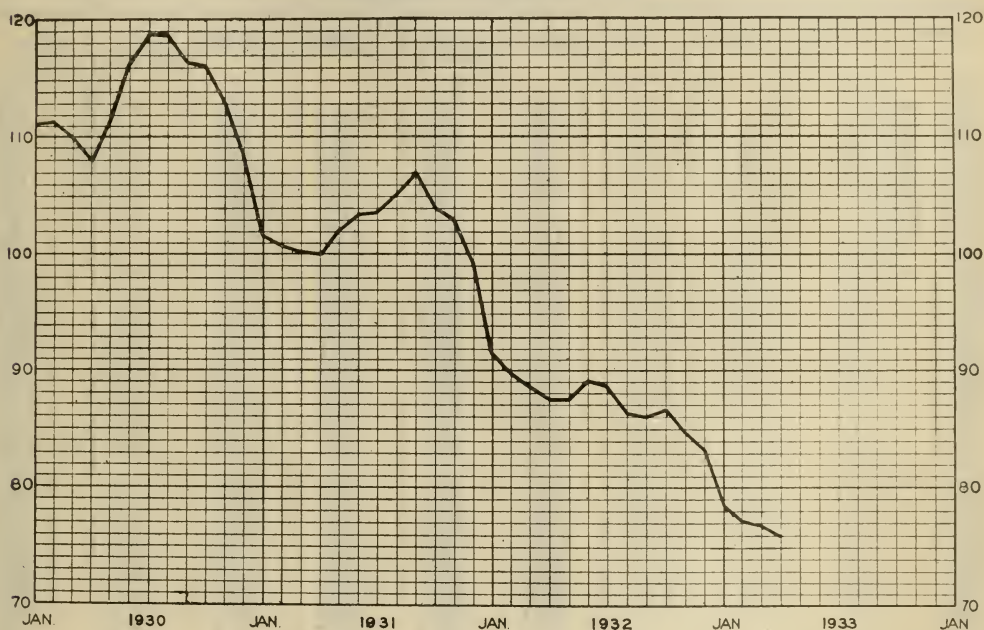
*Ontario.*—The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,526 employers released 5,536 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 293,867 on April 1. A decrease had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1932, and employment then was at a higher level than at the

cline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal mining, but construction, retail trade, logging and manufacturing also showed curtailment. The working forces of the 1,178 co-operating employers aggregated 96,919 persons, compared with 98,989 on March 1.

*British Columbia.*—An advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 766 firms with 55,941 employees, or 876 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been noted on April 1 of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. There were gains on the date under review in manu-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



beginning of April of the present year. Important losses were indicated in highway construction on the date under review, and logging and building construction also showed curtailment. In the manufacturing group, iron and steel products recorded increased employment, while pulp and paper and tobacco factories showed decreases. On the other hand, transportation and trade were slightly higher.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces; these involved fewer workers than those reported on April 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Most of the de-

facturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging, railway construction and trade, while mining, building construction and services released help.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Toronto, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Vancouver, while Quebec City, Hamilton, Ottawa and Winnipeg reported very little change.

*Montreal.*—Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 1,107 firms who reported the



addition of 1,919 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 112,263 on April 1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, and the gains then indicated were on a larger scale. Manufacturing was busier than on March 1, textiles showing the greatest gain in this comparison. Transportation and construction also reported heightened activity, and communications showed a loss.

*Quebec.*—Construction registered a gain in Quebec City, but manufacturing was slacker, so that there was practically no change in the general situation. Statements were received from 148 employers with 11,497 workers, being an increase of 50 over March. Not much change

was noted on April 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

*Toronto.*—Toronto employers reported a fair increase, there being an improvement in manufacturing and services, and small losses in communications, transportation and trade. The working forces of the 1,179 co-operating firms totalled 101,492 persons. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, when a gain had also been indicated.

*Ottawa.*—There was a small decrease in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 10,795 workers was reported by the 151 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 10,866 in their

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922.....	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923.....	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924.....	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	100.0
Apr. 1, 1928.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	100.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.0	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.0	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at April 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.8	28.2	42.1	13.9	8.0

last report. The index was lower than in the spring of 1932, when an advance was recorded on a large scale.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing and transportation afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while construction and trade were rather less active. Returns were compiled from 237 firms employing 22,247 persons, or 82 more than on March 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, but the movement had then been unfavourable.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a considerable increase in employ-

ment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 10,108 workers, as against 8,977 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1932, and the expansion then indicated was on a rather larger scale.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment showed little change in Winnipeg, where 92 persons were released from the payrolls of the 394 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 32,526 workers. Construction and manufacturing

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922.....	77.0	.....	91.4	.....	.....	.....	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923.....	84.4	.....	95.8	96.5	93.0	.....	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924.....	91.3	.....	93.7	96.8	89.7	.....	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925.....	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	.....	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	87.5
Apr. 1, 1927.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.3	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	83.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1933.....	16.1	1.6	14.5	1.5	2.2	1.4	4.7	3.5



were more active, but communications, transportation and trade were slacker. On April 1, 1932, a loss had been noted, but the index then was higher.

**Vancouver.**—A decline in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 341 firms with 24,396 employees, as compared with 24,833 in the preceding month. The loss was principally in the manufacturing group, but there were also small decreases in construction, transportation and services. Very little change had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then generally more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing. The leather, textile, animal products and iron and steel industries showed the greatest gains, but lumber, electric current and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and rubber factories. Statements were received from 4,906 manufacturers, employing 376,790 operatives, as compared with 375,675 in the preceding month. The increase was smaller than that noted on April 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

**NOTE.**—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
April 1, 1921.....	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.1	81.7	91.8
April 1, 1922.....	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
April 1, 1923.....	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
April 1, 1924.....	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
April 1, 1925.....	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.0
April 1, 1926.....	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
April 1, 1927.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.0	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
April 1, 1928.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
April 1, 1929.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.8	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	81.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Relative Weight of employment by industries, as at April 1, 1933.....	100.0	54.0	1.4	5.9	3.2	12.5	9.0	3.9	11.1

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Moderate improvement was noted in dairies and in fish and meat-packing establishments. The group showed gains in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 220 firms employing 16,392 workers, as against 16,032 at the beginning of

March. This increase exceeded that recorded on April 1, 1932, but activity was then slightly higher.

*Leather and Products.*—Practically all branches of the leather group reported increases in personnel, those in leather clothing

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	April, 1933	Mar. 1, 1933	April 1 1932	April 1, 1931	April 1, 1930	April 1, 1929	April 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	54.0	76.0	75.8	87.3	99.7	111.3	116.5	106.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.4	90.4	88.3	92.7	95.4	100.1	106.7	97.5
Fur and products.....	.2	63.0	65.0	76.9	90.9	85.4	94.8	92.0
Leather and products.....	2.5	86.1	84.0	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.9	108.6
Boots and shoes.....	1.8	93.8	91.1	97.9	98.4	94.0	95.3	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.3	45.0	44.5	58.8	73.6	91.1	95.3	91.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.5	31.8	31.4	43.0	54.8	76.7	81.9	81.0
Furniture.....	.7	61.7	64.1	81.2	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1
Other lumber products.....	1.1	72.6	69.6	89.7	105.3	115.9	117.3	106.8
Musical instruments.....	.1	22.8	20.5	40.1	46.1	64.2	93.2	90.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	86.9	87.3	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6	95.0
Pulp and paper products.....	7.1	82.0	83.9	88.6	96.1	108.3	108.3	106.6
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	66.2	68.3	74.4	83.5	102.8	104.4	107.0
Paper products.....	1.0	95.2	96.9	94.7	100.3	106.4	110.3	107.6
Printing and publishing.....	3.2	98.5	100.3	105.6	111.4	116.3	113.3	106.6
Rubber products.....	1.4	75.6	76.6	89.7	102.1	126.1	133.3	120.3
Textile products.....	11.1	91.6	91.1	101.0	104.0	107.4	110.5	106.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	96.5	97.8	109.2	103.0	102.8	108.4	107.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	2.3	65.8	66.6	81.4	83.0	87.9	100.6	101.0
Woolen, yarn and cloth.....	3.6	103.8	107.3	115.5	104.4	95.8	105.6	99.9
Silk and silk goods.....	1.1	375.3	376.5	378.1	265.5	274.8	228.5	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.4	102.4	103.1	110.9	108.6	110.5	112.6	102.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.6	86.8	84.2	93.5	106.8	112.6	111.0	104.9
Other textile products.....	1.1	74.5	73.7	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1	113.0
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	2.1	114.5	117.4	116.8	115.6	118.3	121.2	116.3
Tobacco.....	1.3	118.4	124.2	115.2	106.7	104.1	108.9	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	108.1	106.8	118.6	128.7	140.5	140.2	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	99.5	108.6	93.1	101.4	170.8	170.2	141.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	106.6	104.7	112.7	119.8	120.7	118.9	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	48.5	48.2	75.8	96.9	109.7	114.4	104.0
Electric current.....	1.9	106.9	106.7	115.6	121.4	125.3	117.0	110.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	88.1	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6	134.0	110.1
Iron and steel products.....	11.3	60.3	59.3	75.6	100.3	119.3	134.2	112.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	.8	44.2	39.6	71.3	113.3	127.0	139.6	119.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	61.8	63.3	82.9	96.8	128.8	128.0	118.3
Agricultural implements.....	.4	34.1	33.1	29.1	56.4	85.6	124.0	103.0
Land vehicles.....	6.0	69.8	68.8	81.7	101.7	118.0	138.7	110.9
Automobiles and parts.....	1.6	76.3	69.3	75.6	105.9	151.0	209.0	140.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	55.2	57.5	67.9	108.9	133.3	122.2	117.0
Heating appliances.....	.4	58.1	58.6	76.4	102.7	109.6	132.1	106.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	43.3	45.0	77.2	138.3	172.7	169.7	133.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	60.3	56.1	73.6	99.1	115.6	137.0	105.3
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	58.8	57.9	77.6	93.3	111.9	114.1	106.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	77.3	77.4	92.8	119.7	128.8	131.7	117.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	112.4	114.1	116.3	120.9	139.3	128.0	110.0
Miscellaneous.....	.6	93.7	91.9	102.3	105.4	111.9	112.0	97.8
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.4	35.6	57.1	31.1	42.9	87.6	83.1	88.3
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.9	91.4	94.6	101.0	108.1	114.5	112.9	109.0
Coal.....	3.2	82.8	86.6	93.8	96.0	98.9	103.3	104.9
Metallic ores.....	2.2	131.3	134.2	135.1	138.8	145.6	129.3	123.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.5	54.7	55.4	70.3	102.0	122.7	121.9	101.1
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.2	84.5	85.6	93.9	103.3	117.1	113.5	102.3
Telegraphs.....	.6	80.7	81.9	94.4	100.3	109.1	114.2	100.9
Telephones.....	2.6	85.5	86.5	93.8	104.0	119.2	113.3	102.8
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.5	74.2	74.1	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8	98.2
Street railways and cartage.....	3.4	111.8	112.1	110.9	118.4	118.8	113.3	103.3
Steam railways.....	7.7	67.5	67.6	77.6	91.2	96.8	102.7	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	59.0	57.3	67.5	79.8	88.3	81.0	84.7
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	9.0	54.7	56.5	79.9	96.8	86.4	85.4	78.6
Building.....	1.4	25.2	25.3	51.7	94.1	110.5	102.5	87.1
Highway.....	4.5	88.5	97.0	134.9	123.9	57.8	38.2	43.2
Railway.....	3.1	54.2	51.8	59.4	76.3	75.1	87.3	82.9
<i>Services</i> .....	2.9	102.5	102.9	113.9	122.0	126.1	121.1	108.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	94.7	95.4	107.7	118.2	124.3	115.6	100.3
Professional.....	.3	126.9	127.1	127.9	125.2	127.0	124.5	119.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.1	108.5	108.3	119.4	127.4	128.9	128.9	117.2
<i>Trade</i> .....	11.1	107.6	107.3	114.3	123.1	123.1	122.5	111.1
Retail.....	8.1	111.9	112.2	120.2	129.9	127.4	127.9	113.6
Wholesale.....	3.0	97.5	96.0	100.8	108.0	113.3	110.8	105.9
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	76.0	76.9	87.5	99.7	107.8	110.4	102.3

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



and footwear factories being most pronounced. The 252 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 16,987 persons in the preceding month, to 17,437 at the beginning of April. A smaller advance had been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when the index of employment was over four points higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal expansion was noted in rough and dressed lumber mills, and in container, vehicle and sporting and athletic goods factories, while the furniture and other wood-using groups released employees. The general improvement was less than that reported on the same date in 1932, when employment was in greater volume. Statistics were compiled from 756 manufacturers, with 23,195 employees, as compared with 23,029 at the beginning of March, 1933. The largest gains were in British Columbia.

*Musical Instruments.*—There was an improvement in musical instrument factories, 36 of which employed 664 persons, or 84 more than on March 1. The increase took place in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of April, 1932, although losses had then been indicated.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was very little change in employment in this group in the period under review, gains in the sugar and syrup and coffee and spice groups being offset by losses in flour and cereal mills, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories. Returns were tabulated from 382 firms whose payrolls aggregated 24,610 persons as compared with 24,700 on March 1. The index was lower than in the spring of last year, when very little change had also been noted.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The movement in the groups coming under this heading was downward, the greatest losses being in pulp and paper factories. According to data received from 557 firms in the industry as a whole, they employed 49,278 workers, as compared with 50,418 in their last report. All provinces shared in the loss. Employment was in less volume than on April 1, 1932, when gains had been indicated.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in 45 rubber works declined, 145 persons being released from their staffs, which totalled 9,622. A rather larger reduction had been shown on the same date last year, but the index then was many points higher.

*Textile Products.*—There was a further increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing factories, while thread, yarn and cloth mills were slacker. Greater improvement had been noted on April 1, 1932, when employment was in better volume.

Statements were compiled from 850 manufacturers with 77,545 employees, or 298 more than on March 1, 1933. There were general gains, except in British Columbia, those in Quebec being largest.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 358 persons being released from the working forces of the 153 co-operating establishments, which employed 14,807 workers on the date under review. Most of the decline occurred in Ontario, and in the tobacco division. The index was slightly lower than in the spring of last year.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—One hundred and fifty-one plants turning out chemical and allied products reported 7,941 employees, as compared with 7,797 in their last return. All provinces, except the Prairies, showed slight gains. The advance involved much the same number of workers as that indicated on the corresponding date in 1932, but the index was then higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was very little general change in personnel in building material works, 178 of which employed 5,237 persons, a number slightly larger than in their last report. A minor increase had been indicated on April 1, 1932, and the index was then decidedly higher.

*Electric Current.*—A slight improvement was shown in this group, in which 91 plants reported 13,143 employees, or 19 more than at the beginning of March. There were gains in Ontario, but losses in Quebec. The level of employment was lower than on April 1, 1932, when a small decrease had been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Activity in electrical appliance factories increased, according to the 86 co-operating firms, who reported 9,356 persons on their payrolls, as against 9,295 in their last report. A considerable decline had been noted on April 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Statistics were received from 772 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 1,420 workers to 78,927 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in the automobile, crude, rolled and forged, land vehicle and foundry and machine shop products, but the machinery and some other groups released employees. Improvement was shown in all provinces. Smaller gains had been recorded in the same period last year, but the index number was then many points higher than on April 1, 1933.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Returns tabulated from 126 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 11,927 persons, as

against 11,962 on March 1. Most of the decreases took place in the gold, silver and platinum and aluminum divisions, while other groups within the industry were busier. British Columbia showed curtailment, while improvement was noted in Ontario and Quebec. The level of employment was lower than in the spring of 1932, although greater curtailment had then been indicated.

*Mineral Products.*—A small decline in the number of workers was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from the 111 co-operating establishments, in which 11,194 persons were employed. The volume of employment in this group was less than in the same period of last year, when little general change had been reported.

### Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 233 of which reduced their payrolls from 15,738 men on March 1 to 9,762 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces except British Columbia indicated reductions. Much larger contractions had been reported on April 1, 1932, and the index number was then lower than on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred in the Prairie Provinces, while improvement was noted in the Eastern coal fields. Data were received from 89 operators, whose staffs included 22,231 employees, as against 23,267 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of last year, when declines had also been reported.

*Metallic Ores.*—Reports were received from 67 firms in this group, employing 15,512 workers, or 291 fewer than at the beginning of March. A minor gain had been indicated on the same date in 1932, when the index stood at 135.1, compared with 131.3 at the beginning of April of the present year.

*Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—A slight decrease was registered in this group: 70 firms employed 3,595 persons, as compared with 3,627 in the preceding month. Very little general change was indicated by the 70 employers furnishing statistics on April 1 of last year, and activity then was much greater.

## Communications

According to information received from 82 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 277 employees to 22,243 on April 1. The decline took place largely in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. A larger falling-off in employment had been recorded on April 1, 1932, but employment was then brisker than on the date under review.

## Transportation

An increase was indicated in water transportation, while steam railway and local transportation registered slight declines. Statistics were compiled from 370 employers of 87,701 workers, as compared with 87,580 on March 1. Of the former number, 23,733 persons belonged in the local transportation, 53,714 in the steam railway and 10,254 in the water transportation division. Employment in transportation was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date last year when only a small change had been recorded.

## Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Statements were compiled from 629 building contractors, with 10,031 persons in their employ, or practically the same number as in their last report. A large decline was indicated on April 1, 1932, although the index then was higher.

*Highway.*—Curtailment in staffs was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 305 contractors employed 31,359 men, as compared with 34,359 in the preceding month. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces reported increased activity, but there were losses in the remaining provinces. Reductions had also been shown on April 1 of last year, when the number employed in this work was greater than in the period under review.

*Railway.*—There was a gain in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while decreases were indicated in British Columbia. The working forces of the 36 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 21,661 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 20,713 employees. The index number was a few points lower than in the spring of 1932, although a large recession had then been recorded.

## Services

This group showed a moderate decline, according to 311 firms with 19,985 employees, compared with 20,090 in the preceding month. Laun-



dries and dry-cleaning establishments registered slight improvement, but hotels and restaurants released help. A decline had also been reported at the beginning of April, 1932, but employment was then in rather greater volume than on the date under review.

### Trade

There was a gain of 205 persons in the forces of the 877 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 77,654 workers on April 1; most of the advance occurred in the wholesale division. An increase

had also been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was some points higher.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1933

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are employed at work other than their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of March declined very slightly from the previous month according to the returns tabulated from a total of 1,736 labour organizations, combining a membership of 151,307 persons. Of these 38,002, or a percentage of 25.1, were without employment on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 24.3 in February and 20.4 in March, 1932. Activity in Nova Scotia unions showed large contractions from February, much unemployment being reported by a union which had failed to make a return in February. Alberta unions also indicated a noteworthy employment drop which was confined chiefly to the coal mines of the province. In British Columbia declines of minor importance occurred. The tendency in the remaining provinces, however, was towards a better employment volume, though the changes were not outstanding, ranging from 2 per cent in Ontario to gains of less than 1 per cent in both New Brunswick and Quebec. Nova Scotia unions, as in the previous comparison, showed the most pronounced drop in activity from March of last year, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions also indicating recessions of much lesser proportions. Manitoba unions alone reported a more favourable employment trend during the month reviewed, though the change was nominal only.

Each month the returns on unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Saint John and Winnipeg unions were the only ones to report a slowing up of industrial activity from February, which was very slight. On the other hand, Edmonton, with a gain of 3 per cent showed the most noteworthy advancement, increases of about 2 per cent being recorded in Toronto and Vancouver, while the improvement evident among Halifax, Montreal and Regina unions was less than 1 per cent. When a comparison is made with the returns in these cities for March, 1932, Saint John, with a reduction in employment of nearly 6 per cent, showed the most substantial change during the month reviewed, followed by Toronto and Regina, with contractions of slightly over 5 per cent, and Montreal, with recessions of over 4 per cent. Declines, on a smaller scale, also prevailed in Winnipeg, Halifax, Edmonton and Vancouver unions, however, reported a better employment volume available than in March last year, the gains in the first two cities mentioned being around 3 per cent and in the latter city 1 per cent.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1927, to date. The curve, which during January remained on the same level as in December last year showing a stationary unemployment volume, and tended slightly downward in February indicating a more favourable trend of activity, followed a contrary course in March to that of February, the projection being slightly upward, an evidence of unemployment increases during the month reviewed. The curve also rested at a higher level than in March last year, when employment was somewhat more plentiful.

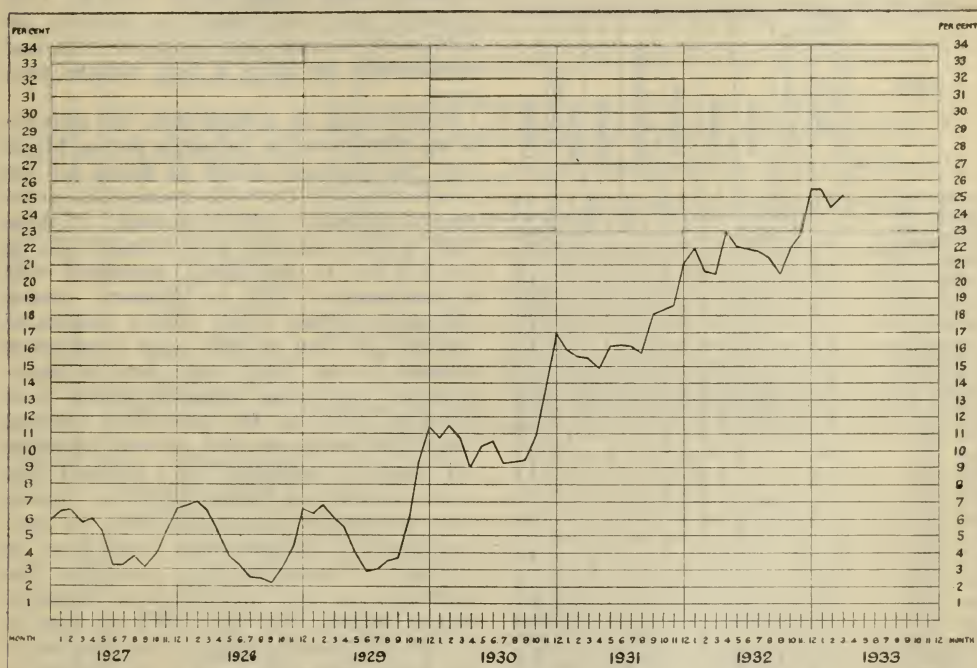
In the manufacturing industries 28.2 per cent of the members reported were without work, as compared with 25.6 per cent in Feb-

ruary and with 18.4 per cent in March, 1932. The percentage for March this year was based on the returns compiled from a total of 464 unions in the manufacturing industries, with 42,941 members, 12,107 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. The iron and steel trades reported curtailment of activity from February, affecting the greatest number of workers, although from a percentage basis the employment recessions manifest by glass workers, cigar makers and metal polishers were much larger, including, however, fewer members. Contractions in activity of lesser degree were reflected by leather workers, declines on a very much smaller scale being apparent among textile and jewellery workers, pulp and

March last year and among general labourers, and paper makers also improvement was noted.

The coal mining industry was rather severely affected by mine closings in the western areas during March, which were the deciding factor in the unemployment rise from 6.8 per cent in February to 17.6 per cent in the month reviewed. For March, returns were received from 44 unions of coal miners, with 12,104 members, 2,114 of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month. Little change was shown in the Nova Scotia coal situation from February, the tendency, however, being toward lessened employment, while in Alberta and British Columbia the situation was distinctly

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



paper makers, bakers and confectioners and meat cutters and butchers. On the other hand, fur workers were considerably better employed than in February and slight improvement was shown by garment workers, general labourers, wood workers, printing tradesmen and brewery workers. Pronounced curtailment of employment was evident among iron and steel, textile, hat, cap and leather workers and cigar makers from March, 1932, and the situation also declined for jewellery workers, meat cutters and butchers, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen and garment, glass and brewery workers. A much greater volume of activity was accorded wood and fur workers from

unfavourable. In comparison with the returns for March, 1932, in the mining industry, when 9.9 per cent of idleness was recorded, Nova Scotia miners were afforded a slightly higher employment volume during the month reviewed, while Alberta and British Columbia miners suffered severe losses in activity, the recessions apparent in British Columbia being particularly heavy. Many miners in both eastern and western coal fields continue to work at greatly reduced time.

Building and construction showed little change in conditions during March from the preceding month, the tendency, however,



being favourable. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 219 associations of building tradesmen with a total of 18,368 members, of whom 13,048 were reported idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 71.0, in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 71.7 in February. A noteworthy falling off in activity was shown by plumbers and steamfitters, painters, decorators and paper hangers and bridge and structural iron workers from February, slight declines being shown among electrical workers, granite and stonecutters and hod carriers and building labourers. On the other hand, bricklayers, masons and plasterers reported a considerable

increase in activity during March, as did also tile layers, lathers and roofers. A practically unchanged situation was reported by carpenters and joiners from February. Conditions in the building trades were slacker than in March, 1932, when 62.3 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported heightened activity during the month reviewed, the improvement for the latter tradesmen being substantial. On the contrary, the employment losses suffered by granite and stonecutters were particularly heavy, and extensive curtailment was evident among carpenters and joiners, bridge and structural iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers. Painters, decorators and paperhangers also reported some falling off in activity from March a year ago, while the situation for bricklayers, masons and plasterers remained substantially the same in both months compared.

Improvement on a small scale was recorded in the transportation industries during March from the previous month as shown by the reports tabulated from 762 associations, covering a membership of 55,874 persons. Of these, 7,851 or 14.1 per cent were reported idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 15.4 in February. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 81 per cent of the total membership reported in the group, were entirely responsible for this better situation shown from February, activity for navigation workers being considerably retarded and with teamsters and chauffeurs indicating but a nominal drop in the employment volume available. Among street and electric railway employees the same percentage of idleness was reported as in February. Conditions were somewhat less favourable in the transportation industries than in March, 1932, when 12.3 per cent of idleness was recorded, steam railway employees and navigation workers each contributing a share to this adverse employment movement. Teamsters and chauffeurs were more busily engaged than in March a year ago and the same situation prevailed for street and electric railway employees during both months reviewed.

The situation for retail clerks continued to improve during March and employment was at a high level, the 5 associations from which reports were tabulated, with a total of 1,063 members, showing 0.8 per cent of idleness, compared with 2.0 per cent in February. Employment was also more plentiful than in March, 1932, when 3.4 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	23.5	12.7	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.7	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	5.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.6
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.4	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Mar. 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	5.0
Mar. 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
Mar. 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
Mar. 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar. 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
Mar. 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar. 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
Mar. 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Mar. 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Mar. 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
Mar. 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Mar. 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	19.8
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.0	18.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.0	14.0	16.0	14.4	19.6	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.4	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	24.3	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	21.9	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.0	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Carpet and rug workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	0	0	1.9	3.9	4.2	1.4	3.3	6	2.4	3.1	4.0	2.3	2.3	6.2	4.7	6.5	10.0	2.7	16.5	3.1	12.1	2.9	1.3	0	0	0	2.5	3.0	1	6.0	5.0	
1920	3.5	1.1	6	1.9	5.7	1.8	3.3	1.3	14.1	3.6	3.1	0	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	10.4	12.1	10.6	2.0	4.0	3.3	1.0	2.9	0	3	2.9	0.8	1.7	3.1	1.7	
1921	32.1	60.8	11.6	18.0	7.4	4.5	6.9	3.9	30.0	1.9	5.1	4.9	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.3	14.5	12.1	10.6	2.0	4.0	3.3	1.0	2.9	0	3	2.9	0.8	1.7	3.1	1.7	
1922	58.2	7.0	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	3.3	30.0	1.9	5.1	4.9	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.3	14.5	12.1	10.6	2.0	4.0	3.3	1.0	2.9	0	3	2.9	0.8	1.7	3.1	1.7	
1923	54.1	0	3.9	5.7	8.6	2.6	8	3.5	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1924	0	0	3.9	4.4	6.9	5.1	7.0	4.0	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1925	8.3	14.9	9.3	10.2	15.9	5.7	1	7.9	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1926	1	3.1	4.9	4.7	12.2	4.3	1.5	7.9	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1927	0	0	10.2	5.2	16.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1928	0	0	10.2	5.2	16.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1929	0	0	10.2	5.2	16.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1	1.6	10.0	2.3	7.7	1
1930	1.2	2.8	6.5	2.9	4.6	3.6	8.4	3.1	12.3	3.2	8	0	3.7	3.2	6.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
1931	1.8	7.9	11.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	15.3	3.7	13.1	2.9	18.5	0	7.7	3.2	6.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
1932	11	30.6	8.3	12.0	13.1	12.5	3.7	7.0	20.2	13.9	17.0	13.5	10.7	19.7	8.5	12.9	8.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
1933	19	23.2	6.2	10.6	12.8	10.7	18.7	7.1	30.0	11.6	19.1	11.2	7.6	12.0	7.9	7.9	20.3	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1934	4.0	34.3	13.0	11.1	10.2	18.7	6.8	6.8	28.9	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
1935	2.4	37.3	13.0	11.1	10.2	18.7	6.8	6.8	28.9	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
1936	1.3	31.8	12.8	17.9	5.7	12.5	25.3	7.7	33.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
1937	1	27.9	13.3	18.1	7.1	12.5	25.3	7.7	33.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
1938	1	27.9	13.3	18.1	7.1	12.5	25.3	7.7	33.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
1939	7	27.9	17.5	16.1	7.2	15.3	25.3	9.5	47.1	12.0	16.4	19.3	38.3	9.2	14.5	16.5	19.8	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1940	7	27.9	17.5	16.1	7.2	15.3	25.3	9.5	47.1	12.0	16.4	19.3	38.3	9.2	14.5	16.5	19.8	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1941	15	34.1	6.2	20.0	6.0	15.7	25.3	10.5	36.0	19.3	16.8	17.3	36.0	14.2	12.1	8.5	23.0	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1942	33	30.1	9.5	10.6	12.8	15.3	11	10.5	49.3	17.1	19.8	17.0	7.3	8.2	25.4	16.5	34.6	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1943	20	30.6	10.0	23.3	13.1	12.5	13.3	10.5	45.6	28.9	11.6	30.3	34.3	16.6	6.3	33.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1944	21	32.1	12.9	21.4	11.7	13.3	11.0	10.7	52.2	24.2	18.9	45.3	39.2	20.8	15.5	20.0	16.8	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1945	0	20.5	9.9	17.4	13.9	16.4	24.3	10.2	54.1	15.1	17.2	7.1	13.5	16.3	16.3	13.8	5.8	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1946	0	26.1	13.3	23.3	12.5	14.5	23.8	12.1	50.6	15.5	18.7	16.1	6.5	21.1	16.4	0.80	9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1947	0	26.1	13.3	23.3	12.5	14.5	23.8	12.1	50.6	15.5	18.7	16.1	6.5	21.1	16.4	0.80	9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1948	7	18.7	12.5	24.2	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.7	36.7	29.8	8.5	130.7	8.5	6.25	26.4	22.5	18.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1949	12	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1950	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1951	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1952	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1953	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1954	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1955	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1956	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1957	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1958	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1959	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	14.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
1960	10	19.4	12.5	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.4	45.7	39.8	33.5	36.0	37.9																		



Civic employees showed practically no variation in the level of activity during March from the previous month, the 77 associations from which reports were tabulated, with 7,671 members, showing 7.4 per cent of idleness, compared with 7.5 per cent in February. There was some falling off in employment from March last year, however, when 5.5 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Conditions were slightly better for workers in the miscellaneous group of trades during March than in either the previous month or March, 1932, as shown by the reports received from 114 unions, combining a membership of 4,305 persons. Of these 899, or 20.9 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 22.5 in February and 21.5 in March of last year. Stationary engineers and firemen were afforded a considerably better volume of work than in February and the situation for hotel and restaurant employees was somewhat better. A lower level of activity, however, was maintained by unclassified workers, theatre and stage employees and barbers. Stationary engineers and firemen, as in the previous comparison, reported noteworthy improvement from March of last year, the situation for barbers remaining much the

same, with a slight tendency in a favourable direction. Hotel and restaurant employees reported a substantial falling off in activity from March of last year and among theatre and stage employees also fair-sized recessions occurred. Declines, on a more moderate scale, were shown by unclassified workers.

The 2 unions of fishermen from which reports were tabulated in March, with 730 members, showed that 50, or 6.8 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 13.2 per cent in February and a fully engaged situation in March last year.

From unions of lumber workers and loggers 4 reports were received in March, covering a membership of 665 persons and showing that 238, or a percentage of 35.8, were unemployed on the last day of the month, as compared with 31.4 per cent in February and 20.5 per cent in March a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1933

During the month of March, 1933, the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, showed declines of nearly 16 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively, from that of the preceding month and also from the corresponding month of last year. Losses under the former comparison were registered in construction and maintenance, logging and mining, but these were partly offset by gains in services, farming, manufacturing, trade and transportation, increases in the last two groups being nominal only. In comparison with March a year ago, construction and maintenance was almost entirely responsible for the marked decline shown. This was the result of fewer men having been sent to highway camps during the month under review. Gains reported in farming and trade were nearly all counteracted by losses in manufacturing, services and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen

from the graph that there was little variation in the trend of the curves both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications throughout March, a small decline being shown in each during the first half of the month, followed by a slightly upward tendency during the latter half of the period, the greatest change in each instance throughout the entire month being only about 1 per cent. At the close of March, however, the level of each curve was about 14 points lower than that recorded at the end of the corresponding month last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 48.4 and 48.8 during the first and second half of March in contrast with ratios of 65.1 and 62.6 during the same periods in 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 46.2 and 46.6, as compared with 63.3 and 60.8 during the corresponding month of 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1933, was 838, as compared with 989 during the preceding month and with 1,411 in March, 1932.

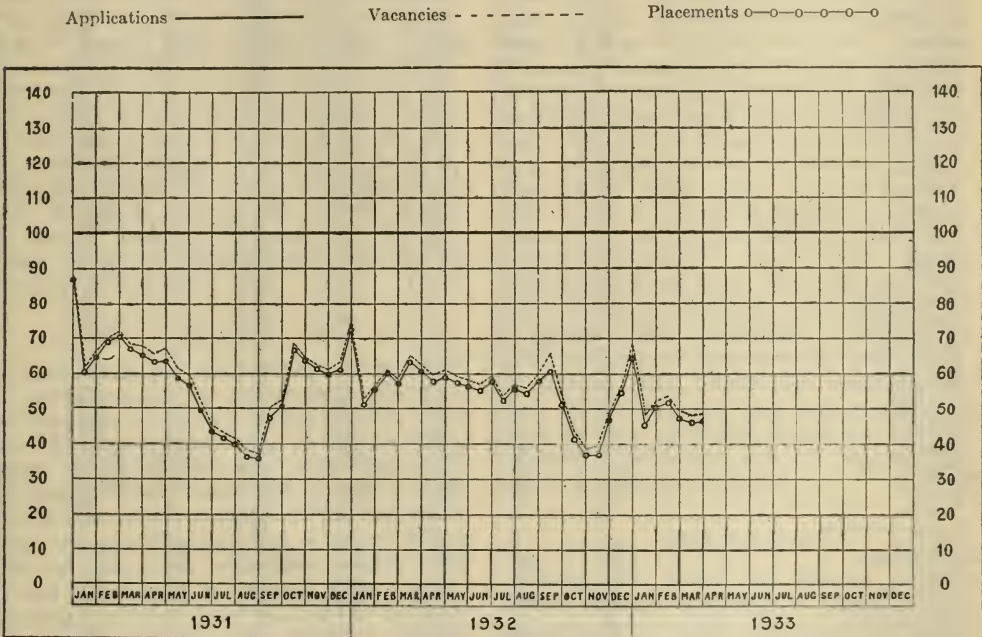
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during

the month under review was 1,724, in comparison with 1,914 in February and with 2,211 during March last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1933, was 801, of which 379 were in regular employment and 422 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 948 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 1,371 daily, consisting of 429 placements in regular and 942 in casual employment.

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (3 months).....	31,460	40,181	71,641

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



During the month of March, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 23,096 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 21,604 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 10,233, of which 6,882 were of men and 3,351 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,371. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,060 for men and 6,553 for women, a total of 22,613, while applications for work numbered 46,534, of which 34,752 were from men and 11,782 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:

NOVA SCOTIA

During March orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 84 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month but nearly 4 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a loss of over 84 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with March, 1932. The gain in placements over March of last year was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on road and sewer construction, as construction and maintenance was the only group in which an increase was reported. Of the losses in other



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	703	22	780	723	98	580	1,620	112
Halifax.....	260	16	327	238	75	163	931	37
New Glasgow.....	71	6	80	113	23	45	551	29
Sydney.....	372	0	373	372	0	372	138	46
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	539	4	557	523	94	429	907	114
Chatham.....	47	1	63	47	8	39	325	24
Moncton.....	202	3	200	195	37	158	110	33
Saint John.....	281	0	294	281	49	232	472	57
<b>Quebec</b> .....	2,214	235	5,455	2,549	1,395	394	3,218	1,050
Amos.....	24	0	61	24	24	0	52	0
Hull.....	151	0	415	164	90	61	210	136
Montreal.....	1,299	166	3,200	1,297	786	145	2,173	432
Quebec.....	418	54	1,105	629	254	107	534	247
Rouyn.....	31	0	52	31	27	4	17	8
Sherbrooke.....	166	6	389	208	135	32	133	139
Three Rivers.....	125	9	233	196	79	45	99	88
<b>Ontario</b> .....	9,290	292	21,073	9,380	3,479	5,370	40,805	3,611
Belleville.....	88	0	108	88	48	40	283	16
Brantford.....	76	0	326	76	47	29	2,638	55
Chatham.....	62	12	154	48	40	8	812	26
Fort Frances.....	68	2	96	84	84	0	138	37
Fort William.....	270	0	294	270	167	103	447	376
Guelph.....	62	17	121	69	31	20	850	20
Hamilton.....	367	6	876	410	135	223	2,627	221
Kingston.....	1,370	29	1,444	1,362	23	1,339	1,316	74
Kitchener.....	70	0	229	81	64	9	1,556	39
London.....	752	20	1,151	791	578	163	3,870	129
Niagara Falls.....	87	5	207	79	49	30	1,730	52
North Bay.....	133	1	162	129	102	27	233	40
Oshawa.....	1,765	0	1,795	1,762	48	1,714	1,312	66
Ottawa.....	411	42	849	460	200	145	1,712	326
Pembroke.....	236	0	436	236	65	171	84	30
Peterborough.....	62	6	73	68	34	23	404	46
Port Arthur.....	601	0	504	566	489	77	1,119	385
St. Catharines.....	78	2	287	76	36	40	2,895	60
St. Thomas.....	102	6	168	100	69	31	830	57
Sarnia.....	134	0	128	133	52	81	721	125
Sault Ste. Marie.....	37	0	288	54	32	12	124	19
Stratford.....	72	0	197	70	43	27	836	61
Sudbury.....	65	0	512	66	49	17	346	119
Timmins.....	127	0	209	129	87	42	324	50
Toronto.....	1,784	121	9,914	1,800	768	765	11,393	993
Windsor.....	411	23	545	373	139	234	2,205	189
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,405	19	4,189	2,463	1,882	578	10,580	2,268
Brandon.....	413	16	688	404	398	6	688	130
Dauphin.....	68	0	139	65	40	25	188	33
Portage la Prairie.....	31	0	39	31	23	8	7	17
Winnipeg.....	1,893	3	3,323	1,963	1,421	539	9,697	2,088
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,041	328	2,667	1,950	1,176	713	3,257	983
Estevan.....	127	3	175	113	27	86	123	22
Moose Jaw.....	562	164	641	542	150	331	854	148
North Battleford.....	60	23	85	41	40	1	107	91
Prince Albert.....	120	46	170	92	71	21	110	60
Regina.....	425	48	547	413	353	60	872	263
Saskatoon.....	301	4	557	317	268	49	1,025	248
Swift Current.....	123	3	145	117	98	19	106	64
Weyburn.....	114	4	123	114	54	60	35	28
Yorkton.....	151	33	166	143	57	86	25	59
Emergency Sub-offices.....	58	0	58	58	58	0	0	0
<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,822	27	4,594	1,835	1,170	650	13,628	1,381
Calgary.....	422	10	2,020	424	401	23	7,060	799
Drumheller.....	95	1	342	89	55	34	222	63
Edmonton.....	606	9	1,394	639	566	58	5,022	422
Lethbridge.....	388	7	506	374	80	294	868	42
Medicine Hat.....	311	0	332	309	68	241	456	55
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,608	12	7,219	3,673	939	2,657	5,949	889
Kamloops.....	41	2	154	45	32	6	28	19
Nanaimo.....	598	0	390	596	13	583	550	5
Nelson.....	578	0	579	579	48	531	0	61
New Westminster.....	48	1	242	47	26	21	218	39
Penticton.....	253	0	281	250	41	209	65	186
Prince Rupert.....	131	0	186	131	127	4	283	0
Vancouver.....	775	9	4,073	841	521	250	3,918	415
Victoria.....	1,184	0	1,314	1,184	131	1,053	887	164
<b>Canada</b> .....	22,613	939	46,534	23,096	10,233	11,371	79,964	10,719*
Men.....	16,060	379	34,752	16,032	6,882	9,051	67,817	7,560
Women.....	6,553	560	11,782	7,064	3,351	1,251	12,147	3,159

\* 311 placements effected by offices since closed.

divisions, none of which were important, those in services and trade were the largest. Nearly all placements were in construction and maintenance and services, there being 347 in the former and 311 in the latter. Of the persons placed in the services group, 222 were of household workers. During the month 50 men and 48 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 21 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, and almost 2 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Declines also were reported in placements, there being nearly 22 per cent less than in February and over 3 per cent fewer than in March, 1932. There were small changes only in the number of placements effected in each industrial group, when compared with March of last year, farming and transportation showing gains and manufacturing, services and trade, losses. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 86 and in services 410. Of the latter, 307 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 40 men and 54 women.

#### QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during March, were over 12 per cent better than in the preceding month and 30 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain, also, in placements of nearly 17 per cent when compared with February and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with March, 1932. Increased placements in services, trade, manufacturing, and logging accounted for the gain over March of last year, offset in part by losses in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 142; logging, 47; construction and maintenance, 167; trade, 101; and services, 1,315, of which 1,147 were of household workers. There were 418 men and 977 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

There was an increase of 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during March, when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 51 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. The large

decline in placements from March of last year was almost entirely due to fewer workers being sent to relief camps on highway construction. There were, in addition, losses in manufacturing, services, and logging, but these decreases were largely offset by gains in farming and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 284; logging, 285; farming, 501; construction and maintenance, 4,343; trade, 375; and services, 2,962, of which 1,580 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,385 of men and 1,094 of women.

#### MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at offices in Manitoba during March, were over 15 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 41 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 19 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a loss of over 39 per cent in comparison with March, 1932. A large decrease in the number of workers placed on highway construction, with smaller losses in services and farming, accounted for the adverse change from March of last year. Placements in other groups remained on about the same level as in March, 1932. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 24; logging, 20; farming, 963; construction and maintenance, 692; trade, 53; and services, 699, of which 537 were of household workers. During the month 1,529 men and 353 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March, positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were nearly 5 per cent less than in the preceding month, but almost 3 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a loss of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a gain of over 4 per cent in comparison with March, 1932. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to positions secured for many workers under the Farm Relief plan. This gain was partly offset by declines in construction and maintenance, trade, services, and transportation. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 36; farming, 687; construction and maintenance, 479; trade, 42; and services, 624, of which 464 were of household workers. There were 791 men and 385 women placed in regular employment during the month.



## ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during March, when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 58 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 17 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 58 per cent below March, 1932. There was a considerable reduction in the number of workers placed on highway construction during the month under review, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, which accounted for the decline under this comparison. Losses were, however, also shown in the services group, but farm and bush placements increased. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 23; logging, 96; farming, 690; construction and maintenance, 546; and services, 415, of which 332 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 899 of men and 271 of women.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during March, was nearly 47 per cent greater than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Fractionally smaller percentages of gain were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Increased placements in services and construction and maintenance were responsible for the gain over March of last year, and mining also showed improvement. Minor declines were reported in farming and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 21; farming, 68; mining, 26; construction and maintenance, 2,620; trade, 23; and services, 829, of which 354 were of household workers. There were 770 men and 169 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 10,233 placements in regular employment, 4,868 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 120 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 108 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 12 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a mini-

mum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices granted 32 certificates at reduced transportation rate during March, all provincial. Of these, 30 were issued to bushmen, Port Arthur despatching 23, Fort William 5, and Sudbury 2 to situations within their respective zones. In addition, the Port Arthur zone was the destination of 2 miners travelling from Timmins. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate in March numbered 33, of which 22 were to provincial points and 11 outside the province. The former were effected by the Winnipeg office, 16 farm hands and 4 farm household workers proceeding from this centre to employment at various points throughout the province, 1 hotel cook going to Brandon and 1 hotel kitchen girl to a point within the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers shipped outside the province, 10 secured their certificates at the Winnipeg office for transportation to Port Arthur, including 5 bush workers, 3 tractor operators and 2 institutional cooks. The one remaining transfer was of a farm hand journeying from St. Boniface to Estevan. In Saskatchewan 3 persons benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, these going to provincial situations. From Saskatoon 1 teacher was sent to Swift Current and 1 farm hand to North Battleford, while the Regina office effected the transfer of 1 teacher to a point within its own zone. Certificates issued by Alberta offices during March were 28 in number, 27 provincial and 1 interprovincial. The latter was granted to a farm hand travelling from Edmonton to the Saskatoon zone. Included in the provincial labour movement were 2 farm hands going to Drumheller, and 12 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 8 loggers, and 1 hotel cook to employment at centres within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary 1 farm hand was conveyed to Drumheller and 1 town housekeeper to Edmonton. Business transacted by British Columbia offices in March involved an issue of 24 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. The Vancouver office was instrumental in the transfer of 19 mine workers and 2 farm hands within its own zone, and of 2 sawmill workers to Kamloops. In addition, 1 mine cook proceeded from Nelson to Penticton.

Of the 120 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March 57 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 38 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 21 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 2 over the Northern Alberta Railway, and 2 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during March, 1933

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was \$934,555; this was an increase of \$26,649 or 2.9 per cent over the February total of \$907,906, but a decrease of \$2,462,174 or 72.5 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$3,396,729 reported for the same month in 1932. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials, were, however, lower than in 1932 and in any other year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted nearly 115 permits for dwellings valued at almost \$245,000 and some 950 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$580,000. In addition, two centres reported that they had authorized engineering projects valued at approximately \$7,500. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 80 dwell-

ings and nearly 590 other buildings, estimated to involve expenditures of approximately \$291,000 and \$575,000, respectively, while an engineering project, valued at \$10,000, was also reported.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of \$45,195 or 152.7 per cent in Nova Scotia and \$22,810 or 268.4 per cent in Manitoba. British Columbia alone showed a decline of \$109,233 or 44.2 per cent.

As compared with March, 1932, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recorded increases; of the reductions, the largest was that of \$1,344,339 or 77.7 per cent in Ontario.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Winnipeg registered a gain as compared with the preceding month, but a falling-off as compared

#### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	March, 1933	February, 1933	March, 1932	Cities	March, 1933	February, 1933	March, 1932
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	2,621	1,760	7,570
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	74,795	29,600	55,850	Sault Ste. Marie....	975	5,085	12,067
*Halifax.....	74,595	27,900	50,560	*Toronto.....	168,202	152,792	630,668
New Glasgow.....	200	1,700	770	York and East	15,730	33,986	385,509
*Sydney.....	Nil	Nil	4,520	York Townships	2,009	4,750	5,750
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	27,450	15,565	15,755	Welland.....	3,240	2,600	13,475
Fredericton.....	5,000	Nil	1,500	*Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	994
*Moncton.....	5,550	1,000	1,750	East Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Saint John.....	16,909	14,565	12,505	Riverside.....	Nil	Nil	4,500
<b>Quebec.....</b>	220,873	214,575	950,393	Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	4,000
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	732	595	7,381
neuve.....	183,515	194,210	839,108	Woodstock.....	31,310	8,500	41,202
*Quebec.....	15,530	13,590	71,785	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	110	Nil	502
Shawinigan Falls....	450	1,300	700	*Brandon.....	Nil	750	4,850
*Sherbrooke.....	2,000	2,200	14,000	St. Boniface.....	31,200	7,750	35,850
*Three Rivers.....	1,525	775	24,150	*Winnipeg.....	17,325	8,120	248,773
*Westmount.....	17,853	2,500	650	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	1,000	2,000	39,988
<b>Ontario.....</b>	386,273	348,745	1,730,612	*Moose Jaw.....	10,385	5,670	94,500
Belleville.....	Nil	Nil	2,400	*Regina.....	5,940	450	114,285
*Brantford.....	2,879	857	20,028	*Saskatoon.....	38,575	35,614	85,403
Chatham.....	9,450	1,150	6,700	<b>Alberta.....</b>	24,309	25,684	49,943
*Fort William.....	33,250	16,500	11,050	*Calgary.....	12,205	9,065	31,410
Galt.....	1,565	2,780	18,521	*Edmonton.....	1,870	770	2,405
*Guelph.....	1,615	10,260	15,080	Lethbridge.....	100	95	1,645
*Hamilton.....	28,825	5,800	113,500	Medicine Hat.....	137,954	247,187	268,741
*Kingston.....	3,112	2,780	12,645	<b>British Columbia....</b>	9,923	8,602	975
*Kitchener.....	6,187	4,435	4,710	Kamloops.....	725	1,120	8,215
*London.....	44,175	34,855	79,000	Nanaimo.....	4,625	6,050	12,675
Niagara Falls.....	2,016	350	690	*New Westminster...	2,585	1,530	12,965
Oshawa.....	1,425	1,730	1,475	Prince Rupert.....	97,730	195,875	186,715
*Ottawa.....	34,505	42,525	351,275	*Vancouver.....	2,120	150	11,350
Owen Sound.....	6,900	375	Nil	North Vancouver...	20,246	33,860	35,846
*Peterborough.....	5,075	10	12,475				
*Port Arthur.....	8,029	18,715	2,725				
*Stratford.....	250	3,170	1,020				
*St. Catharines.....	3,235	885	5,144				
*St. Thomas.....	280	Nil	200				
				<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	934,555	907,906	3,396,729
				<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	868,068	839,328	2,893,797

<sup>1</sup>Reports not received.



Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in First Quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in First Quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in First Quarter (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	934,555	3,016,339	13.4	75.2
1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42.0	79.3
1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110.0	83.7*
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131.1	96.7*
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190.9	99.2*
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147.4	95.5*
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	111.3	96.4*
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100.0	102.0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	88.2	102.9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	80.2	112.2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	86.6	110.6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	83.0	108.0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	60.3	139.1*
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	84.1	139.4

\*Revised figures.

The aggregate value of the building permits issued in the first quarter of 1933 was less than in the same period in any of the years since 1920, but, as already stated, the wholesale prices of building materials have this year been considerably lower than in the same period in any of the last twelve years.

with March of last year. Montreal and Vancouver showed declines in both comparisons.

Of the smaller centres, Chatham, Fort William, Fredericton, Halifax, Kamloops, Kitchener, Moncton, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Saint John, St. Thomas and Westmount, reported higher totals than in either February, 1933, or March, 1932.

#### *Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1933.*

—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at March 20 showed a further improvement, which extended to most industries. The seasonal improvement continued in building, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone, concrete and cement manufacture, in stone and slate quarrying, and in the clothing industries. There was also an improvement in engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, in the vehicle, metal goods, woollen and worsted, carpet, silk and artificial silk, boot and shoe, furniture, woodworking, pottery and rubber industries, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand there was a decline in coal mining, in the cotton and hosiery industries, and in dock and harbour service.

There was a substantial reduction in the numbers of insured persons unemployed in all parts of the country except Wales and North-west England. The improvement was most marked in London and the southeastern counties, where employment was moderate. In Southwest England and the Midlands it was slack, while in all other areas it was still bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemploy-

ment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at March 20, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.0, as compared with 22.8 at February 20, 1933, and with 20.8 at March 21, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at March 20, 1933, was 18.0, as compared with 18.7 at February 20, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.0, as compared with 4.1. For males alone, the percentage at March 20, 1933, was 25.1, and for females, 13.8; at February 20, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 26.0 and 14.1.

At March 20, 1933, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,170,252 wholly unemployed, 503,377 temporarily stopped, and 102,555 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,776,184. This was 80,454 less than a month before, but 208,852 more than a year before. The total included 2,230,211 men, 68,252 boys, 423,083 women and 54,638 girls.

The persons on the registers included 1,203,382 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a

previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least ten contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,167,226 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 260,736 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 144,840 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at March 20, 1933, was 2,850,903.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour tabulate monthly statistics of employment and pay-rolls based on reports from establishments in 17 major industrial groups. According to the Bureau's statistics, a comparison of the index of employment in manufacturing industries in March, 1933 (55.1), with the February employment index (57.5), shows a decrease in employment of 4.2 per cent over the month interval. The March, 1933, index of pay-rolls (33.4) shows a decline of 8.2 per cent compared with the February pay-roll index of 36.4. A comparison of the employment indexes in March, 1933, and March, 1932, shows a decrease of 14.6 per cent in employment over the year interval, while the index of pay-rolls in March, 1933, is 30.7 per cent below the level of the corresponding month of the previous year.

The decreases in employment and pay-rolls between February and March, 1933, can be attributed very largely to the bank holiday which caused a general curtailment of manufacturing activities during the early part of March. A slightly offsetting influence in these general decreases was reflected in the increase in employment and pay-rolls in the beverage industry, in anticipation of beer legislation.

The changes in employment and pay-rolls in March, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 18,107 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 2,471,792 employees on their pay-rolls whose combined weekly earnings were \$38,921,474. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The decreases in employment and pay-rolls between February and March, 1933, are contrary to the usual February-March trends. While decreases in employment and pay-rolls

between these two months have been reported in a few instances since 1923, the average change in employment between February and March over the preceding ten-year interval has been an increase of 0.4 per cent and the average increase in pay-rolls has been 1.2 per cent.

The indexes of both employment and pay-rolls dropped to new low levels in March, 1933, the employment index falling 0.2 per cent below the low point of July, 1932, and the pay-roll index dropping 6.7 per cent below the low point of January, 1933.

Two of the 16 groups of non-manufacturing industries showed gains in both employment and pay-rolls over the month interval, the building construction industry reporting an increase of 0.2 per cent in employment and 3.3 per cent in pay-rolls, and the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reporting an increase of 0.9 per cent in employment and 2.1 per cent in pay-rolls. These two industries normally show improvement in March, as does the dyeing and cleaning industry, which reported an increase of 0.4 per cent in employment coupled, however, with a decrease of 3.3 per cent in weekly earnings. The crude petroleum producing and the power and light industries reported increases in pay-rolls of 2.0 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively, coupled with small losses in employment. In the remaining 11 industries, decreases in both employment and pay-rolls were reported. The greatest decrease in employment over the month interval (7.1 per cent in the anthracite mining industry) was a seasonal decline as was the drop of 2.5 per cent in the bituminous mining industry. Both of these coal mining industries reported pronounced decreases in pay-roll from February to March due to reduced operating time. The canning and preserving industry reported a loss of 5.3 per cent during this between-season period and the metalliferous mining industry reported a decrease of 4.8 per cent. Retail trade establishments reported 2.7 per cent fewer employees in March than in the preceding month, the hotel and laundry industries reported decreases in employment of 1.8 per cent each, and the wholesale trade industry reported a decrease of 1.4 per cent. In the remaining four industries in which decreased employment and pay-rolls were reported, the decreases in employment were 1 per cent or less.

According to a recent statement by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the Federation's estimate of unemployment (based on Government figures) in the United States during the month of March "was well over 13,000,000."



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the

district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any service performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his

satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the

contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" condition clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above men-



tioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

#### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a 60-foot Police Patrol Boat, Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractor, The Manseau Shipyard, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, April 20, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$45,000. The General Fair Wage Clause was inserted in the contract.

### Post Office Department

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellors, etc. Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 533 93
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	99 28
Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	2,322 91
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	271 20
Miner Rubber Company, Granby, P.Q. . . . .	695 22
Mail Bag Fittings Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	220 32
Scales Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	556 80
Satchels Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	276 25

## Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

The Department of Labour was recently notified that the following contract was executed by the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners under the above-mentioned conditions:

### New Westminster Harbour Commissioners

Rock and gravel fill to protect North end, Revetment Wall of Fraser River Elevator, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Company Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract,

April 25, 1933. Amount of contract, \$3,866. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile drivers.....	0 90	8
Derrick engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrick men.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Bridge, wharf and dock builders...	0 90	8
Common labourers.....	0 45	8

The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at a meeting held at New York during April, resolved that the union should undertake the raising of a million dollar "war chest" for the purpose of a campaign to effect complete unionization of the dressmaking industry. The fund is to be raised by an assessment on the membership and will be all paid in by June, when new agreements are due to be negotiated between the union and employers. Although the union hopes that the industry can be organized and wages and conditions stabilized without stoppage of work, plans of the campaign include a general strike, if necessary.

## AGREEMENT AS TO WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR COAL MINERS IN THE DRUMHELLER DISTRICT OF THE RED DEER VALLEY, ALBERTA

**A**N agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and certain coal mining operating companies was signed on April 8, 1933, as a result of negotiations between the parties with the assistance of Mr. F. E. Harrison, western representative of the Department of Labour.

The operators had proposed certain wage reductions owing to the decrease in the prices of coal and the settlement provides for reductions of twelve and one-half per cent in contract rates of wages, that is per ton, yard, etc., and approximately ten per cent for men on day rates. In 1932 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act had recommended certain wage adjustments, but the parties agreed to continue until March 31, 1933, without change under the wage scales in effect since 1928 and 1929 in the various mines.

The agreement is between the District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Midland Coal Mining Company, Limited, Midlandvale; the Newcastle Coal Company Limited, Drumheller; Alberta Block Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller; Jewel Collieries, Limited, Wayne; Thomas Coal Company, Limited, Nacmire; and the Western Gem Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller, to be in effect from April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1935, subject to termination on March 31, 1934, on thirty days' notice by either party, the contract to be deemed an individual contract of the various mines for this purpose.

The clauses of the agreement as to working conditions are substantially the same as those in previous agreements which have been generally in effect throughout the large mines in Alberta since 1920 when adopted by agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the union. In 1925 mine operators on the one hand gave up membership in the association and miners, on the other hand, in the union, outside of the Red Deer Valley and signed local agreements between individual operators and committees of employees or local unions, on somewhat lower wage scales than that of the union. A number of these local organizations later became affiliated with the Mine Worker's Union of Canada. Most of such agreements, however, contain the same clauses as to working conditions as the district agreement. The text of that between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Galt Mines, Lethbridge, and the Mine Workers Union of Lethbridge was

printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 693, as an appendix to the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The clauses of the present agreement, as formerly, provide for the right of the management to hire and discharge employees but also that all employees eligible shall be members of the union. The check-off is provided for, that is the deduction of union dues from wages by the employer for transfer to the union, on the written authorization of the individual miners. The clauses regarding the settlement of disputes provide that in the event of failure of agreement between the Pit Committee and the foremen, superintendent or management, and again between the district union officers and the management, they shall appoint an independent chairman whose decision shall be final, and if the two parties cannot agree on an independent chairman, the Minister of Labour shall be called upon to appoint him. It is also provided that pending settlement of a dispute there shall be no cessation of work.

Provision is made for pit committees and the performance of their duties, the exclusion of foremen, etc., from the terms of the agreement, the duties of checkweighmen, preference of employment for employees according to seniority, holidays, and funerals. In case of suspension of mining the maintenance men are to continue work and care for the property, and mine any coal required for keeping up steam but not for sale. Overtime is to be paid for at the scale rate per hour but to be eliminated on Sundays and holidays as far as possible.

The day rates for certain classes are as follows: machine miners, electric, \$6.30; hand miner, \$5; hoisting engineer, \$5.24; drivers and bratticemen, \$5; pumpmen and underground labourers, \$4.20; surface labourers, \$4; machinists, \$4.63-\$5.20; carpenters and blacksmiths, \$5.20; all for an eight hour day.

During April a total of 2,310 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 7 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 118 were reported, including 4 fatal cases; and 230 Crown, 4 of which were fatal were reported during the month, making in all 2,658, of which 15 were fatal.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934. Previous agreements were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE December, 1931, page 1356, and August, 1929, page 926. The agreement in effect from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, provided for the same terms as in 1931 except for the introduction of the 40-hour week (unless permission to work on Saturday mornings is given by the union) and for a wage rate of 95 cents per hour from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1932, and of 90 cents from May 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933. The new agreement for the period May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, is the same as for 1932 with the following exception:

Wages for sheet metal workers: 75 cents per hour.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCALS Nos. 1037 AND 435.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1933, to January 31, 1936.

The previous agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 348, and provided for reductions in wages of 10 per cent for some employees and of 7 per cent for others from the wage scale contained in it.

The new agreement which came into effect February 1, 1933, provides for a reduction of 15 per cent from the same standard rates, one-half of which reduction is to be restored in one year and the other half in two years if conditions warrant such restoration. If they do not, the wage scale is to be determined by joint conference or mutual agreement. In other

respects the 1933 agreement is similar to the previous one with an additional clause granting free transportation on the street railway to all employees.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The agreement which is in effect from November 1, 1930, to November 1, 1933, was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 349. Under its terms the "Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule" may be amended by mutual agreement and an amendment was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1339. The wage schedule has again been changed from March 6, 1933, to provide for a further reduction of 7 cents per hour for straight time work and proportionate decreases for overtime, making the regular rates 75 cents per hour on ships and 71 cents per hour on docks for straight time, with \$1.12 per hour for overtime on ships and \$1.07 for overtime on docks.

### Dust Explosions in Factories

The Factory Department of the Home Office (England and Wales) recently issued a memorandum on Dust Explosions in Factories. "While there is general recognition of the serious consequences which arise from the ignition of mixtures of air and inflammable gases or vapours," it is pointed out, "the possibility of explosions resulting from the ignition of mixtures of air and certain dusts is far less generally appreciated. Such explosions are, however, by no means rare and have caused serious loss of life and personal injury and enormous damage to buildings and plant. More than 80 dust explosions have come to the notice of the Factory Department, and these have been spread over a fairly wide range of industries. They have usually arisen from the ignition of clouds of carbonaceous dust, but certain metallic dusts are also liable to cause explosions. Nearly half have arisen from the dust of grain and seeds, flour and malt, but explosions have also been caused by dust from coal, briquettes and pitch, wood and cork, sulphur, dextrine and sugar, dyestuffs and chemical compounds, magnesium and aluminium, rubber and ebonite, shoddy and rags. Many were due to easily preventable causes."

The pamphlet makes a number of recommendations, including precautions to be taken against the formation of dust clouds and against ignition, methods of limiting the damage done by explosions, etc.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was somewhat higher during the month due to an advance in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was again considerably higher due mainly to advanced prices for grains, live-stock, sugar, and non-ferrous metals.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$6.83 for April as compared with \$6.67 for March; \$7.22 for April, 1932; \$8.86 for April, 1931; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget nineteen showed advances, the most important of which occurred in the prices of sugar, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard and butter. The prices of eggs, milk, rice and potatoes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.74 at the beginning of April as compared with \$15.59 for March; \$17.09 for April, 1932; \$19.18 for April, 1931; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was considerably higher at 65.4 for April as compared with 64.4 for March; 68.2 for April, 1932; 73.9 for April, 1931; 91.2 for April, 1930; 94.5 for April, 1929; 101.2 for April, 1926; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914. One hundred and two prices quotations were higher, sixty-eight were lower and three hundred and thirty-two were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher, four were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to higher prices for grains, milled products and sugar; the Animals and their Products group because of higher prices for live stock, hides, lard and fresh and cured meats, which more than offset declines in the prices of furs and eggs; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to increased quotations for antimony, copper, silver, tin and solder, which more than offset somewhat lower prices for lead, zinc and im-

ported copper wire bars. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group owing to decreased prices for rope, hemp, flannelette and rayon, which more than offset advances in the prices of raw silk, raw wool and raw cotton; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of price reductions for newsprint, sulphite pulp, lath, and cedar lumber; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group because of lower prices for anthracite coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group due to lower quotations for copper sulphate, tartaric acid, and quinine. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged, slight declines in the prices of steel tank plates being offset by increases in the prices of automobile body plates.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were higher, the former mainly because of increased prices for milled products, fish, fruits, fresh and cured meats and sugar, which more than offset declines in the prices of cotton fabrics, coal and drugs, and the latter because of higher prices for live stock, grains, hides, non-ferrous metals and raw rubber, which exerted a greater influence than lower prices for building materials, rolling mill products, cotton fabrics, and newsprint.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods advanced, increases in the prices of certain vegetable products, animal and marine products more than offsetting decreases in the prices of certain forest and mineral products. In fully and chiefly manufactured goods higher prices for vegetable, animal and mineral products more than offset declines in marine and forest products, causing this group to advance. Canadian farm products were substantially higher, mainly because of higher prices for grains and live stock.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of



Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of

five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1931, and monthly since January, 1932. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1, 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

(Continued on page 560)

# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1926	Apr. 1928	Apr. 1929	Apr. 1930	Apr. 1931	Apr. 1932	Mar. 1933	Apr. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.0	47.8	76.4	70.4	57.6	54.6	57.6	67.4	70.8	73.2	58.6	49.8	41.0	41.4
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	26.3	29.5	25.2	19.0	17.9	18.9	21.8	24.3	24.9	19.7	14.6	12.5	12.6
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	33.2	35.8	32.0	27.4	28.1	29.4	29.2	30.1	31.8	26.7	22.1	17.7	19.2
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.3	35.7	38.8	34.8	30.0	26.0	29.6	24.9	29.0	30.3	22.8	15.3	12.1	14.5
Pork salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.0	67.2	72.2	66.8	53.2	50.6	54.4	50.0	53.2	54.8	47.6	31.8	27.0	28.6
Bacon, break-																			
fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.1	48.1	53.7	53.0	41.3	40.0	41.8	35.3	37.6	40.4	31.9	17.8	17.2	18.8
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	38.2	69.4	78.2	56.0	45.0	45.0	49.4	43.2	44.2	42.8	33.4	23.0	23.0	24.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	24.0	46.0	55.8	40.3	33.5	36.3	39.8	40.2	40.3	36.9	28.4	24.7	27.8	22.9
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	23.2	43.9	48.6	38.3	30.6	31.7	34.8	35.0	34.9	32.5	23.2	19.9	22.6	18.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.6	89.4	74.4	70.8	72.6	73.8	75.0	76.8	70.2	60.0	56.4	55.8
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	98.4	131.2	109.4	76.4	96.6	92.6	84.8	88.6	78.8	66.4	51.8	46.2	49.8
Butter cream-																			
ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	54.8	72.3	63.9	44.9	55.3	51.5	47.4	49.0	43.2	37.1	31.1	26.9	28.8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.2	40.2	39.8	30.5	33.8	32.6	32.6	33.8	33.2	27.8	22.1	19.3	19.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.3	31.1	37.7	38.4	28.5	33.8	32.6	32.6	33.8	33.2	27.8	22.1	19.3	19.5
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	94.5	90.0	82.5	82.5
Flour, family..	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	67.0	77.0	66.0	48.0	45.0	53.0	55.0	54.0	50.0	34.0	30.0	26.0	26.0
Roll'd Oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.0	40.0	42.0	32.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	25.0	23.0	22.5	23.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	21.4	33.4	22.4	18.6	20.6	22.0	22.1	22.1	20.6	19.0	17.0	16.0	15.8
Beans, hand-																			
picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	33.8	23.8	18.0	17.8	17.4	15.8	16.6	23.6	19.0	12.6	8.6	7.6	7.4
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.0	22.1	27.9	22.4	23.0	20.6	19.9	20.8	21.4	20.8	18.1	16.1	14.7	14.8
Prunes, med-																			
ium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.5	17.6	27.5	20.4	18.9	18.8	15.7	13.4	13.5	16.5	21.1	11.0	10.8	10.9
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.4	78.0	51.2	33.6	48.0	31.6	32.4	29.6	28.4	25.2	24.0	22.4	29.6
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.0	20.0	36.8	24.2	16.0	22.8	15.0	15.2	14.0	13.6	12.0	11.6	11.0	14.2
Tea, black.....	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	14.8	12.4	14.1	13.6	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Tea, green.....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.2	12.1	17.0	15.4	15.0	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Coffee.....	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.2	14.8	14.2	13.4	13.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	14.7	12.7	11.0	9.9	10.0
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	43.3	64.3	159.5	48.5	49.2	40.5	98.3	59.4	42.2	79.3	36.0	22.4	31.0	30.7
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.51	\$ 12.57	\$ 15.99	\$ 12.68	\$ 10.26	\$ 10.64	\$ 11.36	\$ 10.87	\$ 11.01	\$ 11.24	\$ 8.86	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.67	\$ 6.83
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthra-	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	52.1	71.8	94.4	115.4	108.7	115.7	111.0	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.6	100.3	95.9	95.9
Coal, bitumin-	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.4	57.8	67.7	83.4	68.3	74.2	64.5	63.8	63.2	63.3	62.2	60.3	59.0	57.8
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	33.5	38.8	42.5	43.8	67.1	79.7	88.6	78.1	79.9	76.7	75.6	76.9	75.8	75.9	69.0	62.7	63.0
Wood, soft.....	"	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	34.2	49.9	61.4	68.8	58.1	59.5	56.0	56.1	55.6	53.8	54.7	49.7	47.4	46.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.4	26.8	34.1	38.6	31.6	31.5	30.3	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.0	27.3	26.8	27.0
Fuel and																			
light.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.93	\$ 2.73	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.23	\$ 3.07	\$ 2.92	\$ 2.90
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.66	\$ 5.93	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.96	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.05	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.97
Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.32	\$ 20.01	\$ 25.34	\$ 23.31	\$ 20.66	\$ 21.21	\$ 21.64	\$ 21.11	\$ 21.30	\$ 21.53	\$ 19.18	\$ 17.09	\$ 15.59	\$ 15.74

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.37	12.80	16.16	13.23	10.47	11.15	11.62	10.79	11.02	11.23	9.29	7.80	7.03	7.23	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.55	11.01	14.47	11.91	9.68	9.63	10.73	9.59	9.93	10.31	8.73	6.96	6.74	6.87	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.21	12.50	15.97	13.03	10.54	10.90	11.84	10.83	10.92	10.90	9.16	7.67	7.09	7.21	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.04	12.24	15.22	12.33	9.82	10.41	10.98	10.16	10.38	10.43	8.34	6.79	6.16	6.39	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.29	12.57	16.07	12.65	10.20	10.59	11.48	10.93	10.96	11.20	8.79	7.10	6.56	6.78	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.99	11.97	16.14	12.43	9.92	10.06	10.48	10.53	10.61	11.15	8.33	7.01	6.71	6.72	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.88	8.25	8.02	12.58	15.77	12.58	9.82	10.32	10.74	10.92	11.19	11.25	8.49	7.04	6.61	6.57	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.99	12.72	15.99	12.48	9.83	10.06	10.56	10.78	11.23	11.49	8.53	6.81	6.42	6.43	
British Columbia....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.12	13.08	17.07	13.67	11.43	11.27	11.90	11.84	12.04	12.46	9.90	7.96	7.31	7.47	

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	20-7	16-7	15-9	11-3	9-2	12-3	19-2	14-5	14-3	18-8	21-9	33-9
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	23-2	17-8	16-5	12-6	10-2	10-6	17-3	16-0	16-7	17-7	21-2	33-6
1—Sydney.....	22-7	17-1	16-8	13-6	11-3	10	15	15-2	15	17-3	20-4	33-4
2—New Glasgow.....	24-4	20	16	11-4	9	10-8	15	15	17-2	17-5	20-1	34-1
3—Amherst.....	19	15	12		9-2			15-5	14-6	18-5	21-3	35
4—Halifax.....	26-2	18-4	20-4	13-1	11-7	10-8	18-2	16-1	15-4	17-6	20-6	32-2
5—Windsor.....									19	15	21-7	32
6—Truro.....	23-5	18-3	17-3	12-3	9-7	10-7	21	18-3	19-2	20-4	23-3	34-9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21-4	17-4	17-7	13-9	10-9	8	14-3	15-7	13	20-2	22-6	33
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	23-9	19-8	19-4	13-9	10-5	12-9	15-0	16-1	17-2	18-4	20-9	34-9
8—Moncton.....	24-8	17-8	19-4	14-2	10-8	14		14-8	15-1	19-7	22-9	34-7
9—Saint John.....	23-2	17-8	18-2	13	10-6	13-6		17-2	17	16-8	21	36-2
10—Fredericton.....	26-2	26-2	22-5	15-5	11	11	15	16	21-5	19	21-4	36
11—Bathurst.....	21-5	17-5	17-5	12-7	9-5			16-5	15	18	19	32-5
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	17-5	14-9	15-2	10-3	6-8	8-1	19-1	12-9	13-9	18-7	21-3	33-9
12—Quebec.....	19-9	17-1	16-6	11-9	7-5	7-5	19-5	13-2	13-7	18-4	21-5	30-1
13—Three Rivers.....	17-2	15-6	15	10-6	7-4	10-2	16-8	12-7	14-9	20-5	24-9	33-7
14—Sherbrooke.....	20-8	16-6	17	13-1	7-7	10	21	13-9	16-1	17-4	19-7	35-9
15—Sorel.....	15-1	13-9	14-2	8-7	6	7	15-7	11-7	13-1	20	22-5	31-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	13-6	11-8	11-8	9	6-1	8-7	15-7	11-8	12-5	19-3	21-8	32
17—St. John's.....	15	14	14-4	8-6	6	7-7	19	12-8	12-7	19-3		36-2
18—Thetford Mines.....	13-8	11-3	10-7	9	5	8-7	20	12	16-5	19	21	37-5
19—Montreal.....	22-8	17-6	19-6	10-8	8	6-1	22-2	14-1	12-9	17-6	19-7	34-5
20—Hull.....	19-8	16-2	17-2	10-8	7-6	7-4	22-2	13-7	12-5	17	19-5	33-8
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	21-2	17-0	16-3	11-8	9-6	13-7	20-2	15-2	13-7	18-5	21-3	33-7
21—Ottawa.....	23-2	17-5	17-9	12-5	7-6	10-8	19-6	14-8	12-8	18-9	21-4	35-2
22—Brockville.....	23-7	18-7	16-2	12-6	9	12-2	20	13-5	10-7	19-6	21-1	32-8
23—Kingston.....	22-3	17-7	16-5	12	8	9-9	20-6	15-9	11	16-9	20-1	33
24—Belleville.....	17-3	14-2	15-2	10-5	7-9	12-2	19	14-5	11-7	18-8	21-2	32-8
25—Peterborough.....	19-9	15-9	14-7	11	8-4	12-0	20-1	15-4	15	17-9	21-3	31-4
26—Oshawa.....	21-2	15-7	15	10-2	9-8	12-9	19	14-9	11-7	19-1	22-6	30-5
27—Orillia.....	17-7	14-5	15-2	11-9	9-7	14-6	23	14	16-2	17-7	19-7	32-2
28—Toronto.....	23-7	18-2	17-7	12-1	11-7	14-1	21-3	16-4	12-1	19-7	23-9	31-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	23	18-5	19-4	13-9	10-6	16-8	22-7	15-8	15-7	19-8	22-1	34-4
30—St. Catharines.....	20-1	16-3	16-4	11	8-6	12-5	21-2	15-9	12-8	18-2	20-7	34-1
31—Hamilton.....	22-7	18-7	18-1	13-4	12	15-6	21-1	14-1	12	18-1	21-3	34-1
32—Brantford.....	22-2	18	17-1	12-1	8-2	13-4	23-3	16-5	16-5	18-3	21	32-6
33—Galt.....	24	19-8	16	13	11	16-6	22-5	16-1	12-5	18-7	21-5	32-2
34—Guelph.....	20-7	16-4	16-7	11-5	11-1	15-1	22-5	13-6	16	17-9	21-1	31-7
35—Kitchener.....	18-6	16	14-1	12	10	14-1	21-5	14-5	15	17-4	20-1	31-8
36—Woodstock.....	19-5	16-7	16-2	11-1	9-8	13-2	16	14-2	13-3	17-7	19-7	33-2
37—Stratford.....	18-7	14-5	14-5	11-1	9-1	14-8		13-5	10	17-8	21-2	33-6
38—London.....	21-4	17-3	16-5	12	9-5	12-8	20-6	16	15	19-4	22-6	34-6
39—St. Thomas.....	21-7	17-7	16-9	12-1	9-3	15-3		17-4	14	18-4	20-9	34-4
40—Chatham.....	21-1	17-2	16-1	11-7	9-2	14-3	15-8	15-4	12-9	18	20-3	34
41—Windsor.....	19	15-8	16	11-4	10-1	13-1	22-5	15	11-8	16-9	18-8	34-6
42—Sarnia.....	18-7	16-2	15-2	11	11-2	12-7	16-7	13-2	12-5	15	20-4	32-2
43—Owen Sound.....	20	15	15-7	10-7	9	13-5	13-5	12	10	19-2	21-7	33-3
44—North Bay.....	19-3	16	15	10	8-3	11-3	20	14-3	14-6	17-4	19-6	33-7
45—Sudbury.....	20-4	16-6	15-2	11-4	8-4	14	21-7	17	15-1	19-9	22-8	36-4
46—Cobalt.....	22-3	18-7	16-5	11-2	10-2	10-7	14	17-5	15	18-9	21	36-7
47—Timmins.....	26	20-6	17	12-2	10-7	16	25	16-2	15-2	18-7	21	37-1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20-9	16-1	16-2	11-6	8-8	13-4	19-9	14-6	15-5	18-1	21	33-3
49—Port Arthur.....	22-6	18-2	17-2	13-6	10-2	13-4	22-5	15-2	17-2	20-3	23	34-9
50—Fort William.....	23-4	18	17-5	13-1	10-4	14-3	20	17-6	16-9	21-3	25-3	39-2
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	19-3	14-8	15-0	9-8	8-4	10-8	19-7	14-1	12-5	20-4	22-9	33-0
51—Winnipeg.....	20-4	15-3	14-7	9-8	8-7	10-5	20-8	14-7	15	20-9	23-5	32-2
52—Brandon.....	18-2	14-2	15-2	9-7	8	11	18-5	13-5	10	19-9	22-3	33-8
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	19-7	14-9	13-8	9-6	6-8	10-2	16-7	12-5	11-6	20-1	24-5	32-0
53—Regina.....	20-6	14-8	14-3	9-2	7-3	10-2	16-7	13-3	12-5	20-7	24-4	31-7
54—Prince Albert.....										20	27-5	33
55—Saskatoon.....	16-1	13-3	12-1	8-2	6-1	9-4	16-5	11-9	10-7	17-9	21-9	31-8
56—Moose Jaw.....	22-5	16-6	15	9-6	7	10-9	17	12-2		21-6	24-1	31-4
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	17-5	13-5	13-0	9-0	7-7	10-9	14-8	11-4	12-1	18-2	21-8	30-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	16	13-2	13	9	7-3	12	15	10-3	11-7	19	21-4	32-2
58—Drumheller.....	16-5	15-8	14	10-3	7-3	10	14	13	12-2	17-5	23	32
59—Edmonton.....	17-6	13-9	12	8-1	5-9	11-4	14-1	11-9	12-7	16-7	19-4	29
60—Calgary.....	19-5	16-1	13-7	9-3	9-4	11-3	15-9	12	11-8	20-9	24-3	30-7
61—Lethbridge.....	17-7	13-7	12-1	8-4	8-5	10	15-2	10		17	20-8	29-7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	21-9	17-8	15-8	11-2	10-9	14-8	21-4	14-9	16-3	20-5	24-6	37-6
62—Fernie.....	21	16-5	15	10-2	13-2	21	13	17	20-4	26-2	33-7	
63—Nelson.....	21	18	14-5	10-5	10-2	14	21	16	16-5	20-5	27	39-3
64—Trail.....	18-2	15-5	13-7	9-6	9-5	14-7	19	15	15	21-8	25	35-7
65—New Westminster.....	22-7	18-5	16-2	11-6	10-4	14-4	21-7	15-6	17-8	19-3	23-3	37-7
66—Vancouver.....	23-4	18-9	16-2	11-7	11-5	14-8	22-4	14-3	16-5	20-5	23-8	36-4
67—Victoria.....	23-9	19-5	17-5	12-7	11-9	16-5	22-2	15-4	14-5	20-4	23-7	37-3
68—Nanaimo.....	23-8	18-1	15-4	11-5	12-2	16-4	22-8	13-5		20-7	23-9	40-8
69—Prince Rupert.....	20	17-7	17-5	11-6	11	14-3	21	16-5	16-5	20-5	23-5	40

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1933

Fish								Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
15.9	20.8	14.1	12.9	49.5	17.4	15.9	23.0	12.4	22.9	9.3	24.9	28.8
11.0	22.9			43.9	11.8	12.9	17.0	13.2	27.6	9.6	26.3	31.3
7.5	18.2			41.2	12.2	12.5	15.7	12.2	33.6	10-11	24	30
12.7	23.3			42.5	12.9	12.3	19.6	13.3	26	9-11	26.7	29.2
10				45	12.4	15	15.3	13.2	25.1	8	27.6	32.8
10	25			49.3	10.4	11	15.2	13.6	28.7	11.5a		31.7
				11			17.8	13		22	25	31.7
15	25			41.7	11.9	13.5	18.4	13.7	24.8	8	28	32.6
17.5				42.5	12.5	12	23.7	13.8	21	7-9	24	29.5
14.0	25.8			50.3	13.9	14.0	21.8	13.3	22.9	9.2	26.5	29.8
13	25			48.7	13.7	13.9	20	13.2	27	9-10	27.2	30.5
15	27.5			52.5	12	14	23.1	12.8	25.8	10	26.8	29.6
	25			60	14.7	18	22.3	13.8	22.3	8	28.5	29.9
				40	11.7	10			16.5		23.5	29
12.0	21.0			60.0	13.5	15.5	15.9	12.4	26.7	7.5	24.7	27.9
				15	13.6	20.3	20.3	12.3	28.9	10	24.2	28.2
				9.8	15.7	17.2	13	27.6	23.9	8 b		28.8
				18	19.2	17.2	12	28.7	24.1	6.7a	24.5	26.6
							15	12.5	25	6 c		27.4
							16	16.1	25.7	5-6		28.5
							19	18	20.7	6-7		27.5
12	21			60	9.5	14.5	15	14	13	6	23.6	27.8
					8.2	13.9	20.1	11.8	28.2	9	26.9	29.1
15.3	20.2	16.5	9.1	53.3	17.6	15.2	25.6	12.1	22.0	10	24.5	26.8
15	21.8	21.7	9.4	50	21.7	15.9	30	12.3	25.8	10	26.5	28.7
	22.5	15	8		16.1	15.7	20.3	12.2	18	8	22	27.7
10	15			55	15.8	13.2	22.4	10.9	21.1	8	24.3	27.2
		15					15	17.4	18.7	7.8a	24.9	27.6
	20	10					17	14.2	23.3	9	25.1	28.3
	15	13.3					20	18	30.5	10 b		28.5
		12.5	10				15	12.5	26	9	25.6	28.4
14	23.3	16					25	16.8	31.1	10	23.3	28.2
							16	16.6	28.5	10		28.6
	20						15	15.2	32.2	10	25.3	28.8
							15	15.2	28.8	10	24	28.4
		14					15.6	13.7	26.5	8	26.5	28.4
							14	16.5	25.6	9	26	29.2
		15					17	11	30	10	25.5	28.8
	21.8			55	17	12.5	19.9	11.1	21.1	9	26.8	29.3
					18.5	16	24.6	10.8	18.6	8	26	28.3
	25	15			18.2	15.9	30.2	11.6	19	8	27	28.3
					16.2	14.6	29.1	11.9	19.6	7	27.5	28.2
	22				15.6	14.6	31.3	11.7	19.5	10	28.7	29.8
15	20	25			15.7	14.2	21.8	11.5	16.4	9	24.8	28.5
	21	20			18	15	24.5	11.3	17.1	10	26	28.3
					15	15	35	11.4	20	8	25	29.4
						15	21	11.4	17	10	26.2	28
					15		27	11.2	30	11		28
18	18		8	46.5	19.5	15.7	19.1	12.2	27.7	11	24	27.8
20		18	10		17.6	15.7	14.4	13.5	29.5	12 b		31.2
	20.7	20		60	20.2	17.5	18.2	13.3	38.2	10		29.5
	15.2	15.3				16.2	27.8	12.9	25.9	10		28.8
	22	16			22.5	15.6	26.9	13.4	26.8	10		29.1
		18				17.6	25.7	13.6	27	10	28	30
	20.6	11.6		50.0	20.6	16.5	22.0	13.3	22.1	8.9	22.6	26.5
	22	12			20	15.2	24.9	12.8	24.8	10	24	28
22	21.2	11.2		50	21.2	17.8	19	13.8	19.4	7-18.3	21.2	24.9
20.6	20.9	9.2	15.0		20.5	18.1	20.6	11.7	18.1	9.8	20.5	27.4
20.4	21.5	10.7			25	19	21.1	11.1	15.5	10	20	26.4
							15	11.6	19.2	9	20.7	30.7
19	19.1	7	15		15	16	22.8	11.1	18.4	10	21.4	25.2
22.3	22	10			21.5	19.3	23.3	12.8	19.2	10	19.9	27.4
19.2	19.9	10.5	16.8	50.0	23.9	19.3	24.8	11.4	18.5	9.6	22.1	27.2
20	20				24	22.5	18.4	11.8	14	8-6	21.5	26.7
19	20	13.7	13.5		25	18	19.9	13.1	21.5	10	19.6	26.1
17.7	18.7	8.5		50	20.8	18.3	22.2	11.1	19.2	10	21.7	26.8
20.7	21.9	10	20		24.5	19.5	29.3	10	19.9	9	22.7	27.6
18.7	18.7	10			25	18	34.3	11.2	18	25	28.6	61
15.5	18.6	12.0	14.9		21.7	19.1	26.9	12.7	24.6	10.6	26.8	29.9
22.5	22.5	11.5	20		22.5	21.7	25.6	13.7	30	10		29.4
19	21	12.5	19		25	20.7	28.4	13.7	26.4	10 a	25	29.2
18	20	12	16		23.7	19.5	26	12.4	26.9	12.5a	25	30.2
14.8					21	18.2	25.2	11.8	21.4	9.1a	28.3	29.8
9.3	12.7		9.3		18.9	15.6	25.4	12	22.1	9.1a	28.6	29.7
9.6	16.7		10		21	18.3	24.3	11.6	22.6	10-12.5a	28.6	30.2
					20	20	33.7	12.9	21.3	10 a	25	30
								13.5	26.2	12.5a		30.8



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average).....	19.5	5.5a	14.5	2.6	4.6	7.9	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.6
Nova Scotia (average).....	19.4	6.2	14.5	3.1	4.9	8.1	12.4	11.8	11.4	11.5
1—Sydney.....	18.4	6.7	15.1	2.8	5	8.1	13.1	11.3	11.5	11.3
2—New Glasgow.....	18.6	5.3-6	14	3	5	7.9	10.5	11.9	11.5	11.9
3—Amherst.....	18.8	6	14.5	3.2	5	7.8	12	11.8	10.4	10.4
4—Halifax.....	21.1	6.7	14.2	3.2	4.6	8.3	11	11.4	10.9	10.9
5—Windsor.....	18.7	.....	14.2	3.3	5	8	15	12	12	12
6—Truro.....	20.9	6	14.8	3.3	5	8.3	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.7	6.7	15	2.8	4.8	8.4	14.2	12.2	11.8	11.8
New Brunswick (average).....	19.7	6.8	14.8	3.1	4.3	7.8	12.5	11.0	10.9	10.8
8—Moncton.....	19.2	6.7	15	3.3	4.1	8.5	11.7	11.4	10.7	10.8
9—Saint John.....	19.8	5.3-7.3	14.3	2.9	4.5	7.5	12.6	10.7	10.4	10.3
10—Fredericton.....	19.8	7.3	15.2	3.1	4.9	7.6	13.7	11.2	11.3	11.2
11—Bathurst.....	20	6.7	.....	3.1	3.5	7.5	12	10.5	11	11
Quebec (average).....	17.7	4.4	12.7	2.7	4.7	6.7	10.8	10.0	10.6	10.6
12—Quebec.....	19.6	6.5-7	13.2	3.1	5	7.7	10.8	10	10.3	10.2
13—Three Rivers.....	19.7	4.4-7	13.1	2.9	4.5	6.5	12.2	10.1	11.2	10.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.3	4	12.7	2.7	5.1	5.9	11.9	10	10.2	10.5
15—Sorel.....	16.7	.....	15	2.6	.....	6.3	9.7	10.4	11	10.4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.2	3.3	14.1	2.1	4.7	8.1	10.3	9.5	9.8	10
17—St. John's.....	15.8	3.3-4	11	2.2	4.5	6	10	10	11.2	13.5
18—Thetford Mines.....	18.6	3.3	10.9	3	4.2	5.2	11.2	10	11.1	10.8
19—Montreal.....	18.6	4.5-3	13.5	3.1	4.9	8.1	10.2	10	11	10.4
20—Hull.....	16.1	4.7	11.2	3	4.4	6.4	10.8	9.7	9.9	9.6
Ontario (average).....	18.6	5.1	14.2	2.4	4.5	8.6	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.8
21—Ottawa.....	17.3	5.3-7.3	14.5	3.4	4.7	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.4
22—Brockville.....	15.9	4.5-3	12.5	2.6	4.3	7.1	10	10.2	10.2	10.2
23—Kingston.....	15.4	4.7	13.9	2.9	4.2	8.7	11.4	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	17.1	4.7	11.8	2.1	4.4	7.7	10.7	10	10.3	10
25—Peterborough.....	17.2	4.7	13.8	2.1	4.2	7.6	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.2
26—Oshawa.....	19.5	4.6	10	2.1	4.4	9	11	10.7	10.9	10.9
27—Orillia.....	17.5	4	14.7	2.1	4	7.5	10	11.2	11.5	10.9
28—Toronto.....	21	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.5	4.8	8.9	10.2	11	10.8	10.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	20.2	4.7	15.8	2.3	4.4	8.3	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.8
30—St. Catharines.....	18.9	4.7-6.7	14	2.4	4.1	9.4	10.7	10.4	10.6	9.9
31—Hamilton.....	23.1	4.6-7	12.7	2	4.3	8.8	10.2	10.9	10.4	10.8
32—Brantford.....	18.4	4.6-7	15.3	2	4.5	8.9	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.5
33—Galt.....	20.1	4.6	14.6	1.9	4.3	8.3	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.9
34—Guelph.....	19.7	4.5-3	15.6	2	4.7	8.6	10.6	11	11	10.7
35—Kitchener.....	19.1	4.7	14.4	2.1	4.3	8.9	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.4
36—Woodstock.....	18.1	4.5-3	13.7	1.8	4.8	9.4	9.9	12	12	12
37—Stratford.....	17.2	4.7-6	15	1.9	4.6	9.2	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.3
38—London.....	19	4.7-5.3	15.5	2.1	4.2	8.6	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	18.8	4.7-5.3	14.7	2	4	9.2	11.4	12.9	12.3	11.8
40—Chatham.....	18	4.7-5.3	14.6	2.1	4.7	8.9	11.2	11.7	11.9	11.5
41—Windsor.....	17.2	5.3-7.3	14.3	2.2	3.9	5.8	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.6
42—Sarnia.....	21.2	4	15	1.7	4.4	10	10.7	11.9	11.8	11
43—Owen Sound.....	17.9	4.5-3	15	1.9	3.8	8.1	10.8	10.7	10.7	10
44—North Bay.....	18	4.7	15	3.2	5.5	10.8	12.9	10.6	10.6	10.6
45—Sudbury.....	19.3	5.3	12.8	3.1	5.1	7.4	14.2	10.6	12.2	10.5
46—Cobalt.....	19	6	12.8	3.3	5.5	8.5	11.4	12.6	12	12.4
47—Timmins.....	18.2	5.6	13	3.3	5.1	8.8	11.8	12.4	12.4	12
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.5	4.5-3	17.7	3.2	4.7	9.6	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.7
49—Port Arthur.....	20.1	4.5-3	15.8	2.5	4.5	8.5	10.7	11.1	10.7	10.4
50—Fort William.....	19.5	4.5-3	13.2	2.6	4.3	8.3	10.4	11.6	11.3	11.2
Manitoba (average).....	20.1	5.5	14.7	2.6	4.5	9.0	10.4	13.5	13.1	12.7
51—Winnipeg.....	20.4	5.6-6	14.3	2.5	4.3	8.8	10	12.9	12.8	12.5
52—Brandon.....	19.8	4.8-5.3	15	2.6	4.6	9.1	10.7	14	13.3	12.8
Saskatchewan (average).....	21.8	5.4	15.4	2.5	4.1	9.1	9.8	14.6	14.0	14.2
53—Regina.....	22	4.5-6	15	2.6	5	9.3	9.3	14.4	14.2	14.4
54—Prince Albert.....	22.7	5.6	.....	3.4	3.7	8.1	10.2	14.7	14.5	14.5
55—Saskatoon.....	19.3	5.7	13.3	2.5	4	9.6	10.1	14.3	13	13.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.3	5.6	18	2.4	3.8	9.5	9.7	15	14.4	14.6
Alberta (average).....	20.8	6.0	14.2	2.5	4.2	7.6	9.8	13.3	14.0	14.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	21.6	.....	12	2.6	4.7	7.7	9.7	14	14.3	14.7
58—Drumheller.....	19.5	5.4	15	2.5	3.7	7.7	9	13.4	14.3	14
59—Edmonton.....	19.3	6.7b	15	2.5	4.5	7.5	9.1	12.8	13.5	13.8
60—Calgary.....	20.2	5.6-7	14.6	2.3	4	8.7	9.2	13.2	14	13.5
61—Lethbridge.....	23.3	5.7	.....	2.8	4	7.4	11.8	13.2	14	13.8
British Columbia (average).....	22.8	6.9	17.6	2.9	5.1	6.2	7.3	13.2	13.3	12.9
62—Fernie.....	22.5	.....	15.5	2.8	4.8	7.6	8	13.5	15	14.5
63—Nelson.....	23.3	6.3	16	3	4.9	7	8.6	13	13.7	14.3
64—Trail.....	21.7	7	15.3	2.9	4.5	6	7.4	13.1	13.4	12.9
65—New Westminster.....	21.9	6.3	18.8	2.9	4.7	5.5	6	12.7	12.2	12.5
66—Vancouver.....	20.5	6.3	18.7	2.8	5	6.1	6.5	12.7	12.9	11.9
67—Victoria.....	22.6	7.5	18.7	3	5.5	5.7	5.7	12.3	11.5	11.7
68—Nanaimo.....	.....	7.5-8	20	2.9	5.4	6.8	9.3	13.2	12.6	12.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6.3-8.3	.....	3.2	6	5	6.5	15	15	12.7

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c, 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
3-7	3-4	.920	19-1	19-8	14-8	10-9	17-1	16-3	54-5	20-3	50-3	39-1
3-7	3-9	.886	18-2	20-9	14-2	10-5	16-4	15-5	56-7	18-9	51-4	39-8
3-4	3-7	.916	18-5	.....	12-7	10-3	16-6	15-6	60	18-2	.....	45
3-2	3-5	.839	17-7	.....	13-7	11-6	16-8	15-5	61-7	19-7	55	36-7
3-8	4	.76	15	.....	17-5	10-5	15-4	15	50	17-4	50	40
3-7	3-6	.762	18-1	21	15	10	16-7	16-5	55	19-7	47-5	38-5
4-3	4	1-127	20	.....	.....	10	16-3	15	.....	19-5	.....	40
3-8	4-6	.909	19-6	20-7	12-3	10-6	16-5	15-2	.....	19-1	53	38-7
4-1	4-4	.632	14-4	13-7	.....	13	16-2	15	48	22-7	.....	42-3
3-6	3-9	.824	18-0	20-3	12-3	11-3	15-6	15-1	44-9	17-8	47-8	37-0
3-7	3-8	.835	17-1	.....	12-3	12-3	16-5	15-2	42-3	20	54	37
3-4	3-7	.802	18-1	22-5	12-3	11-5	14-7	14-2	50	17-9	41-7	35-7
3-9	4	.73	16-6	18	12-7	11-2	16-2	15-8	42-5	17-3	47-7	40-3
3-2	4	.928	20	.....	12	10	15	15	.....	16	.....	35
3-6	4-3	.931	18-5	22-1	13-1	11-0	16-8	15-3	63-1	22-2	54-7	37-7
3-7	4-5	.885	18	24	12-3	11-6	17-7	16-8	70	22-6	57	38-1
4	5-3	1-049	20-7	22-5	14-4	11-7	17-8	15-2	72-5	19-7	52	39
2-8	4-5	.806	17-1	24-7	14-4	10-8	17-6	14-4	.....	22-6	56-3	38-1
3-7	4-8	.97	18-8	.....	12	10-3	15-5	12-8	.....	20-7	.....	40
4	4-4	.988	19-1	22-5	14	11-8	15-6	14-7	50	19-1	.....	37
4	4	.872	17-3	.....	12-7	9-1	17-5	16	.....	15	.....	36-5
3-4	4-4	1-03	19-8	20	12-7	10-6	17-7	16-2	60	23-7	.....	40
4	3-8	.927	18-6	23-1	12-4	10-8	16-7	15	.....	21	50-8	35-7
3-1	3-3	.852	17-1	17-9	12-6	12-3	15-4	16-6	.....	17-1	57-3	34-6
3-2	3-2	.954	19-0	19-4	13-5	11-1	17-1	16-7	54-1	19-7	49-8	35-7
3-4	4-2	.964	19-2	23	14-3	11-3	16-9	17-3	53	21-1	54-7	36-7
2-7	3-8	.87	15	17-5	10	11-5	16-2	16	45	19-2	58-3	40
3-6	4-2	.946	17-9	24-6	10	11-1	17	16-4	45	18-3	55	35-6
3-3	2-9	.772	15-9	14	.....	11-5	16-4	16-5	.....	18-6	.....	34-8
3-1	2-8	.749	14-6	14-1	.....	9-1	16-8	15-3	49	18-5	42-3	34-8
3-6	3-3	.883	18-8	22	.....	13	17-3	18	55	21-4	62	37-2
3	2-7	.855	18-4	19-4	.....	11-2	18-3	18-2	.....	22-5	55	35-8
4-1	3-2	.944	18-7	18-4	.....	10	16-6	16-7	60	18-9	53-3	37-4
3-2	3-4	1-05	19-6	19-9	.....	11	19	16-5	60	18-8	51-7	35-7
3-9	2-8	.953	18-4	18	.....	12-7	17-8	16-8	58-3	16-9	48-5	27-3
3-5	4-1	.894	19-1	23-3	.....	10-9	16-7	15-2	47	18-1	42	35
2-7	2-6	.895	17	20	.....	11-7	16-6	15	.....	18-7	.....	35-1
3-2	2-7	.842	17-3	18-8	.....	11-1	16-7	16-8	.....	18-3	42	34-2
3-3	3-3	.831	20-3	18-3	.....	10-3	16-6	16-4	45	18-6	47	34-1
3-3	3-4	.884	16-8	15-2	.....	10-9	16-5	16-4	.....	19-9	57	28-3
2-5	2-7	.912	18-4	15-2	.....	11-3	15-6	15	49	20-7	42	34-7
3-2	2-9	.892	18-4	13-6	.....	11-5	17-2	15-7	61	20-2	50	36
3-1	2-7	.923	18-9	19-3	.....	10-2	16	15-5	.....	19	.....	33-4
2-9	2-7	.915	17-7	16	.....	10-7	17	16-6	45	19-7	.....	36
2-2	2-1	.961	18-8	16-3	.....	9-7	16-9	15-7	69	20-8	.....	34-1
2-4	2-2	1-08	19-4	15-9	.....	9-7	16-7	16-1	.....	18-4	.....	35-6
3	2-3	.767	15	17-5	.....	10	18	17-3	.....	19-7	.....	35
2-8	3	.785	15-4	12-5	13	10	16-4	16	50	22-7	55	33-8
2-7	3-4	1-10	22-8	25	14-1	13-3	16-5	17-5	69	22	50	37-5
3-1	3-7	.978	20-6	25	14	11-4	18-2	20-8	60-6	21-7	51-7	37-5
3-9	4-1	1-291	25	25	15-3	11-6	17-7	17-2	54-2	17-7	46-4	39-5
3-7	4-2	1-38	27-9	25	16-2	12-7	18-5	17-4	58	20-1	47-5	40-6
2-7	3-6	.795	16	25-8	12	11-2	18	17-9	57-5	19-4	45	38-4
3-2	4-1	1-25	24-5	.....	15-7	11-6	17-4	17	49-7	20-6	45-3	38-3
3-3	3-9	1-27	24	22-7	14-1	11-2	17-3	17-9	49-2	20-1	44	37-5
3-8	3-1	.976	20-3	.....	14-0	11-1	18-0	16-4	52-2	21-1	48-0	40-8
4	3	1-21	25-2	.....	14	11	18-2	15-8	50	21-7	46	41-1
3-6	3-2	.742	15-4	.....	.....	11-1	17-7	17	54-3	20-5	50	40-4
4-5	3-9	.855	17-6	.....	18-3	11-3	19-5	18-5	58-3	23-0	52-5	44-1
4-5	4	1-01	22	.....	22-5	12-5	19-7	18-7	61	23-3	53	42
4-2	4-2	.575	10	.....	15	11-2	20	19	57-3	24-5	53-5	45
4-7	3-4	.786	15-5	.....	15-7	9-9	17-8	18-5	60-5	23-3	51-1	44-2
4-5	3-9	1-05	22-8	.....	20	11-4	20-3	17-7	54-5	20-7	52-3	45
4-3	2-5	.804	19-5	.....	15-7	10-4	18-1	17-2	55-3	22-2	59-8	47-2
4-7	2-6	.891	18-4	.....	18-5	10-1	17-3	18	58-6	22-8	54	47-7
4-3	2-9	.893	20-7	.....	15-1	10-2	18-1	16-3	53-6	22	50-8	47-5
4-7	2-9	.837	17-7	.....	13-6	10-4	17-3	17-5	55-8	22-9	48-8	46-5
4-5	2	.832	23	.....	.....	9-5	18	16-3	54	21-2	49-5	46-6
3-5	2-2	.567	17-5	.....	.....	11-7	20	17-7	54-3	22-3	50-7	47-7
5-1	3-0	.977	22-1	.....	18-1	10-0	17-0	15-4	52-7	22-4	48-8	46-1
5	3-2	1-04	23-7	.....	16-7	12-1	19-5	18	53-3	25	56-7	48-3
6	2-9	1-22	28	.....	20	10-8	16-9	15-6	59-3	23-5	50	50
5-2	3	1-15	26-7	.....	20	10-5	18	15-7	57-5	25	50	46-7
4-9	2-6	.668	15	.....	15-2	8-6	16-5	14-2	46-8	21-9	45-5	42-9
5-2	2-5	.76	17-9	.....	17	9	16-1	14-5	48-9	20-5	44-1	41-5
4-7	2-8	.875	20-5	.....	17-7	9	16-9	13-2	49-8	19-7	43-8	43-2
5-3	3-2	.875	20	.....	.....	9-7	16-2	15-1	51-2	23-5	55	48-3
4-5	3-5	1-23	25	.....	20	10	16-2	16-5	55	20	45	47-5



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	7-4	7-1	39-9	42-0	24-7	14-5	2-9	43-2	50-1	11-5	5-1	15-33s
Nova Scotia (average).....	7-5	7-1	41-1	34-8	23-5	12-1	2-9	40-1	49-1	12-0	5-0	15-000
1—Sydney.....	7-1	6-9	41-8	33-2	24-7	14-7	2-8	40	46-5	12-2	4-9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-4	7-2	41-6	33-6	24-7	12	2-9	40	32-8	11-5	5	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-2	6-9	48-7	38-1	25	10	2-9	40	38-3	12	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	7-2	6-9	37-5	32	19	14	2-9	40	40	12-5	5	15-00
5—Windsor.....	8	7-3	35	35-8	22-7	10	3-1	40	48	12	5	.....
6—Truro.....	7-9	7-2	42-1	35-8	24-9	12	3	40-4	35-2	12	5	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-5	6-9	53-7	35-4	23-6	14-2	2-6	40	36-7	13-4	5	14-40
New Brunswick (average).....	7-3	7-0	44-2	37-4	24-2	10-8	2-9	43-0	35-3	12-1	4-7	15-12s
8—Moncton.....	7-2	6-8	42-6	39	25-5	10-8	3	47-4	37-7	12-4	5	15-50g
9—Saint John.....	7-5	7-2	40-4	38	22-9	11-1	2-8	37-7	35-3	11-9	4-8	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	7-3	7-1	46-9	37-5	24-2	11-1	2-9	44	35	12	5-1	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7	7	47	35	24	10	2-9	40	33	12	4	.....
Quebec (average).....	6-9	6-6	41-1	43-4	21-4	13-0	2-8	44-6	52-8	10-2	4-7	14-37s
12—Quebec.....	6-9	6-6	43-4	49-2	25-3	15-2	2-9	43-2	57-2	10	5	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-2	6-6	48-3	47-9	25	13-8	3	47-8	53-3	10-7	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-9	6-4	38-1	42	24-7	12-5	2-9	47	51-5	10-6	4-6	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	6-5	6-2	43-3	43-3	24-3	9-7	2-5	40	60	10	5	14-00-14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-2	6-9	49-6	47-2	24-7	13-2	3-3	42-8	53-3	10	4-7	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	7	6-7	32-5	39	25	12-5	2-6	50	55	10	4-5	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	7-1	6-6	36-7	41	23-2	13-5	2-8	40	45	10	4-4	.....
19—Montreal.....	6-8	6-7	42-3	45-1	24-2	14-4	2-7	47-7	52-6	10-1	4-7	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	6-7	6-6	35-4	35-6	23-6	12-4	2-9	42-8	47-7	10	4-5	15-25-15-75
Ontario (average).....	7-3	7-2	41-0	45-2	24-3	12-9	2-7	42-1	50-4	10-6	4-9	15-27s
21—Ottawa.....	6-9	6-6	46-7	45-5	24-2	13-5	2-6	51-2	56-1	10-9	5	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	7-3	6-9	39-7	47-2	24-2	12-7	2-9	37-5	46-2	10-5	5-5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	6-8	6-4	39-8	42-9	23-7	12-5	2-5	45-7	45	10-7	5-2	15-00
24—Belleville.....	7	6-8	44-4	44-7	23	11	2-7	44	43-3	10-4	4-9	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	6-5	6-2	43-9	40-7	23	11-3	2-8	38-9	46-5	10-6	5	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	7-3	7-3	43-1	53-3	25-8	12-3	2-7	49-1	53-3	11	5-1	14-50
27—Orillia.....	7-6	7-6	38	41-5	22-8	12-9	2-5	44-2	43-7	10-4	5-7	15-50
28—Toronto.....	6-8	6-6	46-7	48-5	24	11-7	2-5	42-6	51-5	9-8	4-8	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-2	7	42-8	50-4	23-7	12-8	2-3	41-4	55	10-7	5-2	13-00-13-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7	6-9	41-1	46-8	22-3	12-5	2-8	42-8	52-5	10-4	4-8	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6-6	6-7	40-2	42-8	23-8	10-5	2-7	36-8	47-2	9-9	4-7	14-50
32—Brantford.....	7-4	7-4	43-8	42-5	24-4	11-2	2-7	42-1	55	10-2	5-3	14-50
33—Galt.....	7-1	6-9	37-1	39-2	24-7	13-2	2-7	43-1	59-0	10	4-7	14-75-15-00
34—Guelph.....	7-5	7-5	38-4	44	24	11-4	2-7	45	52	10-4	4-7	14-75-15-00
35—Kitchener.....	7-5	7-3	32-2	43-4	24	12-3	2-5	37-1	45	10-1	3-9	15-00
36—Woodstock.....	7-1	7-1	39-6	44	24-2	10-4	2-7	47-2	46-8	10-6	4-6	14-25-14-50
37—Stratford.....	7-6	7-3	43-8	44-8	25	11-8	2-8	42-2	50	11	5-1	15-00
38—London.....	7-3	7-2	47-3	44-1	22-5	13-2	2-5	39-9	51-2	9-9	4-6	15-00-15-25
39—St. Thomas.....	7-9	7-6	43-9	45-4	25-5	12-7	2-6	42	55	10-3	5	14-00-15-00
40—Chatham.....	7-6	7-5	43	42-9	24-9	12-7	2-5	40	40	9-9	4-9	15-00-15-50
41—Windsor.....	7-5	7-5	35-2	42-3	24	13	2-7	39-9	40	9-9	4-9	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	8	7-5	44-7	47-7	25	12-5	2-9	36-7	50	10	5-3	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7-5	7-3	50	47-7	24-2	10-8	2-6	40	47-5	10	4-8	15-50
44—North Bay.....	7	6-9	46-2	47-2	25-7	15-7	2-6	55	60	13-5	5	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	7-8	7-7	38	42-2	24-8	16-3	2-8	40-5	50	10	4-5	16-50-16-75
46—Cobalt.....	7-8	7-4	34-7	45-7	24-2	15	2-5	36	42-5	11	5	17-75
47—Timmins.....	7-5	7-4	35-1	44	26-2	15-9	3	40	50-5	11	4-9	17-75-18-25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-3	7-9	35-6	46	24-6	14-6	2-6	40	60	14	4-5	15-00
49—Port Arthur.....	7-2	7-1	34-7	50	25	16-1	2-7	42	50	11	4-6	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	7-5	7-5	39-8	48-8	25-6	13-6	2-7	41	56	11-3	4-6	16-25-16-50
Manitoba (average).....	7-9	7-7	39-7	41-5	25-3	14-7	3-2	42-7	53-8	12-9	6-3	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	8-1	7-9	35-8	41-9	25-6	14-4	3-1	42-5	52-5	11-8	6-3	19-50
52—Brandon.....	7-6	7-4	43-6	41-1	25	15	3-3	42-8	55	14	6-3	21-50
Saskatchewan (average).....	7-8	7-9	37-2	44-1	25-8	20-3	3-5	44-1	58-8	14-9	6-4	.....
53—Regina.....	7	8	38-3	41-7	25	20 a	3-5	50	60	15	6-7	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	8-4	8-2	34-5	46	28-5	20 a	3-6	43-2	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-8	7-5	35-5	42-9	25-5	19-4a	2-8	41-5	57-5	14-7	6-4	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	8	8	40-4	45-7	24-1	21-7a	4-2	41-7	.....	15	6	.....
Alberta (average).....	7-6	7-4	33-3	38-1	25-9	16-9	3-4	42-7	57-7	13-7	5-5	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7-9	7-5	33-6	41-1	26-2	18-7a	3-4	46-2	60	11-5	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	7-3	7	30	33	24-7	20 a	3-5	41-7	56-7	15	5-2	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7-9	7-4	37-7	41-9	25	15-7a	3-4	43-7	52	13-3	5-9	.....
60—Calgary.....	6-7	6-5	32-5	33	26	15 a	3-4	41-7	60	14	6-4	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-4	8-4	32-8	41-7	27-7	15 a	3-5	40	60	14-5	4-4	.....
British Columbia (average).....	7-5	7-0	33-3	38-1	26-2	21-3	3-4	48-8	54-8	12-2	5-4	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-3	7-7	35	41-4	25	17-5a	3-5	45	50	13-7	5-5	.....
63—Nelson.....	7-9	7-4	38-6	43-6	27	26-2a	3-8	54-2	58-3	14-4	5-8	.....
64—Trail.....	7-4	7-1	32	36-2	24-3	26-2a	3-9	47-5	50	13	5-5	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-9	6-7	33-7	35-8	25-9	20 a	2-9	46-8	52	11-4	5-8	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7-2	7-1	34-8	34-6	25-9	18-8a	2-8	47-2	60	9-8	5-7	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-6	6-9	35-6	34-5	25-6	20-2a	3	46-2	53-4	10-5	5-2	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7-2	6-2	37-5	38-7	28-7	21-2a	4-1	55	55	12-5	5-2	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7-5	7-2	35	40	27-5	20 a	2-9	.....	60	12-5	4-5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove length), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove length), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.251	\$ 11.708	\$ 10.086	\$ 11.968	\$ 7.462	\$ 9.059	\$ 7.372	c.	c.	\$ 23.873	\$ 16.765
8.250	9.833	7.000	8.667	5.500	6.500	5.500	27-0	10-0	23.167	15.417
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				29-8	10-0	16.00-20.00	12.00-16.00
6.50-6.75	9.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	29-7	10	20.00	10.00-12.00
8.75-9.00							29-5	10	15.00-18.00	10.00
9.00-10.25	11.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	28-6	10	25.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
							31-2	10	25.00	20.00
9.25							30	10	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00
8.30-9.40	10.80	8.00	9.50	6.25	7.50	6.75c	28-8	10	21.00-26.00	10.00-17.00
9.813	11.167	8.699	8.590	6.000	7.375	7.500	25-2	9-8	24.375	18.625
9.75-11.75g	11.00g	7.00g	8.00g	5.00g	6.00g		31	9-9	22.00-32.00	18.00-22.00
8.50-11.00	11.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.00-8.00c	29-1	9-8	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
9.00-10.00	11.00						27-5	9-8	25.00	18.00
9.25							25	10	18.00	15.00
8.875	11.875	11.139	11.553	8.473	9.263	7.850	23-2	9-4	22.656	13.875
10.00	11.00	12.00c	12.00c	10.67c	10.67c	6.75c	22-5	9-9	25.00-35.00	
8.00	11.00	13.00	14.00c	10.00	12.00c	6.00	26-2	10	18.00-25.00	10.00-18.00
9.00	13.00	7.00	8.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	24-4	9-4	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
8.00-9.00	12.00	11.335c	12.665c	8.665c	10.00c	7.50c	21-5	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
							19-3	9-8	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00
8.50	11.25	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00c	20	8-1	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00
9.25	13.00	8.50	9.50	5.50	6.50		25-7	9-4	18.00-33.00	15.00-18.00
10.135	11.221	10.700	13.012	8.438	10.556	8.523	24-7	8-6	22.00-30.00	14.00-22.00
9.25	12.00-13.00	8.00	9.50	6.00	7.50	5.00	24-9	9-7	21.111	17.179
	12.50						23-2	9-9	22.00-32.00	18.00-23.00
8.00	12.50-13.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	12.00c	22-3	9-3	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
11.00	11.50	10.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	24-8	9	18.00-23.00	15.00-18.00
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	24	9-7	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.00	9.50	12.00	14.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	24-7	8-9	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.75	12.50	8.00	9.50	6.00-7.00	8.00-8.50		25-7	9-7	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
10.50	10.00	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	24-2	9-8	20.00-24.00	12.00-18.00
g 7.50g	g 10.50g	g	g	g	g	g	26-2	9-6	22.00-32.00	17.00-22.00
9.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	24-2g	9-1	20.00-27.00	15.00-20.00
11.75	11.50		15.00		13.00	8.348c	23	9-5	22.00-32.00	15.00-22.00
10.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	25-8	9-5	20.00-35.00	12.00-20.00
9.50-11.50	11.50	12.25	13.00	10.25	11.00		24-3	10	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00
10.00-11.00	11.00	15.00	17.00	12.00	14.00		21-5	9-4	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00
11.00	11.00						24-3	9-9	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
8.50-10.00	12.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	14.00		22-6	9-5	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
9.00-10.50	10.00-11.00		11.25c		10.50c		22	9-3	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
11.50	10.25-12.00		16.00-18.00			8.25c	22-2	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
9.00-10.00	10.00					12.00c	24-1	9-7	25.00-35.00	17.00-25.00
8.50	10.50		18.00c		14.00c	8.00c	22-9	9-8	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
7.25-9.00	11.25-11.50						23	9-4	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
12.75	13.50						22	9-8	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
8.50-13.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	24	9-4	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
			10.50		8.25-10.50		22-2	10	20.00-24.00	14.00-20.00
14.00-14.50	15.00-15.50			5.00-5.50	7.50-9.75		30	9-9		
7.75-10.50	9.00	5.00	7.50	4.50	6.00	6.00c	29	10	n	18.00
9.50-12.00	10.00-11.00	5.75	6.50c	5.50	6.30c		32	9-4	22.00	14.00
8.00-13.00	10.50	6.50	7.50	6.00	7.00		34	9-6	p	p
10.188	13.625			6.125	6.875	6.500	26	9-8	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00
9.50-12.50	12.50-13.50			4.00-6.50	5.00-7.50	6.00c	27-1	9-7	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
8.50-10.25	12.50-16.00			6.00-8.00	6.50-8.50	7.00	27-1	9-4	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
8.625	16.875			4.750	8.875	9.750	25-2	10-6	26.250	17.500
8.50-12.25h	14.50h				6.50-10.00		29-3	10-8	25.875	17.625
8.00-9.50h	19.00			3.00-4.50	4.50-6.00		27-5	10	23.00-35.00	18.00-23.00
7.50-9.00h	17.50			5.75	7.00-10.00	7.50	30	12-7	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
5.25-9.00h	14.50				13.00-14.00	12.00c	10-3	10	20.00-30.00	12.00-20.00
5.844	10.000			5.500	6.500	4.455	29-8	10-0	22.00-32.00	13.00-20.00
g 6.00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	29-8	10-0	24.750	15.000
3.50-6.00h	f & g 10.00	g	g	5.00	7.00	5.33c	31-7g	9-6	20.00-27.00	18.00-20.00
7.50-8.00h				6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	30	10-6	25.00-30.00	16.00-25.00
4.00-5.75h						4.00	27-5g	9-9	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.921	11.149			7.063	7.274	4.814	30	10	20.00-28.00	12.00-18.00
9.00-11.00	12.70			6.00-7.00	8.00-10.00		37-1	11-9	23.406	17.469
8.50-9.50	13.00			6.25	7.75	6.50	38-7	12-3	20.00	18.00
9.50-10.50	10.50				5.00	3.50	40	11-7	22.00-26.00	16.00-20.00
9.50-10.50	10.50				6.75	4.50	11-7	12	22.50-28.00	17.50-22.50
8.75-10.75	9.00			6.50	8.42c	4.77c	30	11-3	16.00-20.00	10.00-16.00
7.70-8.20s					5.00		10-6	10-6	22.50	19.00
12.00-13.50				7.00-11.00	6.00-12.00	4.80c	11-9	10-9	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
							33-7	15	20.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
							35	12	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.50

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	April 1926	April 1927	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1931	April 1932	Mar. 1933	Apr. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	101.2	97.3	98.3	94.5	91.2	73.9	68.2	64.4	65.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	103.8	96.8	101.4	86.5	86.3	59.1	57.6	52.1	56.8
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.4	101.4	104.4	108.9	104.2	77.8	59.7	58.2	59.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.7	92.4	93.5	92.4	83.4	74.2	70.4	67.9	67.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.3	98.1	98.9	94.6	91.2	80.8	72.4	63.2	59.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.7	97.3	94.0	93.8	92.4	87.6	86.5	85.0	85.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.7	92.7	90.5	103.5	86.8	66.7	58.5	59.8	60.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	98.7	98.1	92.5	91.9	93.0	86.0	86.0	84.3	84.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.4	98.1	95.4	95.4	94.0	87.8	84.1	82.6	82.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.3	95.9	95.9	93.6	92.3	77.7	71.3	69.5	70.5
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.0	99.6	100.3	97.4	99.4	74.5	62.4	59.8	64.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	100.8	93.5	92.9	91.0	87.5	79.8	77.3	76.0	74.8
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.8	97.8	100.7	95.0	90.0	69.2	65.4	60.2	60.7
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.9	100.9	95.7	94.0	96.2	90.6	90.7	87.0	87.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.2	97.5	101.3	95.1	88.3	66.8	62.6	57.2	57.8
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.6	95.7	96.2	100.2	94.7	83.6	78.7	75.1	74.8
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	101.3	97.9	102.4	94.0	86.9	63.1	59.0	53.3	54.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.8	96.6	99.2	86.2	83.6	59.6	57.0	52.7	56.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.8	101.1	103.1	106.0	101.0	77.8	61.1	59.4	60.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	104.3	100.7	110.2	95.8	93.2	59.5	51.5	44.7	46.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	97.8	98.6	95.1	103.0	94.8	74.1	65.3	57.2	59.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.3	98.1	98.8	94.4	91.0	81.2	72.5	63.4	59.9
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.2	95.9	91.4	92.6	90.4	81.9	81.3	80.1	79.9
All raw (or partly manufactured). All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	102.2	99.0	102.4	94.7	90.3	64.1	56.5	52.1	53.3
	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	100.5	96.9	95.7	92.4	90.0	76.5	71.6	67.9	69.7

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 552)

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1932. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3; 1931, 89.6.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1931 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 126.6; 1931, 125.1; natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918,

114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 159.3; 1929, 159.5; 1930, 158.8; 1931, 157.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

## Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly higher in most localities, sirloin steak being up from an average price of 20.5 cents per pound in March to 20.7 in April, rib roast from an average of 15.3 cents per pound to 15.9 cents and shoulder roast from 10.9 cents per pound to 11.3 cents. A slight decline occurred in the average price of veal, which was down from 12.5 cents per pound in March to 12.3 cents in April. The price of mutton advanced from an average of 17.7 cents per pound in March to 19.2 cents in April. Both fresh and salt

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	163	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	153	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	95	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122

pork also were generally higher, the former averaging 14.5 cents per pound in April as compared with 12.1 cents in March, and the latter 14.3 cents per pound in April and 13.5 cents in March. The price of sliced breakfast bacon rose from an average of 20.2 cents per pound in March to 21.9 cents in April. The price of lard was higher in nearly all localities, averaging 12.4 cents per pound in April as compared with 11.5 cents in March.

The price of eggs showed a general seasonal fall, fresh averaging 22.9 cents per dozen as compared with 27.8 cents in March and 24.7 cents in April, 1932, and cooking averaging 18.1 cents per dozen as compared with 22.6 cents in March and 19.9 cents in April, 1932. Milk was slightly lower at an average price of 9.3 cents per quart. Decreases were reported from Orillia, Brantford, Galt, Port Arthur, Fort William and Nelson, while higher prices were reported from Vancouver and New Westminster. The prices of both dairy and creamery butter advanced, the former being up from 23.1 cents per pound to 24.9 cents and the latter from 26.9 cents per pound to 28.8 cents.

The price of bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.5 cents per pound. Rolled oats averaged slightly higher at 4.6 cents per pound as compared with 4.5 cents the previous month. Potatoes were little changed at 92 cents per ninety pounds. The price of both granulated and yellow sugar was substantially higher in all localities, following the imposition of the tax of 2 cents per pound, granulated being up from 5.6 cents per pound in March to 7.4 cents in April and yellow from 5.5 cents per pound to 7.1 cents. The price of anthracite coal showed little change at an average price of \$15.34 per ton. Rent was unchanged.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were generally higher. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up from an average price of 49.1 cents per bushel in March to 53.6 cents in April. The high price for the month was 59.6 cents per bushel, reached on the 24th, and the low 49.6 cents at the beginning. A marked decrease in world shipments and the prospect of an unusually small United States winter wheat crop, together with a serious decline in United States exchange and a rise in sterling at New York were said to be factors in the advance in prices. In coarse grains flax was up from an average price of 79.3 cents per bushel in March to

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.



84.1 cents in April, rye from 33.9 cents per bushel to 37.7 cents, western oats from 24.5 cents per bushel to 24.7 cents and western barley from 28.9 cents per bushel to 31.3 cents. In milled products flour at Montreal advanced from \$4.60 per barrel to \$4.70, oatmeal at Toronto from \$2.59 per ninety-eight pound sack to \$2.70 and gluten meal from \$16 per ton to \$20. Raw sugar at New York rose from \$1.19 per cwt. to \$1.26 (Canadian funds) while granulated at Montreal sold at \$6.18 per cwt. including the tax. The price in March was \$4.09 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from a price of 2.9-3 cents per pound at the beginning of April to 4.3 cents on the 29th. In livestock choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$4.36 per hundred pounds to \$4.80 and at Winnipeg from \$3.71 per hundred pounds to \$3.78. Veal calves at Toronto declined from \$6.74 per hundred pounds to \$6.09. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from \$5.11 per hundred pounds to \$5.55 and at Montreal from \$5.55 per hundred pounds to \$5.87. The same grade at Winnipeg averaged 45 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$4.98. Good lambs at Toronto rose from \$6.42 per hundred pounds to \$7.82. Fresh

eggs at Montreal declined from 23.5 cents per dozen to 20.5 cents, while at Toronto this same grade averaged 18.8 cents per dozen as compared with 21.8 cents in March. Creamery butter at Montreal was slightly higher at 27.3 cents per pound as compared with 27.1 cents in March, while the same grade at Toronto was unchanged at 26.7 cents per pound. Raw cotton at New York rose from 8.2 cents per pound to 8.3 cents (Canadian funds). Raw silk was 9 cents per pound higher at \$1.69. A further reduction in newsprint, effective April 1st, was announced during the month, the price of paper rolls being down from \$1.89 per hundred pounds to \$1.64. Common cedar lumber was down from \$14 per thousand board feet to \$12.50 and hemlock was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$16. In iron and steel tank plates at Pittsburgh declined from \$1.91 per hundred pounds to \$1.85 in Canadian funds. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal rose from \$7.18 per hundred pounds to \$7.62. Tin at Toronto was up from 33.5 cents per pound to 34.3 cents. Silver at New York rose from an average price of 33.4 cents per ounce to 36 cents (Canadian funds).

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the April LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1924=100, was 58.7 for March, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month, due principally to lower food prices, as non-foods were only slightly lower than the February level.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 77.0 at the end of March, showing no change from the February level. Food-stuffs as a whole were 0.8 per cent higher due to substantial advances in animal food and sugar, coffee and tea, which was nearly counteracted by a fall of 4 per cent in vegetable food. Industrial materials were 0.5 per cent lower, as advances in minerals and textiles were more than offset by a decline in sundries.

COST OF LIVING.—The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* index number on the base July 1914

=100, was 137 at April 1, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month, due entirely to lower food prices, chiefly eggs, butter, cheese, fish, potatoes and milk.

### Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living on the base 1913-1914=100, was 116.6 for March, a decline of 0.3 per cent for the month, which decline included all groups.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1315 for February, an advance of 3.9 per cent from the January level. Except for a decline in the wood and wood products group, all of the main groups showed advances.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 797 for February, a fall of 1.8 per cent from the November index number. Except for a slight advance in fuel and light, all groups were lower than for November.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the 1926=100, was 60.2 for March, showing an advance of 0.7

per cent from the February level, which is the first advance in the monthly index number since last September. Of the ten groups, farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, and building materials advanced, while fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous products were lower.

The *Annalist* index number on the base 1913=100, was 83.7 for April, an advance of 2.2 per cent over the March level, due to advances in farm products, food products and textile products, which were partly offset by declines in fuels, metals, chemicals and miscellaneous products. There was no change in building materials.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum-total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption, was \$6.5359 at April 1, an increase of 2.9 per cent for the month.

### Health Units in Saskatchewan

Reference was made in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 254, to a motion before the Saskatchewan Legislature proposing the extension of medical services in the province. This resolution, which was unanimously adopted, read as follows: "That, in the opinion of this assembly, the government should consider whether the reorganization and improvement of medical services of the province can be effected by providing for a system of medical services supported by local rates and supplemented by government grants."

The Hon. F. D. Munro, Minister of Public Health, speaking in support of the resolution, stated that in Saskatchewan there was one doctor for 848 persons in the cities, and one for 2,224 in the rest of the province. He outlined the various health services already provided by the government, the mental hospitals, sanatoriums, union hospitals, government aid to hospitals, psychopathic wards, six venereal disease dispensaries, treatment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, sera and vaccines, biological laboratory service, radium for the cancer clinic, relief health services, municipal doctors and health unit work. The primary principles of state aid were, he said, the right to choose a doctor; recognition of the individualism of the doctor; the general practitioner as a basis for any scheme.

Dealing with vital statistics, the Minister said that within ten years deaths from communicable diseases would be rare, though deaths from generative diseases, such as heart

Advances were noted in breadstuffs, livestock, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke and oils, while there were decreases in naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities; there was no change in fruits.

*Dun's* index number based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was \$136.864 at April 1, an increase of 0.4 per cent for the month, which is the first increase noted since October. Of the seven groups, breadstuffs, "other food," clothing and metals were higher, while meat, dairy and garden produce and miscellaneous commodities were lower.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 118.5 for March, a decrease of 1 per cent from the February level, due to lower prices for food and clothing.

trouble, cancer and diabetes were on the increase. He was opposed to travelling surgical clinics, and thought full-time public health units would clash with municipal doctor organizations. The results of reorganization would be more adequate service to the people, lessening of the cost, increase in net return to medical profession, and extension of the services.

Further information concerning self-help activities of the unemployed in the United States appears in the April issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington). (The first article in this series was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 366, other references to this subject being made in the issues for January, 1933, page 4, and October, 1932, page 1039.) The present article gives the result of a field survey carried out by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in a number of communities where self-help activities have been undertaken with varying degrees of success, with descriptions of the following movements: Self-help activities of unemployed in Los Angeles; Organized Unemployed (Inc.), Minneapolis; the barter movement in Cleveland, Memphis and St. Louis; the People's Exchange of Kansas City, Mo.; the Dayton Mutual Exchange; the barter movement, Oklahoma City; "Barter day" in Logan, W.Va.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1933

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1933, was 170, there being 55 in January, 63 in February and 52 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1932 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 241. In the first quarter of 1932, 192 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 625). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents contains 4 fatalities for 1932. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1933 were as follows: agriculture, 28; logging, 18; fishing and trapping, 9; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 22; manufacturing, 28; construction 9; electric light and power, 2; transportation and public utilities, 29; trade, 12; finance, 3; service, 10.

Of the mining accidents, 13 were in "metaliferous mining," 8 in "coal mining," and 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 11 in "saw and planing-mill products," 6 in "wood products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 4 in "iron, steel and products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 2 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 2 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "shipbuilding," 5 in "highway and bridge," and 1 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 16 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 1 in "water transportation," 3 in "air transportation," 5 in "local transportation," 2 in "storage" and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 5 fatalities in "wholesale," and 7 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 2 were in "public administration," 5 in "personal, domestic and business," and 3 in "professional establishments."

The most serious accident occurring during the period under review was caused by a fire in a match factory at Hull, Quebec, on March 15 in which six employees lost their lives. Five female employees were burned to death and one man died from burns on April 14. Twenty-one other employees received injuries but not fatal. The verdict of the coroner's jury read: "Despite the fact that exits and fire drills were insufficient we hold no one responsible and the employee's deaths were accidental. We recommend that the proper authorities enforce stricter regulations respecting match factory buildings."

An investigation with a view to enforcing safety measures in connection with the manufacture of matches has been instituted by Dominion Fire Commissioner in the Insurance Department, with the assistance of officials of the National Research Council and representatives of manufacturers of matches.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On January 20, two fishermen were drowned when the tide broke up the ice near New Waterford, Nova Scotia, and two other fishermen were drowned near Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on March 13.

Three miners were crushed under a rock slide at Flin Flon, Manitoba, on February 27, and two coal miners were killed during blasting operations at MacKay's Corner, Nova Scotia, on March 31.

Two cordwood cutters were killed at Tall Pines, Saskatchewan, on March 8 when struck by pieces of a circular saw.

Two workers in an explosives plant at Beloeil, Quebec, lost their lives during explosions in the powder press house and corning mill.

Three trainmen were killed at Acadieville, New Brunswick, on January 29, when an engine collided with a snow plow.

On February 8, when a fire destroyed a hotel at Tisdale, Saskatchewan, the proprietress, a maid and the hotel manager lost their lives.

### Supplementary List of Accidents

The supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1932, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 4 fatalities, of which 1 was in construction, 2 in transportation and public utilities and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in September and 3 in December.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1933

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—</b>				
Farmer's son.....	Near Renfrew, Ont.....	Jan. 13..	28	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Near Wawota, Sask.....	" 17..	75	Collapsed while dragging home poles.
Farmer.....	Near Morgantown, Ont.....	" 18..	21	Struck by blade of axe when it glanced off tree.
Farm hand.....	Near Chesterville, Ont.....	Jan. 18..	about	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Dereham twp., Ont.....	" 18..	66	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Near Nortondale, N.B.....	" 18..	60	Collapsed from exertion and was frozen when his wagon became trapped in ice.
Farmer.....	Near Spruce Grove, Alta.....	" 19..	32	Explosion of dynamite in storehouse.
Farmer.....	Near Antigonish, N.S.....	" 24..	43	Crushed under his ox cart when it upset.
Farmer.....	Near Readlyn, Sask.....	Jan. 30..	55	Fell into well.
Farmer's son.....	St. Antoine-de-Tilly, Que.....	" 31..	25	Struck by piece of flywheel when it burst. Died Feb. 1.
Farmer.....	Near Ituna, Sask.....	Feb. 1..	30	Neck broken when clothing caught in saw. Died Feb. 3.
Farm hand.....	Near Beachburg, Ont.....	" 2..	21	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	St. Maurice de Lechourie, Gaspé, Que.....	Feb. 6..	28	Buried under avalanche of snow-while cutting wood in bush.
Farmer.....	Near Milden, Sask.....	Feb. 6..	about	Fell from wagon.
Farmer's son.....	Near Powassan, Ont.....	" 6..	27	Struck by falling tree.
Farm hand.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	Feb. 7..	19	Kicked by horse. Died Feb. 12.
Farmer.....	Near Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 7..	55	Frozen when lost in snowstorm.
Farmer.....	Near Shaunavon, Sask.....	" 12..	63	Fell from platform.
Farmer.....	Near Alexandria, Ont.....	Feb. 17..	49	Fell from sleigh load of wood.
Farmer.....	Ashton Junction, Que.....	Feb. 20..	72	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	Feb. 20..	73	Attacked by ram.
Farmer.....	Near Ailsa Craig, Ont.....	" 22..	58	Attacked by bull. Died Feb. 24.
Farmer.....	Near Selkirk, P.E.I.....	" 23..	70	Fell from load of hay when binding wires broke.
Farmer.....	Apple Hill, Ont.....	" 24..	44	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	St. Basile, Que.....	Mar. 1..	23	While carting earth bank fell on him..
Farmer.....	Essex Co., Ont.....	" 6..	22	Caught between loaded hayrack and barn door. Died Mar. 8.
Farmer.....	St. Pierre, Que.....	" 17..	50	Explosion of gasoline engine.
Farmer.....	Near Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 29..	54	Thrown from seat of wagon when team ran away. Died Mar. 31.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Nicolet, Que.....	Jan. 2..	28	Cut in leg by axe when it slipped.
Logger.....	Riviere-a-Pierre, Que.....	" 2..	59	Struck in chest by rolling log. Died Jan. 3.
Sawyer.....	Canal Flats, B.C.....	" 3..	26	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 5..	27	Crushed by log.
Loader.....	Glenorchy, Ont.....	" 6..	19	Crushed against tree by sleigh.
Labourer.....	St. Edwidge, Que.....	" 19..	19	Crushed by falling tree.
Log cutter.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	" 21..	26	Struck by falling tree.
Sub contractor cutting ties.....	Fort McMurray, Alta.....	" 30..	23	Foot cut with axe, infection. Died Feb. 23.
Superintendent.....	Near Pemberton, B.C.....	" 31..	25	Crushed under tractor when it overturned.
Woodsman.....	Compton, Que.....	Feb. 2..	about	Struck by log while unloading logs.
Logger.....	Hudson, Ont.....	Feb. 5..	40	Struck by falling tree.
Sub-jobber.....	Laviolette, Que.....	" 9..	45	Struck by rolling logs.
Watchman.....	Horwood Island, B.C.....	" 22..	45	Drowned from rowboat when it capsized.
Tie maker.....	Indian Reserve 28, Ont.....	" 24..	33	Struck by falling tree.
Engineer.....	Quatsino, B.C.....	" 27..	39	Struck by tree broken by weight of snow.
Wood cutter.....	Barraute, Pontiac Co., Que.....	" 28..	31	Crushed by falling tree.
Chopper.....	Rouleau Siding, Abitibi, Que.....	Mar. 9..	31	Struck by falling tree.
Loader.....	Near Whitecourt, Alta.....	" 18..	37	Log fell on him from load.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING</b>				
Fisherman.....	Near New Waterford, N.S.....	Jan. 20..	40	Drowned when tide broke up ice.
Fisherman.....		about	29	
Trapper.....	Near Athabasca, Alta.....	Feb. 26..	25	Perished when lost in snowstorm.
Trapper.....	Near Aklavik, N.W.T.....	Feb. 26..	about	Accidental discharge of his rifle.
Fisherman.....	Near Halifax, N.S.....	Mar. 9..	19	Hit by flying chain when it broke.
Fisherman.....	Near Liverpool, N.S.....	" 13..	about	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near The Hawk, N.S.....	Mar. 13..	30	Dory capsized in storm.
Fisherman.....	Near Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 25..	35	Swept overboard by swinging boom and was drowned.



# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1933—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS</b>				
<b>SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metaliferous Mining—</i>				
Worker in crushing plant.....	Anyox, B.C.....	Jan. 2..	24	Injured from powder explosion. Died Jan. 3.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 12..	26	Slipped on ladder and fell 250 feet down shaft.
Machine man.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 28..	31	Premature detonation of fuse while carrying it.
Miner.....	Noranda, Que.....	Feb. 3..	32	Struck by falling rock during blasting operations.
Miner.....	Noranda, Que.....	" 10..	43	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Noranda, Que.....	" 21..	32	Fell down shaft.
Ore sampler.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 25..	41	Fell from ladder. Died March 4.
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 27..	37	Crushed under rock slide.
Miner.....			33	
Miner.....			32	
Miner.....	Red Lake, Ont.....	" 27..	45	Fell from drift in mine.
Transportation boss.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Mar. 5..	35	Silicosis; first laid off, Sept. 29, 1932.
Transportation supt....	Bear Creek, Yukon.....	" 14..	about 47	Run over by tractor on cranking it while in gear.
<b>Coal Mining—</b>				
Miner.....	Bienfait, Sask.....	Jan. 4..	21	Run over by runaway mine car.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Feb. 8..	21	Fall of coal.
Mine worker.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	Mar. 1..	27	Fell beneath wheels of box cars.
Miner.....	Iron Bound Cove, N.B.....	" 1..	32	Crushed by moving coal box.
Miner's helper.....	Princeton, B.C.....	" 17..	26	Struck by runaway car.
Foreman.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 28..	28	Asphyxiated by gas fumes in shaft.
Miner.....	Mackay's Corner, N.S.....	" 31..	.....	Killed during blasting operations.
<b>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, n.e.s.—</b>				
Mine worker.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Feb. 24..	34	Run over by locomotive when struck by hopper
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable Foods, drink, and tobacco—</i>				
Worker in biscuit factory.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 10..	72	Leg fractured when elevator dropped three floors
<i>Saw and planing mill products—</i>				
Bolt cutter for shingle factory.....	Powell River, B.C.....	Jan. 6..	51	Crushed by log.
Mill worker.....	Kelowna, B.C.....	" 16..	37	Smothered under sawdust pile. Died Jan. 18.
Saw operator.....	Rednersville, Ont.....	" 16..	.....	Struck by piece of flywheel when it broke. Died Jan. 17.
Labourer at wood mill.....	Temiscouata, Que.....	" 19..	37	Struck on head when boiler exploded.
Mill hand.....	Trout Mills, Ont.....	Feb. 6..	27	Crushed while unloading logs from flat car.
Saw operator.....	Ellershouse, N.S.....	" 10..	32	Struck by flying pieces of balance wheel when it burst.
Helper at wood mill.....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 17..	18	Caught in shaft.
Cordwood cutter.....	Tall Pines, Sask.....	Mar. 8..	.....	Struck by pieces of circular saw when it broke.
Cordwood cutter.....	Near Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	" 17..	30	Caught in pulley.
Saw operator.....			" 17..	
Labourer.....	Alice Station, Ont.....	" 25..	27	Struck by piece of edging when it flew from saw.
<b>Wood products—</b>				
Match packer.....	Hull, Que.....	" 15..	26	Burned in fire that destroyed plant; sixth victim died April 14.
Match packer.....			16	
Match packer.....			39	
Match packer.....			23	
Match packer.....			20	
Machine operator.....			38	
<b>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</b>				
Mill worker.....	Windsor Mills, Que.....	Jan. 27..	48	Crushed in pulp grinder when machinery started while cleaning out the press.
<b>Iron, Steel and Products—</b>				
Electrician.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Jan. 17..	40	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Foreman millwright.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18..	67	Struck by swinging leadpan when rope broke and fell striking his head.
Workman in bedding factory.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20..	57	Caught in revolving belt.
Foundry worker.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Mar. 1..	20	Caught beneath gearing of crane.
<b>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</b>				
Foreman at cement plant.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 3..	46	Crushed under falling steel column when it slipped from hoist.
Worker in coke ovens plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 11..	31	Caught in coke crusher. Died March 12.
Worker in glass factory.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 15	46	Caught in shaft.
<b>Chemical and Allied Products—</b>				
Explosive plant worker.....	Beloeil, Que.....	" 30..	47	Explosions in powder press house and corning mill.
Explosives plant worker.....	Beloeil, Que.....	" 30..	52	Explosions in powder press house, and corning mill

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1933—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>				
Sign painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 8..	34	Fell forty feet.
Painter.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	Mar. 7..	37	Fell from scaffold when it collapsed.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>				
Dry dock worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 2..	about 48	Fell from wharf and was drowned.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Relief worker.....	Port Credit, Ont.....	Jan. 4..	52	Run over by truck.
Relief worker.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Feb. 8..	52	Buried under cave-in of bank of earth.
Relief worker.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 15..	37	Buried under slide in sand pit.
Farmer.....	Hastings Co., Ont.....	" 25..	.....	Buried under cave-in of gravel pit.
Relief worker.....	Near Verner, Ont.....	" 27..	52	Crushed under fall of gravel.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer on sewer excavation.....	Forest Hill, Ont.....	Feb. 2..	34	Buried in sewer cave-in.
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—</b>				
Electrician.....	Hull, Que.....	Feb. 19..	52	Electric burns from short circuit at power plant. Died Feb. 20.
Lineman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	Mar. 7..	24	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Elevator mechanic.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 18..	40	Crushed beneath elevator.
Roadmaster.....			57	
Foreman snow plow crew.....	\$Acadieville, N.B.....	" 29..	47	Collision of engine with snow plow.
Conductor.....			65	
Section foreman.....	Near Boisdale, N.S.....	" 29..	60	Train struck scooter on which he was riding.
Marker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31..	56	Crushed between two freight cars. Died Feb. 1.
Sectionman.....	Near Kerwood, Ont.....	Feb. 1..	27	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	West Sheffield Station, Que.....	" 3..	63	Struck by train.
Snow shoveller.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 4..	42	Struck by locomotive.
Section hand.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	" 6..	43	Struck by snow plow. Died Feb. 7.
Conductor.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 7..	55	Crushed in collision of two freight trains.
Sectionman.....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 8..	46	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Heinsberg Yard, Alberta.....	" 21..	55	Fell from train and was run over.
Brakeman.....	Hazelridge, Man.....	Mar. 3..	50	Collision of two freight trains. Died Mar. 6.
Shop labourer.....	Smiths Falls, Ont.....	" 3..	47	Fell from engine.
Coal shoveller.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9..	20	Swept off tender during blizzard and struck on head.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Railway constable.....	Hull, Que.....	" 3..	67	Struck by auto and fell on ice striking head.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Mate.....	Near Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 29..	.....	Fell overboard and was drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Moose Lake, Man.....	Jan. 14..	41	Plane crash.
Pilot.....			.....	
Engineer.....	Near Fort Rae, N.W.T.....	" 31..	.....	Plane crashed in storm.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Near Rouge Hills, Ont.....	Jan. 17..	30	Struck by auto while oiling his truck.
Manager.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 29..	29	Crushed by truck when jack slipped.
Fish hauler.....	Near Gypsumville, Man.....	Feb. 10..	20	Burned in fire that destroyed shelter hut.
Trucker.....	Near Grimsby, Ont.....	Mar. 3..	47	Fell from truck and was run over.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23..	26	Crushed between dump body and chassis of truck
<i>Storage—</i>				
Labourer at grain elevator.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Jan. 24..	about 50	Caught in conveyor belt.
Mechanic at grain elevator.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 10..	60	Fell from ladder, fracturing skull.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Clo-oose, B.C.....	Jan. 24..	52	Collapsed from strain of packing wire.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Near Langley Prairie, B.C.....	Jan. 5	20	Train struck his truck.
Truck driver for grocer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28..	32	Crushed by another truck when it skidded.
Salesman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 15..	51	Carbon monoxide poisoning in garage.
Labourer at fish company.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 26..	59	Crushed under descending elevator in shaft.
Traveller for fertilizer Co.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	Mar. 2..	62	Train struck his car.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Caretaker.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Jan. 16..	65	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Jan. 17.
Butcher.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30..	60	Point of meat bone pierced his hand; infection. Died Feb. 3.
Ice cutter.....	Mt. Herbert, P.E.I.....	Feb. 2..	35	Fell into hole and was drowned in pond.
Manager of ice Co.....	Dartmouth, N.S.....	Feb. 25..	.....	Crushed in truck when it went into ditch and burned.
Teamster for ice Co.....	Napanee, Ont.....	Mar. 7..	50	Run over when team ran away. Died Mar. 8.
Worker in coal yard.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21..	41	Fell from coal wagon.
Vegetable peddler.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30..	51	Collision of another truck with his truck.



**FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1933—Concluded**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>FINANCE—</b>				
Insurance agent.....	Tangier, N.S.....	Jan. 14..	34	Thrown from car when it skidded following blow-out. Died Jan. 18.
Insurance agent.....	Morrisburg, Ont.....	Jan. 18..	50	Drowned when his car crashed into canal.
Insurance broker.....	Near St. Thomas, Ont.....	Feb. 4..	.....	Killed when his auto skidded.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Quarry instructor for govt. dept.....	Collins Bay, Ont.....	Feb. 16..	55	Premature ignition of can of gunpowder. Died Feb. 23.
Counterman gov't dept.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 23..	32	Shot by watchman. Died Mar. 3.
<i>Personal, domestic and business—</i>				
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 10..	35	Fell from window. Died Jan. 11.
Watchman at office building.....	Quebec, Que.....	Feb. 2..	37	Fell 40 feet from window.
Hotel proprietress..}	Tisdale, Sask.....	" 8..	.....	Burned in fire that destroyed hotel. Manager died Feb. 12.
Hotel maid.....			65	
Hotel manager.....			.....	
<i>Professional establish- ments—</i>				
Janitor at school....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 19..	64	Pinned under piano while repairing castor. Died Jan. 22.
Charwoman at hos- pital.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mar. 1..	48	Knelt on piece of glass on mat. Infection. Died Mar. 14.
Hospital employee..	Whitby, Ont.....	" 12..	28	Attacked by crazed patient.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING 1932**

<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	Sept. 26..	64	Struck by piece of stone during blasting operations. Died Sept. 27.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Street and electric rail- ways—</i>				
Motorman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 29..	59	Struck by car.
<i>Water transportation—</i>				
Watchman on towing boat.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 26..	44	Drowned.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Retail—</i>				
Milk truck driver....	Cumberland, B.C.....	Dec. 16..	16	Struck by auto when he stepped off his truck.

**Interstate Conference on Labour Laws in  
United States**

Labour officials of nine States of the American Union met at Boston, Mass., in January for a conference on labour laws. These states were Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and the United States Department of Labour. The conference had its origin in a suggestion made by President-elect Roosevelt at Albany in 1931. A similar conference had been held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 768). The conference this year was called specifically "to consider the possibility of united State action to bring about greater uniformity in the laws governing the hours of employment of women and minors," and to

endeavour to work out some means whereby the specific recommendations of the Harrisburg meeting could be effectuated. The conference agreed in recommending a nation-wide minimum wage law for women and minors, the establishment of public employment offices throughout the country, and the limiting of hours of labour for women and minors. It was decided to send to the governors of the participating States a copy of the recommendations and to bring them to the attention of the State legislatures, State federations of labour, associations of manufacturers, and other appropriate organizations. It was also voted that consideration be given by the governors to the holding of an annual interstate meeting prior to the convening of the legislatures in the various States.

### Recent Decline in Occupational Fatalities

The *Statistical Bulletin*, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, referred in a recent issue to the decline in the occupational fatalities among its industrial policy holders in the United States and Canada in 1932, as follows:—

"The low level of industrial employment reached in 1932, and, in particular, the decreased activities in the more hazardous industries, such as railroad transportation, mining and quarrying, the building industry, and the manufacture of heavy metals, was largely responsible for the very low occupational fatality rate recorded among adult white male industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The occupational fatality rate for the year was 22.9 per 100,000 the lowest in the company's experience, covering a period of twenty-one years. It was 16.1 per cent less than that for the year before, when the previous low was recorded. Similarly, the occupational fatality rate for adult coloured males declined to a new low figure, 21.7 per 100,000 in 1932, a decline of 19.3 per cent.

"Since 1929, when the present decline in industrial activities set in, the occupational fatality rate for white male industrial policy-

holders has dropped 36 per cent; while the rate for coloured male policyholders has dropped 44 per cent.

"Among adult white male industrial policyholders, the rate for traumatism by falls, the leading means of accidental deaths of this character, declined 18.8 per cent for the year. Since 1929, the rate for this means of injury has declined 23.5 per cent. Occupational automobile accidents in 1932 was again second in importance to falls. The rate for this means of injury declined 21.7 per cent.

"Traumatism in mines and quarries displaced traumatism by machines, in 1932, as the third most important means of fatal occupational injury. The rate for traumatism in mines and quarries was 2.7 per 100,000; a decline of 10 per cent for the year, while the rate for traumatism by machines was 2.4 per 100,000; a decline of 22.6 per cent. The rates for these means of injury declined 42.6 per cent and 46.7 per cent, respectively, since 1929. Steam railroad accidents, which, a few years ago, were the leading means of occupational injury, ranked fifth in importance in 1932. Substantial declines were also recorded in 1932 for accidental drowning, and for occupational accidents from the use of electricity, and on street railways."

### Accidents in Manufacturing Industries in the United States, 1926-1931

The *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) gives in its issue for April the results of the annual survey made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics of accidents in manufacturing industries for 1931, with comparative figures for the five previous years. The tables show a substantial decrease in accident frequency and severity rates for 1931 as compared with 1930. The "frequency rate" in these tables is the number of accidents for every million man-hours worked. In 1931 an average of 18.85 accidents per million man-hours occurred in the combined industries, being a decrease in the frequency rate from the previous year of 18.3 per cent. An average of 2.59 days for every 1,000 man-hours worked were lost, including scheduled allowances for deaths and permanent disabilities, a decrease in the severity rate of 8.2 per cent.

The frequency rates for the past six years were as follows: 1926, 24.16; 1927, 22.60; 1928, 22.52; 1929, 23.98; 1930, 23.08; 1931, 18.85. The severity rates for the same years were as follows: 1926, 2.62; 1927, 2.58; 1928, 2.64; 1929, 2.43; 1930, 2.82; 1931, 2.59. These figures show alternate falls and rises in both comparisons, the lowest levels being reached in 1931.

The report contains a table of rates for individual industries, by extent of disability and

by years, based on the records of a representative cross section of the country for each selected industry. It is pointed out that while the rates are comparable for the industries severally, the number of accidents and the number of workers shown for any one industry are not comparable with the corresponding figures for another industry. While both frequency and severity rates for the combined groups declined in 1931, as compared with 1930, some of the individual groups show increases in rates. Frequency rates increased 1.30 for boots and shoes, 2.47 for carpets and rugs, 2.16 for fertilizer, 18.55 for sawmills, 7.23 for shipbuilding, and 4.42 for stamped and enamelled ware. Decreases for the other 24 groups ranged from 0.15 for automobiles to 19.44 for planing mills. Severity rates increased 0.4 for automobiles; 0.79 for automobile tires; 0.13 for boots and shoes; 2.33 for brick, tile, and terra cotta; 0.71 for carpets and rugs; 0.75 for foundry and machine shop products; 0.4 for glass, and for iron and steel; 5.65 for logging; 3.39 for sawmills; 0.18 for pottery; 0.13 for steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies; 0.79 for stoves; and 0.12 for woollen goods. Decreases for the other 16 groups ranged from 0.34 for furniture, to 1.59 for petroleum refining.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Allowance to Mother to continue while she is in Hospital

The Provincial Superintendent of Welfare in British Columbia ordered the discontinuance of the payment of an allowance under the Mothers' Allowances Act to a mother during the time she was in hospital and was separated from her child. The woman sought a *mandamus* directing the superintendent to restore the allowance. It appeared that the stopping of payments had resulted in placing upon the municipality the responsibility for caring for the destitute child. The case hinged upon the interpretation to be placed on section 4 of the Act, which reads:—

"No mother shall be entitled to apply for or to receive an allowance under this Act unless she (3) has a child or children under the age of 16 years *living with her*."

The superintendent claimed that when the plaintiff left her home and went into a hospital for treatment, the child was no longer technically "living with her," and on that ground the allowance of \$42.50 had been cut off. On the other hand counsel for the plaintiff contended that, in the intention of the Act, the allowance was for the benefit of the child, and was paid to the mother so that she might bring up the child at home; and that in this case, while the mother might have her personal wants attended to in the hospital, the child was in fact left without the means of support. He claimed that the child continued "living with her," within the sense of the Act, although the mother was temporarily in hospital.

Chief Justice Morrison, of the British Columbia Supreme Court, who heard the case, granted a *mandamus* ordering that the payment of the allowance should be restored.

### Contract to refrain from Business in prescribed Area held Reasonable

The proprietor of a grocery and butchery business at Toronto sought an interlocutory injunction restraining a former partner from conducting a similar business in the same neighbourhood after severing his connection with the firm. When the partnership was dissolved an agreement was signed providing that the defendant would not, for a period of five years, carry on a butchery and grocery business, either directly or indirectly, "nor shall he work as an employee in such business within a radius of one and a half miles" of the firm's premises. The defendant admitted that he was carrying on a similar busi-

ness within the prescribed limit, but he claimed that the agreement was so worded that the limit of distance applied only to his working as an employee; and that as he did not work as an employee the effect of the agreement would be to restrain him from carrying on business anywhere for a term of five years.

Mr. Justice Jeffrey agreed that an agreement which would restrict the defendant from engaging in business anywhere would be unreasonable, and would therefore be void. However, he held that the present agreement, when properly read, was not to be so understood, and that it set a limit to its action, in regard both to time and to place. He considered the agreement not unreasonable, the relationship between the parties not having been that of master and servant. An interlocutory injunction was granted with costs.

*Sotiropf, et al. versus Dimitroff* (Ontario), 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 249.

### Individual Right of Action under Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec

A workman who held a 4th class certificate as mechanical engineer was employed by the City of Montreal on the construction of a sewer, this work coming under the Fair Wages regulations, under which a wage rate of 75 cents an hour was stipulated in the contract between the City and the contractor for that class of labour. He claimed that the wages he had actually received were at the rate of 40 cents an hour, leaving a balance in all of \$797.30 still due to him by the contractor. He brought an action in the Superior Court at Montreal under section 14a of the Professional Syndicates Act for that amount. The contractor contended that he had not engaged the plaintiff as a mechanical engineer, but as a labourer at a wage of 40 cents an hour.

Mr. Justice Denis, in his judgment, pointed out that the Professional Syndicates Act (the Trade Union Act) of the Province, applied only to associations of 20 persons or more, but did not apply to the individual members of such associations, much less to persons not members.

The plaintiff, however, cited section 14a of the Act, which was added in 1931, providing as follows:—

"If it be stipulated in any contract that workmen, or the members of the syndicate, union or federation of syndicates shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract, are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them, whether express or implied."

His Honour said that the question at issue was as to the interpretation of the word "or" in the second line of the above section, whether it was disjunctive, as claimed by the plaintiff, or conjunctive, as claimed by the defendant. The first interpretation in his opinion would involve a fundamental change in the intention of the whole Act. Undoubtedly the Act had in view associations seeking the common good of their members, and not individuals seeking private benefits, and it must be presumed that the amendment was not intended to change that main purpose of the Act.

The judgment concluded that the plaintiff had not proved his claim, having failed to establish that he had been engaged by the defendant as a mechanical engineer, as he alleged. The plaintiff's claim was therefore denied with costs.

*Bilodeau versus Loranger and City of Montreal* (Quebec), 1933. *Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec (Cour Supérieure)* vol. 71, page 180.

Another case, like the one preceding, concerned the claim of a workman, under section 14a of the Professional Syndicates Act, for alleged arrears of wages, being the sum of the difference between the fair wages rate and the rate actually paid by the contractor. The contractor in this case had agreed with the City of Montreal to pay his employees 90 cents per hour, but the workman received only 60 cents an hour. Sometimes the workmen were paid in presence of the city representative, when they received 90 cents an hour, but afterwards returned 30 cents; and sometimes in his absence, when they received 60

cents an hour. The workman claimed the amount of the difference between the two rates, basing his action on Section 14a, quoted above. The contractor contended that no legal obligation existed between himself and the plaintiff—the former had agreed to work for 60 cents an hour, and had signed a receipt for his wages on that basis in presence of the city inspector.

Mr. Justice Demers, in the Superior Court at Montreal, stated that the case hinged on the interpretation of section 14a, as to which there had been conflicting judgments. The defendant denied that the article applied to workmen not belonging to a trade union under the Act, and that the right of action belonged to the corporate union, not to an individual workman. "It is true," he said, "that the word 'or' is sometimes employed in a statute as the equivalent of 'and,' and it is equally true that the lawmaker may be presumed to have used the word in its proper sense..... This Section 14a is therefore a new law, having no reference to syndicates or unions; and it is not a union, but an individual member or workman who is entitled to benefit from its provisions. If any doubt in the matter exists, this law, being a law to remedy abuses, should in any event be interpreted in the workman's favour..... Without Section 14a the City alone could prosecute the contractor, but to-day the right belongs to the workman—it belongs to him, not as condition in an agreement, but as a legal right."

The claim of the workman was therefore allowed.

*Corbeil versus Cadieux* (Quebec), 1933. *Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec (Cour Supérieure)*, vol. 71, page 188.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a substantial increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,998 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 714,891 persons, as compared with 699,414 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 77·6, as compared with 76·0 on April 1, and 87·5 at the beginning of May of last year. In the preceding eleven years, the indexes for May 1 were as follows: 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8; 1927, 101·8; 1926, 95·4; 1925, 91·9; 1924, 92·9; 1923, 92·5; 1922, 84·3 and 1921, 85·1.

At the beginning of May, 1933, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 24·5 in contrast with percentages of 25·1 at the beginning of April, 1933, and 23·0 at the beginning of May, 1932. The percentage for May was based on the reports compiled by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,716 labour organizations covering a membership of 153,623 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain in business transacted by those offices during April, 1933, when compared with that of the preceding month, but a marked decline from the transactions of April, 1932, farming being the group in which the highest gain was shown under the first comparison and construction and maintenance the largest loss under the second. Vacancies in April, 1933, numbered 24,652, applications 47,566 and placements in regular and casual employment 23,415.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$6.86 for May as compared with \$6.83 for April. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$6.90

for May, 1932; \$8.54 for May, 1931; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to 66·9 for May as compared with 65·4 for April. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are, 67·4 for May, 1932; 72·5 for May, 1931; 89·7 for May, 1930; 100·2 for May, 1926; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64·2 for May, 1914.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During May a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour, on the application of the employing company, in connection

with a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees. Two other Boards were completed during the month. Full particulars of the recent proceedings under the Act are given on page 586.

### Seventeenth International Labour Conference

The Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 8. The program of the Conference was outlined in the issue of the

LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 399, and it is expected that a full account of the proceedings, with the text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted, will appear in the next issue. The Canadian delegation was as follows:—

*Delegates representing the Government of Canada:* Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian advisory officer, League of Nations, Geneva; Mr. P. E. Renaud, secretary, office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva;

*Adviser to the Government Delegates:* Mr. Pierre Beaulé, president, Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, P.Q.;

*Delegate representing the Employers of Canada:* Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, Canadian Manufacturers Association.



*Delegate representing the Workers of Canada:* Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ontario, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

For the first time in the history of the Conference the United States is directly associated with the work of the 17th session, being represented by "observers," having the power to take part in discussions. These representatives include Miss Mary Anderson, of the U.S. Department of Labour, delegates from the American Federation of Labor, and others.

#### **Claims leased to unemployed miners at Trail, B.C.**

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company decided during April to lease certain mineral claims to their unemployed miners.

Payments are made for gold and silver according to schedule rates, and the treatment rate is \$5 per ton of 2,000 pounds in minimum 25-ton lots. The 2 per cent government tax is payable by the lessees, and royalties based on the net smelter returns are deducted. A reasonable amount of assaying is done by the company free of charge. The *Rossland Miner*, in announcing this plan said: "The decision of the Consolidated Company, in line with its endeavours to give every relief possible to the unemployed, may go far towards relieving the unemployment situation here. The leasing of the properties it is believed by many will absorb all the unemployed or a greater portion through these operations as they materialize." The Trail correspondent of the LABOUR GAZETTE wrote on June 1 that the company's scheme of leasing part of their mineral claims at Rossland to miners was bearing fruit, and that a considerable number were off the list of unemployed and were doing well. Labour conditions at Trail were reported to be more hopeful than in April.

#### **Conciliation and Arbitration in Queensland, Australia**

An Act to provide for the regulation of the conditions of industries by means of conciliation and arbitration, to establish an industrial court and define its jurisdiction, and for other purposes, received the Royal Assent in Queensland in January. The Act repeals the Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1929 to 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 381), and considerably modifies the system of conciliation and arbitration.

The new Act maintains the Industrial Court established by the former Act. The Court will consist in future of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom must be a judge of the Supreme Court, who will act as president. The conciliation

boards and conciliation commissioners are abolished. A provision of the former Act, to the effect that before a dispute could be referred to the Court it had to be certified by a conciliation commissioner that no agreement could be reached before a conciliation board, has been repealed. A member of the Court may now convene a conference, which the interested parties are obliged to attend, in order to prevent or to settle an industrial dispute. The right to call a conference may be conferred by the Court on an industrial magistrate. Any agreement concluded in such a conference is enforceable as an award of the Court.

No appeal lies against the decisions of the Industrial Court, which has jurisdiction in all industrial matters. The Act prescribes, however, that certain general working conditions must be contained in an award, as for instance the 44-hour week, to be worked in six out of seven consecutive days. From time to time declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage and standard hours may be made by the Court.

Strikes and lockouts not authorized by the trade associations of workers or employers, as the case may be, after decision taken by a secret ballot, are prohibited. In cases where there is no union the ballot is organized by the Registrar among the persons interested in the dispute.

The new Act does not affect existing agreements and awards, which remain in force until rescinded or superseded under the new procedure (a note on the Australian system of arbitration appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 110).

#### **New Minister of Labour in British Columbia**

Mr. William Middleton Dennies, president of the National Labour Council (Vancouver) of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, was sworn in on May 16 as Minister of Labour of the Province of British Columbia. The new minister has been a member of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada continuously since 1906. He enlisted with the Canadian Engineers in 1915, and served in France, winning the Military Medal, and returned to Canada as Quartermaster-Sergeant. In announcing this appointment the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, premier of the Province, said:—

"Believing that it is the wish of the people that we bring into the government service representatives of all branches of our industrial life, and believing that it is in the public

interest so to do, I have brought into the government as minister of labour Mr. William Middleton Dennies, a member of the higher executive of Canadian labour organizations within the province. I know that in so doing we have secured a man who will do honour to the highest principles of labour, who will work in the interests of labour and through organized labour in the interest and welfare of the province as a whole. In order that the inclusion of Mr. Dennies in the government might be effected, the ministries of mines and labour have been separated, the Hon. W. A. McKenzie continuing as minister of mines and Mr. Dennies to assume the portfolio of labour. Tribute is due to Hon. W. A. McKenzie for his administration of the portfolio of labour during his tenancy of that office, a responsibility he shared in company with the portfolio of Mines. It is felt that in the appointment of Mr. Dennies we will have a man who is particularly allied to labour and in the closest possible contact with labour problems."

The Hon. Mr. Dennies, in a statement issued after his appointment, announced that he would endeavour to make a "real critical survey" of industries in the province in regard to the unemployment situation, in order that a system of reducing hours of work or rotating employment might be devised, and present unproductive expenditures on relief be substantially reduced. He also stated that a general "back to the land" scheme would be devised, men with farming experience being given preference as to the locality of relinquished pre-emptions and other available farm lands. "Others of less or probably no experience in agricultural work will be dealt with on a colonization scheme yet to be formulated. Probably it may be called 'supervised colonization scheme' or 'community farming'."

#### **"Statistical procedure of public Employment Offices"**

Recently there has been received in the Department of Labour a volume entitled "Statistical Procedure of Public Employment Offices" by Mrs. Annabel M. Stewart and Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, New York. In its sub-title the book is described as "An Analysis of Practice in Various Countries and a Plan for Standard Procedure in the United States Made for the Committee on Governmental Labour Statistics of the American Statistical Association." The volume has been compiled and published as the result of a request made by the International Association of Public Employment

Services to the Committee on Governmental Labour Statistics of the American Statistical Association. Detailed studies have been carried out by research at the International Labour Office, Geneva, and in the capitals of France, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland. On the American continent information relative to the statistical procedure of employment offices was secured in consultation with the Director of the Employment Service of Canada and the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour, and from the several States having public employment offices in the American Union.

The study sets forth in detailed form the statistical procedure of the Employment Services in the various countries visited, but in addition the development of public employment offices, their organization, and all procedures whether statistical or related to placement, are outlined in considerable detail. The book provides a useful handbook for any one who would wish to study the inception and growth of free public employment offices, and since the information has been collected through original research it has a definiteness and clarity which could not be secured otherwise.

Perhaps the most interesting point in so far as Canada is concerned is that public Employment Service development in this country has reasonably well kept pace with that in the major countries of the world, while in the matter of co-ordination of services in different parts of the country the example set by Canada has been and is being thoroughly studied in the United States in connection with plans for the improvement of the employment services of the Republic. Such differences as occur between the Canadian system and European offices arise from the fact that use is made of the public employment offices in connection with unemployment insurance systems in some countries, while the offices in Canada relate solely to placement work. From the statistical viewpoint—one of the chief factors in causing the present study to be made—the Canadian Service would seem to provide as satisfactory an example as would the Services in any of the older countries.

#### **"Waiting period" in unemployment insurance**

The principles of unemployment insurance were discussed by Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, chairman of the Board of the American Management Association, in the *Review of Reviews and World's Work*, March, 1933. In his view there are two dis-



inct types of unemployment, namely, "fair weather unemployment," and "hard times unemployment." As a general rule men thrown out of work in prosperous times can find jobs elsewhere, and in any case the distress resulting from unemployment at such times is of a mild type. Mr. Lewisohn therefore considers it unwise to overstress the relief of "fair weather" unemployment; no scheme of insurance which provided relief at such times could have reserves sufficient to cope with "hard times" unemployment.

In order to maintain reserve funds for use in times of greatest stress he suggests that a long "waiting period" should become an important part of any future scheme. "The waiting period is the probationary period after a worker loses his job during which no benefits are paid to him. It is the pivotal and crucial provision in any insurance scheme, and its length—that is, the number of weeks before which benefits are paid—has an important effect upon the manner in which the insurance scheme works. It is a controlling feature in determining the period during which the funds shall be distributed, whether during prosperous times or during hard times. There is, after all, a maximum amount of premium that industry can afford to pay; and this premium will go much further in relieving real distress if it is not dissipated during periods of minor distress. One can usually buy a surprisingly large amount of major risk protection by rigorously eliminating any attempt to protect the minor risks at the same time. This is a well-recognized principle that is found in accident and health insurance."

The writer admits that "to abandon, as one of our main objectives, protection against unemployment during prosperous times is a revolutionary suggestion." On the other hand, he points out, "the alleviation of hard-times unemployment is essential. The alleviation of the constant fair-weather seasonal, and technological unemployment may be useful, but is non-essential. The danger is that the non-essential may drain the essential, and fritter away our reserves."

#### **United States Old Age Security Act**

A bill entitled the United States Old Age Security Act, now before Congress, would establish an Old Age Security Bureau in the Department of Labour. The sum of ten million dollars would be appropriated annually to be apportioned among the States and Territories which accept the provisions of the Act. The proposed Bureau would decide whether State plans conform to the purposes of the Act, and

would pay or withhold a State allotment according to its decision. All state plans, to receive an allotment, must contain the following provisions: Plans must be State-wide and mandatory: an old person receiving relief must be a citizen of the United States, and resident within the State for a period to be determined by the State; he must be 65 years or more; and must not possess real or personal property valued at more than \$5,000, or have children or other persons responsible under State law for his support and able to support him.

The Federal allotment must not exceed one-third of the total amount paid to old persons under the plan, except that payments made in excess of \$1 a day to any such person, and payments made to persons who are not citizens of the United States shall not be taken into account. The proportion of the amount of the Federal allotment paid to any person shall be a lien on the estate of the assisted person and upon his death shall be collected by the State and reported to the Bureau.

#### **Registration of female employees in Quebec to be enforced**

The Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec directs the attention of employers of female labour in the province to the recent order requiring such employers to keep registers containing the names, ages and addresses of all their female employees, the number of hours worked each day and the wages earned by such employees, be they employed by the day, hour, piece or any other method. (The text of this order appeared in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 521.) In a recent letter addressed to employers, Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Board, says:

"Negligence or refusal to comply with this Order in Council or any other disposition of the law, or of an order of the Minimum Wage Board renders one liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and the costs, for each violation, and failure to pay fine and the costs, to an imprisonment of not less than one month and not more than two months. As it is essential that these dispositions be complied with, the Board will strictly exact that these registers be kept, for, without this, it is impossible to say whether or not piece workers have been paid according to the Minimum Wage Schedule. It was brought to the notice of the Board that, in many cases, piece workers could not make the minimum wages stipulated in the different orders, and that advantage was taken of the 80 per cent clause to that end. The Board wishes to advise you that if this practice does not cease, it shall be

forced to abolish the 80 per cent clause and will exact that female workers by the week, by the piece or otherwise be paid not less than the minimum wage to which they are entitled as per their experience."

The "80 per cent clause" of the various orders of the Board, mentioned above, provides that in the case of piece workers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to the order.

### **Mother's allowances during the depression**

The 13th annual report of the Executive Director to the Council of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare contains the following paragraphs:—

"The Mothers' Allowances services in all six provinces with this legislation in force have stood up very effectively under a strain of unanticipated severity. In 1932 there were approximately 42,000 mothers and their children under this form of aid. In all the provinces except Ontario and Nova Scotia reductions in rates have been effected, with least hardship in Manitoba, where the budget and schedule system always in force has allowed automatic adjustments with the downward movement in the cost of living. In Saskatchewan the allowance has always differed from that of the other provinces in that it has been a grant in aid only, and further reductions in the past year have created a situation in which the great number of the beneficiaries quite obviously require supplementary relief from other sources. British Columbia's expenditures and provisions were long regarded as difficult to justify from the point of view of the actual need of many of the beneficiaries as well as from that of the province's resources. Marked adjustments, inevitably unpopular, have followed on the adoption of reorganization, suggested by the Council, by British Columbia in the past year.

"The year has brought marked difficulties in this field of social aid, occasioned by the facts that (1) mothers' allowances, except in Saskatchewan, have always been regarded in Canada (and in the United States) as a specialized form of family welfare service, and therefore as providing a more constructive plan of maintenance and individual development for the family than was contemplated under civic or provincial 'relief to the indigent.' The widespread development of direct relief, by force of circumstances on a minimum scale, has thrown into comparison the higher standards of aid generally available under mothers' allowances, and is causing steady pressure towards the lowering of the latter to correspond with the for-

mer; (2) children have reached the maximum age of benefit under mothers' allowances, but like the adolescent in the average family, have found little placement opportunity. In such cases there is continuous pressure for the continuance of the mothers' allowance to the family, especially since it is usually at a better scale than the relief grant to a family of corresponding size. The Council offices have taken the stand consistently that such indirect use of mothers' allowances for unemployment relief is unjustified, can only tend to inflict hardship on the younger members of the allowance family, and eventually to lower the whole standard and purpose of allowances themselves; older employable children in allowance families should be regarded as unemployment cases."

### **Child Protection in the United Kingdom**

The Parliament of the United Kingdom recently adopted the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, consolidating eight earlier Acts. Among many other provisions the Act lays down general restrictions on the employment of children; it empowers local authorities to make by-laws with respect to the employment of persons under 18 years of age, other than children (i.e., those under twelve); prohibits street trading by persons under sixteen, and provides for the regulation by by-laws of street trading by persons between the ages of 16 and 18; lays down restrictions on children taking part in entertainments; prohibits persons under 16 from taking part in dangerous performances, and provides for the licensing of children between the ages of 12 and 16 to be trained to take part in dangerous performances; prohibits children under fourteen going abroad for the purpose of performing for profit; and provides that no persons between the ages of 14 and 18 shall be sent abroad for this purpose except in pursuance of a licence. One section of the Act deals with the prevention of cruelty to children and young persons, the treatment of juvenile offenders, etc.

### **Hours of work in Quebec and throughout Canada**

Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, in an address at Montreal, on May 19, announced that, in accordance with legislation adopted at the recent session of the legislature, the 40-hour working week would shortly be made effective in the construction industry in the Province as a palliative for the present emergency. This action would be taken, he said, as a result of a recent conference between the Department of Labour, the Builders' Exchange, the



Montreal Trades and Labour Council, the National Catholic Syndicate, and construction trade unions. Eventually it was hoped that the new law would be extended to trade and industry.

In a statement on June 8, Mr. Arcand announced that the provincial government would endeavour to organize an interprovincial conference, to be held at Ottawa next autumn, for the purpose of securing uniform legislation limiting hours of labour in industry and trade throughout Canada.

**Shorter hours  
and work-  
sharing  
favoured by  
U.S. Chamber  
of Commerce**

Shorter working hours in industry were approved by a special committee recently appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce to study and report on changes in wage rates and working periods, and their effects upon the restoration of economic equilibrium. The report of the committee was considered at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in May. Its recommendations were briefly as follows:—

All employers should determine the extent to which working time can be reduced without impeding efficiency or adversely affecting the welfare of the workers, and should adjust their schedules so as to provide employment for the largest number of workers. While unemployment continues serious, employers should apply the principle of sharing work, with 40 hours a week as a maximum working period. Each trade organization should encourage the adoption of spread-work methods, and the Government also should divide work as far as possible among its employees. When work sharing is introduced, working time should be adjusted to the varying requirements of the workers, so that the wages of those already on the payroll may be protected. The minimum number of hours of work should be sufficient to provide adequate wages. Working schedules should be made flexible, and in the event of technological changes, hours of work should be adjusted, and trained workers re-allocated so as to permit the retention of the largest possible number. The gains accruing to business enterprise from increases in productivity and technical efficiency should be shared with consumers in the form of lower prices, and with wage-earners in the form of increased wages. With due allowance for changes in the cost of living, wage rates should be such as to permit the consuming power of the workers to keep pace with productive capacity. The absolute minimum wage of full-time workers should be sufficient for their essential living require-

ments; such workers should also be able to accumulate reserves to meet the risks of unemployment, illness, and old age, with the help of thrift and benefit plans provided by employers. In view of the variations of hours and wages in various industries, no State or national legislation should establish fixed standards. On the other hand, the Federal Government should sanction agreements entered into voluntarily by those concerned, establishing minimum wage scales and maximum working hours, provided the Government considers such agreements would tend to promote the public interest and prevent unfair competition; such agreements should be legally binding.

**Proposed  
plan for  
apprenticing  
young men on  
farms**

A plan to establish a system of farm apprenticeship for unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 22 years was recently considered by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Under this plan each young man would be apprenticed to a farmer for a term of two years. In the first year the provincial government would pay \$5 for each of the six winter months, the farmer paying \$10 a month during the summer season. In the second year the farmer's payments during the summer months would be increased to \$15 a month, the government's contribution in winter continuing as in the first year. In devising this plan the Board had in mind the problem resulting from the release of large groups of youths from school, having no prospect of employment in industry.

**Two years  
of sickness  
insurance in  
France**

An inquiry into the working of the Social Insurance law, which took effect in France in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 623, etc.), was recently made by the French Confederation of Medical Practitioners, for the purpose of determining the extent of abuses of the system that had been alleged. "On the whole," it is stated, "the inquiry into this aspect of social insurance leaves a satisfactory impression. Pessimists had prophesied that the scheme would soon collapse, undermined by the combined abuses of insured persons and doctors. Nothing of the sort has occurred, as the financial prosperity of the funds bear witness. The enquiry, while noting the insufficiency of inspections, destroys the legend of wholesale abuse. The population of the French towns and country districts remains on the whole reliable and honest, and even in a time of

economic stress there has been no exploitation of the funds. This augurs well for the future."

No conflict between the medical unions and the funds in respect of the appointment of inspecting doctors was found. At least four methods of remuneration are in use: a fixed annual salary, a fixed annual payment for each insured person, payment by the day or hour, and payment for each file checked (in the case of inspection of documents). Unjustified drawing of cash benefit is stated to be rare in most departments, but considerable in a few. The proportion of cases in each department or fund in which the visit of the inspecting doctor led to an immediate return to work is remarkable; it varied from 5 per cent to 20 and 30 per cent, and in exceptional cases 50 per cent. Though the Act has been in force for two years, whole departments still have no inspection, and in others inspection is rare and inefficient. This the report describes as a grave defect; to the suggestion that abuses do not occur it answers that much more probably they are simply not discovered. The absence, among 15,000,000 members, of the idea of exploiting the funds is described as very improbable.

The Social Insurance law provides for the compulsory insurance of all wage earners whose wages do not exceed 15,000 francs per annum (18,000 francs in the larger cities), against sickness, incapacity, old age and death; and also extends maternity and unemployment benefits. The cost of the insurance is borne by the employer, the worker and the state, the amount of contribution from the worker varying in accordance with the remuneration. The assessment amounts to about 8 per cent for industrial workers and about 2 per cent for agricultural workers, half to be paid by the worker and half by the employer.

The school for the unemployed at Sydney, N.S., completed its first year this month. The annual report showed that good progress was made by the students in the classes, which were conducted by college graduates.

During the month of May a total of 2,516 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 14 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 142 were reported including 1 fatal case; and 193 accidents to employees of the Crown, 1 of which was fatal, were reported during the month making in all 2,851, of which 16 were fatal.

In connection with the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, the Census and Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

has issued a report showing the number of the gainfully employed ten years of age and over, classified according to occupation and sex, for cities of 30,000 population and over. This report will be followed shortly by a report giving similar information for all Canada, an outline of which will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

A series of free lectures for the unemployed commenced at Montreal Technical School on June 12. Twenty lectures were to be given on each of the following subjects: industrial physics; matter (measures); pressures in liquids; pressures in gases; atmospheric pressure; force and motion; levers and balance; centre of gravity; internal resistance; falling bodies; energy; work; friction; simple machines; heat; transmission of heat; humidity; expansion and contraction; fusion-vaporization; gas and steam engines; light. Scholarships and prizes will be offered to the students after optional examinations.

The Ontario Medical Association, at a convention held at Toronto during May, adopted a resolution recommending that the medical care of indigent persons should be removed from the jurisdiction of municipal authorities, and that a provincial Board, similar to the Workmen's Compensation Board, should be established for the purpose of dealing with the payment of doctors for such medical services. It was stated that confusion and inequality of payments result from the present method of municipal control, and that medical men are now called upon to bear an undue burden in connection with existing economic conditions.

Canadian labour sustained a serious loss recently in the death of Mr. S. E. White, President of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Telegraphers and Dispatchers, as a result of an accident on the Canadian National Railways, 32 miles east of Montreal. The late Mr. White came to this country at the age of 16 from Bisley, England, and shortly afterwards entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway. For nineteen years he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and at the inception of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen in 1921 he became its organizer. In 1923 he was elected president of the organization, a position he held until the time of his death.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

**I**NDUSTRIAL conditions, as affecting the employment situation throughout Canada at the end of May, were reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

In Nova Scotia farmers were busy planting potatoes. Trawlers and deep sea fishermen reported good catches. The lobster catch had improved and salmon and fresh herring were plentiful. There were no new developments in the logging industry. Mines operated from one to four days in the New Glasgow district during the last week of the month. Sydney mines were idle and in Glace Bay and vicinity an average of nearly four days per mine was worked. Iron and steel industries were on short time, but mineral water and cereal manufacturers and confectioners reported improvement. Business was good in oil refineries, but sugar refining fair. No new construction was in progress, although considerable repair work was under way, also city street and sewer construction was being continued. There was a considerable increase in railway and automobile traffic due to the holiday. The first tourist steamship from New York docked in Halifax during the week. Freight traffic was reported good. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair, with collections slow. There was a good demand for domestics, housekeepers and charworkers, with plenty of applicants to fill all orders.

New Brunswick farmers were busy ploughing and seeding. Assorted seed, supplied by the Provincial Government, was being distributed under the jurisdiction of the Chatham Town Council. Lobster fishing was fairly good, with quantities going to the United States by truck. Shad were being taken in fair quantities in Saint John harbour. Sardine fishermen were busy, there being considerable demand from canning plants in Maine, which had not operated for some years. Pulpwood cutting had started and a large number of men were going in at the lower end of Saint John County and Charlotte County. There were plenty of applicants available. Very little new construction work was being commenced, but many small repair jobs were in progress. Street paving was being continued. Manufacturing generally showed little change, although confectioners and food stuff manufacturers reported business fair. Railway passenger and freight traffic was fair, but waterfront work quiet. Retail and wholesale trade was fair, as also were col-

lections. There were few calls for permanent domestic workers, but casual workers were in fair demand.

A slight improvement in farming was reported by the majority of offices in the Province of Quebec. Activity in logging was indicated by the placement of a number of river drivers through the Employment Office at Quebec City. Mining in the Amos zone showed a distinct improvement. Manufacturing industries in Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke were somewhat better. In Montreal, clothing and textile trades were active. Tobacco, metallurgy and rubber were quiet and very little activity was in evidence in the boot and shoe trades. In Three Rivers, on the other hand, increased production was reported in the boot and shoe industry and improvement in paper manufacturing. Building tradesmen were in demand in Hull and Montreal. In the latter city a large number of workers were employed on street repairs and sewer construction. Inactivity in building construction was reported by Quebec and Sherbrooke, but in Three Rivers a few repair jobs were in progress. Transportation was quiet, except at Three Rivers, where a quantity of paper had been shipped. Trade had increased in Montreal and Quebec City, and a satisfactory situation was reported from Sherbrooke. The demand for domestics had increased considerably and, as is customary at this time of the year, several casual placements had been made by all offices.

While the majority of offices in Ontario reported very little demand for farm workers, several offices continued to receive orders and experienced no difficulty in providing suitable help. Tobacco planting in Norfolk County had commenced, with sufficient workers available locally to meet the requirements. Cutting and peeling will soon be in full swing in the Port Arthur district and camps are being opened which will give employment to a large number of men. Pulpwood cutters were in demand at Timmins and Sault Ste Marie, also river drivers at the latter point and at Sudbury. Mining in the Cobalt area was active and although each operation was small, there was considerable improvement in the aggregate for several hitherto unemployed workers. Building construction, with few exceptions was limited to repair work, but considerable employment continued on highway, street and sewer construction. The manufacturing industries generally showed improvement, and although conditions in many centres had not returned to normal, old hands were

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		40,769,251	70,011,671	85,763,611	57,201,708	98,455,941
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		20,457,294	32,850,623	44,361,312	29,794,296	57,437,184
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		20,011,652	36,578,834	40,594,404	26,927,756	39,749,307
Customs duty collected..... \$		3,923,301	6,777,567	8,014,139	6,082,178	12,479,754
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		1,876,753,214	1,887,323,562	2,175,183,890	2,073,905,560	2,024,037,771
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		134,272,610	130,135,230	131,073,118	137,352,511	132,568,016
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,399,541,563	1,389,114,966	1,387,026,640	1,392,887,756	1,388,522,723
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		913,022,937	924,913,714	1,057,227,680	1,069,590,424	1,070,513,920
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	63.7	51.9	47.3	45.8	54.0	64.1
Preferred stocks.....	54.6	47.2	47.3	50.2	55.4	53.0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	98.1	101.3	100.0	113.2	111.3	110.6
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	66.9	65.4	64.4	67.7	68.4	69.1
(*) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.58	15.74	15.59	16.45	17.09	17.16
Business failures, number.....				204	190	208
Business failures, liabilities.. \$				3,148,067	3,170,679	3,399,052
(*) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	77.6	76.0	76.9	87.5	87.5	88.7
(2) (*) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	24.5	25.1	24.3	23.0	20.4	20.6
Immigration.....		1,427	1,126	2,718	2,059	1,433
Railway—						
(*) Car loadings, revenue freight)..... cars	141,958	132,711	140,373	168,523	166,380	164,975
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	12,260,416	11,110,406	11,399,215	13,189,523	13,529,951	14,255,509
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,090,967	10,932,408	10,935,498	11,881,979
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		7,921,872	8,800,156	9,517,355	9,511,106	10,272,787
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,383,407	7,922,660	8,779,990	8,592,623	9,102,285
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,712,389,173	1,632,461,607	1,653,428,992	1,814,054,254
Building permits..... \$		1,551,693	5,289,506	4,370,863	3,396,729	
(*) Contracts awarded..... \$	6,514,100	8,608,700	3,191,600	14,186,000	10,112,000	10,766,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	None	None	None	13,339	16,898	17,989
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	23,126	11,384	11,212	29,239	36,030	43,572
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,005	918	927	1,132	2,185	1,295
Coal..... tons		641,398	812,393	672,441	734,500	1,024,190
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		36,190,000	49,340,000	109,520,000	38,570,000	67,640,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		1,245,000	2,496,000	3,171,000	3,585,000	5,797,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		4,050,000	6,374,000	12,463,000	6,230,000	10,212,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		954,000	1,617,000	1,096,000	347,000	1,829,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		98,523,661	67,778,678	184,293,211	165,489,203	110,233,780
Flour production..... brls.			1,004,787	1,040,693	993,385	1,053,770
(*) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	41,167,462	46,454,674	55,432,178	58,751,000	35,879,000	51,876,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,539,487	1,656,088	1,523,492	1,720,208
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		43,169,000	44,227,000	41,081,000	44,316,000	44,796,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,624,000	29,601,000	30,779,000	33,425,000	37,206,000
Newsprint..... tons		147,760	137,080	175,890	176,660	166,760
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,957	5,927	7,269	5,660	6,617
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		70.5	68.4	79.9	75.3	81.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		65.0	62.5	74.6	68.2	76.9
Mineral production.....		81.9	91.4	94.4	105.0	89.9
Manufacturing.....		66.8	62.7	77.4	66.5	76.6
Construction.....		20.6	16.1	31.8	27.9	53.5
Electric power.....		134.9	134.4	131.2	139.0	136.5
DISTRIBUTION.....		85.8	84.8	94.5	95.0	95.4
Trade employment.....		110.1	110.5	117.8	117.3	117.5
Carloadings.....		69.2	61.8	71.2	77.2	73.0
Imports.....		44.2	50.0	72.9	61.6	81.5
Exports.....		47.3	51.1	58.4	61.9	53.5

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending May 27, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 20, April 22, and March 25, 1933; May 21, April 23, and March 26, 1932.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.



being called back, noticeably for the manufacture of iron and steel products, furniture, rubber products, electrical refrigerators and motor bodies. Textiles continued to show activity, particularly in shirt making. Water transportation had revived at Fort William, due to the shipment of wheat to eastern points. The demand for women domestic workers, although not extensive, increased somewhat, due to calls for workers for summer homes and tourist lodges.

There was a slight increase in the demand for farm help in the Province of Manitoba, although seeding was practically completed. Recent heavy rains had proven beneficial to crops and had reduced insect hazards in some degree. Logging and mining were quiet, but manufacturing concerns in the Winnipeg area reported better business. Owing to the exceedingly dull conditions which continued to prevail in building construction, there was little or no work for the large majority of those usually engaged in the building industry. Retail trade showed little change, but the volume of wholesale trade was fairly satisfactory. A distinctly better demand for help prevailed in the women's domestic section, however new registrations for employment were also heavier.

Seeding was near completion in Saskatchewan, so that the call for farm help in some parts of the province showed a slight decline. No activity was reported in mining. Building construction also was quiet and about the only work available was that provided in the National Park Relief Camps, to which men were being sent. A moderate demand existed in the women's section for domestics and housekeepers, with some difficulty experienced in securing help who would accept positions in outlying districts.

There were few calls for farm help in the Province of Alberta as the seeding season was over. Sawmill work was fair, but with little demand for men. No further developments took place in mining and it seems that quietness will prevail in this industry until the mines re-open in the fall. Only slight improvement was noted in manufacturing, one outstanding item being a return to a five-day week at oil refineries, which was a definite increase. Building construction was slightly better, but still far from good. Trade was slack and the women's domestic section was also quiet, with sufficient applicants available to meet all demands.

Little demand for farm help existed in the Province of British Columbia, although severe frosts in the Kamloops area had damaged tomatoes and potatoes, which would have to

be re-planted. Logging showed more improvement than for some time past, with camps re-opening and an increased call for pulpwood cutters. Prospects also were better for more permanent work in this line than of late. A number of mines were preparing to start operations, but as yet few requests had come in for men. Manufacturing was slack, although cold storage, cannery and reduction plants were active. Apart from a few small houses being built, there was little building construction going on, thus relief camps continued to be the only opening for common labour. Longshore workers were busy, especially at Victoria, where the month of May has been the best for some years. A few more workers were required in the women's domestic section, with sufficient applicants at hand to meet all requirements.

**EMPLOYERS' REPORTS** The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,998 firms, who reported a substantial increase in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 714,891 persons, as compared with 699,414 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that recorded in any month since September, 1931, but was rather smaller than the average increase reported on May 1 as compared with April 1 in the years since 1921. The index stood at 77.6, as compared with 76.0 in the preceding month and 87.5 on May 1, 1932, while on the same date in the eleven preceding years it was as follows: 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3, and 1921, 85.1.

Heightened activity was recorded in all five economic areas, firms in Quebec showing the largest number of extra workers. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing and construction reported improvement, while transportation released some employees. In Quebec, large increases were reported in transportation and building and highway construction and in manufacturing, notably of textile, lumber and iron and steel products. On the other hand, services and logging were slacker, and there were reductions in tobacco factories. In Ontario, construction, trade and transportation reported increases, but the movement was downward in manufacturing, communications and services. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, retail trade and construction showed heightened activity, while reductions were reported in coal mining, transportation, services and wholesale trade. In British Columbia, logging, building, highway and railway construction and manufacturing showed substantial improvement. Transportation and mining, however, were not so active.

Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Hamilton and Winnipeg. In Montreal, transportation recorded a considerable seasonal advance, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier, but services and trade afforded less employment. In Quebec, most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing. In Toronto, building construction, retail trade and transportation reported increases in personnel, while manufacturing showed little change on the whole, and services were slacker. In Ottawa, construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade reported improvement. In Hamilton, manufactures were slacker, while trade and transportation showed increased activity. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, further improvement was noted, chiefly in automobile factories. In Winnipeg, retail trade was rather brisker, but reduced activity was indicated in construction, while manufacturing showed no general change. In Vancouver, manufacturing was more active; transportation, on the other hand, registered a decrease.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a further advance in manufacturing, particularly in lumber and fish-preserving plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and retail trade registered increases in employment, while coal mining, communications, services and wholesale trade released employees. Logging showed no general change.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1933.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

A slight increase in the volume of employment afforded local trade union members was indicated at the end of April by the returns tabulated from 1,716 labour organizations, with a total of 153,623 members. Of these, 37,659 or a percentage of 24.5 were without work, in contrast with 25.1 per cent in March. The situation declined slightly from April last year when 23.0 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Some falling off in activity from March was apparent in Alberta and Manitoba, the coal mines in the former province being responsible in large measure for the change, while in Manitoba the recessions were less than 1 per cent. In all other provinces more favourable conditions prevailed than in March, though the changes were not pronounced, Saskatchewan with a

3 per cent gain showing the greatest expansion. Contrasted with the situation in April last year, Nova Scotia unions reported extensive employment losses during the month reviewed, and in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, recessions of much lesser proportions occurred. On the contrary, Quebec members were afforded a somewhat greater volume of work, and slight increases in activity were apparent among Manitoba and New Brunswick unions.

On another page of this issue appears a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the end of April, 1933.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of April, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,965 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 23,415 placements. Placements in regular employment were 12,946, of which 9,518 were of men and 3,428 of women, while those in casual work were 10,469 in number. Applications for work reported at the various offices numbered 47,566, of which 36,674 were from men and 10,892 from women workers. Employers advised the Service of 24,652 vacancies during April, 17,453 for men, and 7,199 for women. A gain was shown in the business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a loss was recorded from the transactions of last year, the records for March, 1933, showing 22,613 vacancies offered, 46,534 applications made and 21,604 placements effected, while the April, 1932, records showed 34,961 vacancies, 57,830 applications for work and 33,744 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in greater detail of the work of the Employment Offices for the month of April, 1933, appears elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during April, 1933, was \$1,551,693 as compared with \$934,555 in the previous month and with \$4,370,863 in April, 1932.

The value of construction awards throughout the Dominion during May, 1933, is estimated by the *MacLean Building Review* at \$6,514,100. Of this total, \$2,066,600 was for residential buildings; \$2,142,500 was for business buildings; \$1,720,700 was for engineering purposes, and \$584,300 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during May, 1933, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$2,441,800; Quebec,



\$2,250,300; British Columbia, \$794,900; Alberta, \$466,500; Manitoba, \$222,400; Nova Scotia, \$163,300; New Brunswick, \$87,800; Saskatchewan, \$78,600; Prince Edward Island, \$8,500.

### Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year are shown in the table on page 581.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that economic conditions in Canada recorded improvement during April over the level of the first quarter, the more optimistic tone being reflected in marked advances on stock and commodity exchanges while business operations showed a gain over the preceding month.

Business operations were at a higher level in April than in the preceding month, the gains in industrial production being well diversified. Conditions in mineral production were mixed, gains and declines being about evenly divided. Shipments of the precious metals were in lesser volume than in March. Receipts of gold at the Mint were 206,582 ounces compared with 264,159 in the preceding month, and silver shipments were 652,421 ounces compared with 1,692,469. Nickel exports were 2,746,000 pounds compared with 5,073,000, the decline being less than normal for the season. Zinc shipments to other countries also showed a gain after seasonal adjustment, the total in April being 14,057,800 pounds. Asbestos exports of the better grades were 4,995 tons compared with 3,641 and the imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminium showed a gain after seasonal adjustment.

The milling industry was more active in the last month for which statistics are available, a marked increase being shown in the output of wheat flour, oatmeal and rolled oats. The output of manufactured sugar was 46,455,000 pounds compared with 55,432,000 in March. Declines were shown in inspected slaughtering of live stock, the index being 109.0 compared with 119.2. The composite for the ten factors indicating the trend of the production of foodstuffs, was 82.7 compared with 74.1.

Crude rubber imports were 1,245,000 pounds compared with 2,496,000 in March, a considerable decline being shown after seasonal adjustment. Imports of raw cotton and wool were at a low level in April, a decline being shown from March even after the usual adjustment.

The output of newsprint was 147,759 tons compared with 137,078, the gain after seasonal

adjustment being more than 8 per cent. Wood pulp and shingles were exported in greater volume, while a decline was shown in the exports of planks and boards. The forestry index reflecting mainly the greater output of newsprint was 63.7 compared with 60.7 in March. Output of steel ingots at 11,384 tons showed a slight gain over March, the production of pig iron being suspended during the month. Output of automobiles was 8,255 units compared with 6,632 in March, the gain being greater than normal for the season. The decline in the imports of petroleum was less than normal for the season.

**Coal.**—The Canadian production of coal in April amounted to 641,398 tons, a decrease of 37 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,018,722 tons. Bituminous coal output in April totalled 498,800 tons, sub-bituminous, 30,374 tons, and lignite coal, 112,224 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 247,127 tons as compared with 291,970 tons in April, 1932. Alberta's output during April was 236,825 tons or 6.4 per cent below the total for the corresponding month of 1932. A decline of 32.7 per cent was recorded in the production from British Columbia mines; the April output was 99,047 tons as against 147,194 tons a year ago. Production in New Brunswick rose to 24,587 tons from the April, 1932, total of 10,015 tons. Saskatchewan operators reported an output of 33,712 tons in April; a year ago 37,360 tons were produced. There was a small production of lignite coal in Manitoba during April.

Importations of coal into Canada totalled 431,799 tons, a decline of 30 per cent from the April, 1928-1932 average of 616,403 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal in April were recorded at 150,054 tons, made up of 86,437 tons from Great Britain and 63,617 tons from the United States. Bituminous coal imports consisted of 269,381 tons from the United States, 12,209 tons from Great Britain and 144 tons from Germany. Imports of lignite coal in April amounted to 11 tons.

Exports of Canadian coal declined 60 per cent to 8,363 tons as compared with the five year average for April of 20,843 tons. During the month under review, 4,369 tons were cleared through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports and 3,994 tons through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during April totalled 1,064,834 tons or 34 per cent below the 1928-32 average for the month of 1,614,282 tons. The month's coal supply was made up of 150,054 tons of anthracite coal, 772,186 tons of bituminous coal, 30,374 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 112,220 tons of lignite coal.

Production of coke in Canada suffered a seasonal falling-off during April and declined to 121,597 tons from 138,750 tons in the previous month. In April a year ago output was reported at 142,606 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE. A summary of Canadian trade in April, 1933, prepared by the Department of National

Revenue, shows that the merchandise entering Canada for consumption amounted to \$20,457,294, as compared with \$32,850,623 in the preceding month and with \$29,794,296 in April, 1932. The chief imports in April, 1933, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$4,022,445; iron and its products, \$3,647,483; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$3,310,905.

The merchandise exported from Canada during April, 1933, amounted to \$20,011,652, as compared with \$36,578,834 in the preceding month and with \$26,927,756 in April, 1932. The chief exports in April, 1933, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$7,157,316; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$3,879,009; animals and animal products, \$2,942,807.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during May was almost three times as great as that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing approximately the same increase. As compared with May, 1932, while an increase occurred in the number of disputes recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred was substantially less than that recorded for the same month last year when strikes involving some 1,200 coal miners in Alberta caused a time loss of approximately 25,000 working days. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 1,542 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 11,927 working days, as compared with five disputes, involving 690 workers and resulting in a time loss of 4,435 working days in April. In May, 1932, there were on record thirteen disputes, involving 1,823 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 30,565 working days. At the end of the month there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 513 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off by the union.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine

cities showed little change at \$6.86 for May as compared with \$6.83 for April; and \$6.90 for May, 1932. Comparative figures for previous dates are, \$8.54 for May, 1931; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, flour, sugar and potatoes, while the prices of eggs, milk and butter were seasonally lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was lower at \$15.58 for May as compared with \$15.74 for April; \$16.45 for May, 1932; \$18.82 for May, 1931; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to seasonal decreases in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. Decreases in rent were reported from several localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926, again advanced, being 66.9 for May as compared with 65.4 for April. This index was 67.4 for May, 1932; 72.5 for May, 1931; 89.7 for May, 1930; 100.2 for May, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1930 (the peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, three were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to higher prices for grains, flour and rolled oats which more than offset lower prices for bran, shorts, gluten meal, onions and hay; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of higher prices for raw cotton, raw wool, raw silk, worsted cloth yarn, raw jute and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group owing to advanced quotations for lumber and shingles which more than offset lower prices for sulphite and ground wood pulp; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of higher prices for antimony, copper, tin, lead, silver and zinc. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for cured meats, butter, lard, eggs and calves which more than offset advanced quotations for steers, hogs, lambs, hides, leather and fresh meats; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of lower prices for steel rails, steel tank plates and automobile body plates; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for zinc oxide and carbon black. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged, higher prices for asbestos being offset by lower prices for coal and coke.



## - RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of May a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees. The application was received in the Department of Labour on May 6 from the employing company, who stated that the dispute had arisen in connection with its proposal to reduce wages about 10 per cent and to make certain adjustments in working hours and conditions. Eighty employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute and eighteen indirectly. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

The constitution of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute be-

tween the Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain of its employees was completed during May by the appointment of His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, of Toronto, as third member and chairman. The appointment was made on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. C. W. Sherman, of Hamilton, and Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, nominees of the employer and workmen, respectively.

The chairmanship of the Board established to deal with differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the Mechanical, Track and Gas Production Departments, was also filled during May, the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, being appointed to this position by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from Messrs. Ernest T. Leach, K.C., and Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg, the Board members appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and employees, respectively.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

**F**OUR new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1933, page 125, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Lo-

comotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

### **Case No. 409—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees**

The bridge shop at Danforth was closed on December 31, 1929, with the result that the men formerly employed there, who were in a separate seniority group, were thrown out of work. In order to provide for some of these men the company placed a few of those with long service on a cleaning and painting job in the St. Clair Tunnel, thus displacing painters belonging to the Bridge and Building Department, the work being considered to be of a special nature which in normal times would be handled by a special gang. The employees of the Bridge and Building Department contended that the men from the bridge shop had no right, under the Seni-

ority rules of Wage Agreement No. 8, to displace the painters on the tunnel, as they were steel men and not painters. They claimed that the displaced painters, four in number, should be paid for all time so lost.

The Board, in view of all the circumstances, decided that the painters' claim should be settled on the basis of 50 per cent of the amount claimed.

**Case No. 410—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The abolition of the yard at Woodstock raised the question of the rights of the men formerly located in that yard, when transferred elsewhere, to exercise seniority, under Article 132 of the Schedule, over junior men located in another yard. In this case two yard foremen discharged from Woodstock yard were assigned by the company to London and Niagara Falls respectively. They hesitated to leave Woodstock, believing that there was a possibility that the yard there would re-open. Finally, after 45 days they were placed in the new positions. They then applied for pay for the time that elapsed between the closing of the Woodstock yard and their being placed in new positions. The Board found that a material difference of opinion existed as to the proper interpretation of Article 132, but that the two foremen, by their delay in leaving Woodstock, were themselves responsible for their loss of time, and that the company was not responsible therefor.

The claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 411—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A hostler who had been on the permanent list as such since 1911 was temporarily displaced by an employee who had previously acted as assistant foreman, but had never been on the list of hostlers. The employees contended that he was entitled to eight days' pay, citing Article 1 of the Schedule, which requires the posting of seniority lists for hostlers, and Article 26, which requires that when suspension is held to be unjust, a dismissed employee is to be reinstated and paid for lost time. The company pointed out that the status of the man who had displaced the claimant had been discussed with the general chairman of the Brotherhood, and that it had been decided to assign this man to his proper position in the seniority list with respect to his service as hostler. The matter having been thus adjusted the company contended that they should not be penalized for con-

ditions prior to the settlement. The company further stated that the claimant had not taken work at another point when it was offered to him.

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

**Case No. 412—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The run between Campbellton and Rivière du Loup was formerly divided between two train crews, but in November, 1932, the company required the same crew to run through the entire distance. The employees pointed out that two promotion districts were by this arrangement covered by one run, notwithstanding an agreement reached in 1929 that no change would be made in promotion territories in the Atlantic region, except by agreement. Article 30, they claimed, required that "trainmen will not be transferred to or run on other than their own freight section or assigned territory, except in case of shortage of men on such other territory." Moreover, they contended that no saving was effected in this case by running men off their own promotion territory.

On the other hand, the company cited Article 62 of the schedule, which reads:—"unless otherwise arranged, runs extending over more than one seniority district will be manned by trainmen from each of the seniority districts involved proportionately, as near as possible on a mileage basis."

This article they maintained, contemplated the running of crews over more than one seniority district. The Company further claimed the prerogative of setting up assignments according to requirements, providing assignments did not conflict with current rules.

The Board decided that the management was within its rights under the schedule in assigning freight crews to operate between Campbellton and Rivière du Loup, and that crews might be allotted as provided in Rule No. 62.

The percentage of the building dollar that is spent for repairs has increased sharply during the depression, according to the building-permit reports, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. For example, during 1925, the peak year in building operations, only 5.8 per cent of the building dollar was expended for additions, alterations, and repairs, whereas in 1932, a year in which building construction reached a low for a decade, additions, alterations, and repairs accounted for 21.2 per cent of all the expenditures for building operations.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1933...	16	1,542	11,927
*Apr. 1933....	5	690	4,435
May, 1932...	13	1,823	30,565

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for May is over three times as large as that shown for April, 1933, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing similar increases above the previous month when no disputes of any magnitude occurred. As compared with May, 1932, an increase occurred in the number of disputes recorded, but the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were substantially less than that recorded for the same month last year, when strikes involving some 1,200 coal miners in Alberta caused a time loss of approximately 25,000 working days.

Two disputes, involving 165 workers, were carried over from April, and fourteen disputes commenced during May. Of these sixteen disputes, ten were terminated during the month, three being in favour of the employers concerned, three in favour of the workers involved, and compromise settlements being reached in four cases. At the end of May, therefore, there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Drumheller District, Alta.; compositors, Winnipeg, Man.; salmon fishermen, Vancouver Island, B.C.; building trades, Halifax,

N.S.; masons and plasterers, Hamilton, Ont.; and electrical workers, Hamilton, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; compositors, Regina, Sask., November 21, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., February 6, 1933, one employer; and motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer. The dispute involving women's clothing factory workers employed in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., commencing February 7, 1933, and added to the above list last month, is reported to have lapsed during May and has consequently been removed from the list.

A dispute involving upholsterers employed by one furniture manufacturing company at Montreal, P.Q., as from April 24, 1933, was reported to the Department too late for inclusion on the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It is reported, however, that some twenty-five upholsterers and helpers ceased work to enforce a demand for the recognition of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union and for an increase in certain piece rates. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the resumption of work on May 29, at a slight increase in piece rates for certain lines, no recognition of the union, however, being granted.

A minor dispute involving six cutters employed by one men's clothing manufacturing company in Toronto, Ont., is reported as occurring on May 17, 1933. The strikers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, ceased work in protest against a fine imposed on one of their number for faulty work. Work was resumed at noon, and the matter was dealt with the same day by the Board provided for under the agreement with the union, the chairman being Mr. H. G. Fester, a member of the Ontario

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to May, 1933</b>			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Drumheller Dis- trict, Alta. (Wayne and East Coulee).....	150	3,500	Commenced April 24, 1933; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
MANUFACTURING— Printing and Publishing— Compositors, Winnipeg, Man..	15	390	Commenced Mar. 13, 1933; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during May, 1933</b>			
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Fishermen (salmon), Vancou- ver Island, B.C.....	250	3,500	Commenced May 16, 1933; in sympathy with fishermen on strike in Oregon, U.S.A., since May 1, 1933; untermiated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Princeton, B.C..	80	1,200	Alleged lockout; commenced May 1, 1933; decrease in wages; terminated May 18, 1933; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	470	470	Commenced May 8, 1933; against reduction in local contract rate; terminated May 8, 1933; compromise.
Coal miners, Westville, N.S..	170	340	Commenced May 16, 1933; against change of place for one worker; terminated May 17, 1933; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta.	170	170	Commenced May 25, 1933; against alleged discrimination in distribution of work; terminated May 25, 1933; compromise.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Women's clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	16	8	Commenced May 2, 1933; for change in working conditions and for increase in wages; terminated May 2, 1933; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	17	85	Commenced May 12, 1933; against discharge of worker; terminated May 17, 1933; in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers, Drummondville, P.Q.....	66	30	Commenced May 13, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated May 13, 1933; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Plumbers, Moncton, N.B.....	8	48	Commenced May 1, 1933; against reduction in wages; terminated May 8, 1933; compromise.
Building trades, Halifax, N.S.	50	1,250	Commenced May 1, 1933; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
Masons and plasterers, Ham- ilton, Ont.....	30	780	Commenced May 1, 1933; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
Electricians (building trades), Hamilton, Ont.....	18	110	Commenced May 15, 1933; against reduction in wages, untermiated.
Shipbuilding— Shipyards workers, New West- minster, B.C.....	20	40	Commenced May 8, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated May 10, 1933; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Other— Cold storage plant workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	12	6	Commenced May 27, 1933; re payment for over-time work; terminated May 27, 1933; compromise.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



Minimum Wage Board. The Board reached the decision that the fine should be refunded, but that, as the men had ceased work contrary to the terms of the agreement, a fine of \$5 should be imposed on each striker.

In the coal mines in the Glace Bay District in Nova Scotia a number of miners demanded a holiday on May 1, and this not being granted by the operating company, some of them did not report for work and picketed the mines, trying to induce the other miners to abstain from work. In this they are reported to have had little success, and none of the collieries was prevented from operating or experienced serious absenteeism.

A cessation of work on May 12, 1933, by riggers in a logging camp at Hillcrest, B.C., on Vancouver Island, was reported in the newspapers, but definite information had not been secured as this issue went to press. The report was that sixty employees ceased work demanding the withdrawal of a wage reduction of twenty per cent.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, not paid wages but receiving subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALTA.**—The dispute involving employees in a number of the mines in the district surrounding Drumheller, commencing April 24, 1933, is reported as unterminated at the end of May. The employers had reduced wages to the same extent as in the mines operated under agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America, approximately twelve per cent, owing to the low prices for coal. Members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada ceased work. As the mines were closed down or operating with reduced staffs with the approach of the summer season, the number of employees affected is somewhat uncertain, but is reported as 150 during May.

**FISHERMEN (SALMON TROLLERS) VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.**—Salmon trollers, 250 in number, employed by three firms on the west coast of Vancouver Island, on May 16, 1933, being called out by the Fishermen's Industrial Union, ceased work in sympathy with salmon fishermen in Oregon and Washington, U.S.A., in order to curtail the supply of fish which are marketed fresh. The latter had been on strike since May 1, 1933, for an increase in rates for spring salmon. Gill net fishermen and seiners did not cease work. Fishermen

in other parts of British Columbia did not join in the strike which was not authorized by the other unions. At the end of May the dispute was reported to be unterminated.

**COAL MINERS, PRINCETON, B.C.**—Coal miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, became involved in a dispute resulting in a cessation of work on May 1, 1933, the management of one colliery having proposed a ten per cent reduction in the wages under a signed agreement expiring December 1, 1933, on the ground that trade conditions did not justify the higher rates during the summer months. After conferences between the parties a secret ballot was taken, the miners voting against the reduction. On May 8 the management suspended operations, the employees alleging a lockout. Further negotiations between representatives of the union and the management, however, resulted in a settlement. The miners agreed to a modification in the rule as to seniority in employment and undertook not to demand a wage increase on the expiring of the agreement. Work was resumed on May 19.

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—A dispute as to a change in a local contract rate for shooters and loaders resulted in 470 coal miners employed in one colliery ceasing work on May 8, 1933. Under the terms of the agreement with the United Mine Workers of America thirty days' notice of the change, effective May 1, had been given but negotiations had not been completed by May 8. The employer contended that the special conditions on which the rate had been determined no longer existed. A number of the miners tied up the mine for one shift, the second shift refusing to cease work. The negotiations as to the change in the rate were then completed, a compromise on the reduction being reached.

**COAL MINERS, WESTVILLE, N.S.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on May 16, 1933, in protest against a change in the work of one employee. The management, which had not been informed previously of the trouble, agreed to discuss it when work was resumed. This was done the following day and the complaint was dropped.

**COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE, ALTA.**—The employees in one colliery who were members of the Mine Workers Union of Canada ceased work for one day on May 25, protesting that the management was discriminating against their members in giving employment, favouring members of a local organization, the Blairmore Miners' Association. The members of

this union continued to work. As a result of a conference work was resumed the next day, a satisfactory arrangement having been reached.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Some sixteen cloakmakers, members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, employed in one establishment manufacturing women's clothing, on May 2, 1933, ceased work demanding the abolition of the contracting system under which the establishment was operated. They also requested a minimum increase of \$1 per week in wages rates, recognition of a shop committee, and the reinstatement of one worker who had been discharged. The employer involved is reported to have agreed to all these demands and work was resumed the following morning, the dispute having lasted only one-half day.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one shop manufacturing women's clothing ceased work on May 12, 1933, demanding the reinstatement of a member of their organization, the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers and the dismissal of the person who had replaced him. The demands of the strikers were granted and work was resumed on May 19. Earlier in the month the employees had secured increases in wages as a result of negotiations during which work was suspended, apparently by arrangement.

**SPINNERS (ARTIFICIAL SILK), DRUMMOND-VILLE, P.Q.**—Sixty-six spinners employed by one company engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk ceased work at 10 a.m. on May 13, 1933, demanding an increase of twenty-five per cent above the rates received in their department, which ranged from 25 cents to 27 cents per hour on a fifty-six hour week basis, with an additional bonus of \$10 per month. During negotiations prior to the cessation of work the employer had agreed to investigate several minor complaints and had offered a bonus system estimated to be equivalent to a ten per cent increase. As a continuation of the strike would have involved closing the plant, affecting 1,700 employees, the local clergy and municipal authorities induced the strikers to return to work, ten of the leaders, however, being replaced.

**PLUMBERS, MONCTON, N.B.**—Eight plumbers ceased work on May 1, 1933, protesting against a reduction in wages from 80 cents per hour to 50 cents proposed by the master plumbers' organization on the expiration of the agree-

ment. Conferences between officials of the employers' association and the union resulted in the resumption of work on May 9, 1933, and later an agreement was signed providing for a rate of 70 cents per hour for one year.

**BUILDING TRADES, HALIFAX, N.S.**—The agreements between the various building trades unions and the contractors' association expiring on April 30, 1933, the employers had proposed substantial reductions in wages. These changes were not agreed to by the unions involved, and electricians, bricklayers and painters refused to work at the lower rates on May 1. The carpenters, plumbers and other trades continued to work under protest pending a settlement. As very little building construction was under way only a small percentage of the 1,700 workmen in the various classes were involved in a cessation of work. Conferences between the union representatives and contractors did not result in a settlement by the end of the month. Early in June the electrical workers reached an agreement providing for a reduction in wages from 85 cents per hour to 80 cents instead of 70 cents as proposed by the contractors, and this class is reported to be that chiefly affected, there being thirty journeymen and twenty helpers involved.

**MASONS AND PLASTERERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—The agreements between the unions and the contractors' association expiring at the end of April, the latter had proposed reductions for bricklayers and stonemasons from \$1.10 per hour to 90 cents, for tilesetters from \$1 per hour to 80 cents, and for plasterers from \$1 per hour to 90 cents. These not being agreed to by the unions, cessations of work occurred May 1, 1933. At the end of the month settlements had not been reached, but early in June it was reported that the plasterers were accepting the rate proposed by the contractors.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS (BUILDING TRADES), HAMILTON, ONT.**—Electricians, eighteen in number, employed by eight firms in Hamilton, ceased work on May 15, 1933, as a result of a reduction from 95 cents per hour to 75 cents proposed by the contractors on the expiration of the union agreement on April 30, 1933. Conferences were held between the parties involved, but only two employers agreed to pay the rate of 85 cents per hour, with a forty hour week, demanded by the union. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**SHIPYARD WORKERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—On May 8, 1933, a number of the workers employed by three shipbuilding com-



panies ceased work demanding a ten per cent increase in wage rates to \$5.25 per day for caulkers and shipwrights and 40 cents per hour for labourers. The number of workers involved is reported as twenty-three, some of whom apparently did not cease work. The strikers were under the leadership of the Workers' Unity League which elected a strike committee and picketed the plants. From time to time, however, the strikers returned to work and by May 12 all had resumed work at rates as prior to the stoppage.

**COLD STORAGE WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in a cold storage plant in Winnipeg were involved in a cessation of work for one-half day on May 27, 1933, owing to a dispute as to payment for overtime work. The matter in dispute was adjusted in a short time, and work was resumed in the afternoon, a satisfactory arrangement having been reached. During the strike, however, the plant had been picketed by some 300 sympathizers, three of whom were arrested for attempting to prevent trucks from entering or leaving the premises.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

Revised figures for the year 1932 give the number of disputes beginning in the year as 389, the number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year as 382,000 and the total time loss for the year as 6,488,000 working days.

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1933, was 22, and 12 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 34 disputes in progress during the month, involving 14,000 workers with a time loss of 104,000 working days for the month. Of the 22 disputes beginning in April, 3 were over proposed reductions in wages, 5 on other wage questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5 on other questions and one was due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in

26 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workers, 8 in favour of employers and 14 were settled by compromise; in one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### France

The lockout in certain motor-car factories in Paris which began March 30 and was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE was terminated April 24. Although certain minimum wage rates were guaranteed, the wage reductions agreed upon averaged about 12 per cent.

A dispute involving 6,000 weavers at Armentières which began January 4, against reductions in wages and the introduction of the four looms per weaver system, was settled April 24 by the adoption of this system under certain conditions and with a reduction in wage rates of 5 per cent.

### British India

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1932 was 116 and 2 were still in progress from the previous year, making a total of 118 disputes in progress during the year, involving 128,099 workers with a time loss of 1,922,437 working days for the year. Of these 118 disputes, 68 were over wages questions, 3 over bonus questions, 31 over personnel, 2 over leave and hours, and 14 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 115 disputes, in 14 of which the workers were successful, 27 partially successful and 74 unsuccessful.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in March was 88 and 50 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 8,761 and the time loss 333,827 working days for the month.

A strike of about 1,500 shoe workers at Lowell, Massachusetts, lasted seven weeks and terminated May 29, when employers agreed to recognize the union and grant a 10 per cent increase in wages.

A two-day strike of 5,000 ladies' garment workers at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was terminated May 11 when employers granted union recognition, a 44-hour week and a 10 per cent wage increase.

About 7,800 cotton textile workers at Manchester, New Hampshire, were on strike from May 19 to May 29, when they succeeded in

securing an increase in wages of 15 per cent, thus partly restoring the decreases made earlier in the year.

A strike of 4,000 gill net salmon fishermen of the Columbia river, Oregon and Washington, who were joined by 1,000 cannery workers, was in effect from May 1 to May 16, when a compromise was reached as to the price to be paid for fish. Fishermen of the trolling vessels were also on strike during May and no settlement has been reported for them. A sympathetic strike of British Columbia trollers is noted in the previous article in this issue.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

A RECENT publication of the International Labour Office (Geneva) gives the results of a comparative study of systems for conciliation and arbitration in about fifty countries.\* The primary purpose of the Office has been to compile a general study from the international standpoint of machinery for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, a subject which has been suggested for the agenda of an early session of the International Labour Conference. The volume presents: (1) a comparative analysis of the legislation in the different countries providing means for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employed and (2) a series of monographs showing the law in force in each of these countries.

While the purpose of conciliation and arbitration in all countries is to reconcile the conflicting interests of an employer or group of employers and groups of employees, there is a fundamental difference of principle underlying the methods for settling labour disputes separating the countries into two groups.

"On the one hand we find systems which are intended merely to strengthen the desire for an understanding between the parties and help them to an agreement, either with or without State aid. This may be called voluntary conciliation. On the other hand, there are systems which under certain conditions, generally after voluntary conciliation has failed, provide for compulsory State intervention in fixing working conditions and supervising the maintenance of industrial peace. These may be called compulsory arbitration systems. It will be seen later that each type exists in many varieties with a number of intermediate forms.

"In most States, when efforts were first made to prevent and settle trade disputes, the initial step was based on the principle of conciliation. . . . Great Britain was the first country in which conciliation on a voluntary basis was extensively developed, being supplemented

and encouraged in many directions, although not entirely systematized by certain State institutions. It is probably due to the traditional distrust which the English-speaking countries, such as the United States of America and Canada (although with certain reservations in this latter case), have adhered strictly to the principle of conciliation. The legislation in the Union of South Africa, although obviously modelled on the Canadian system, departs from this principle in several essential points, while in Australia and New Zealand the emphasis has throughout been laid on compulsory arbitration. Among the other countries which have maintained the principle of conciliation mention may be made of Austria, Belgium (with a reservation to be referred to later), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden (special regulations for collective disputes on rights) and Switzerland.

"The other countries which have regulated their conciliation and arbitration systems have to a greater or less extent applied the system of State intervention, either as an exceptional measure (e.g., only in public utility undertakings, or for disputes affecting the community as a whole) or as a general rule. The chief of these countries are Australia, with most of its separate States, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Rumania and Russia."

The difference between the methods of conciliation, arbitration and special inquiry is emphasized, although the procedure often moves from one stage to another without much interruption. At all stages of conciliation and arbitration,

"a clear recognition of the facts, and particularly of the economic situation and the respective strength of the parties to the dispute, must be of great importance. In the English-speaking countries particularly it has been realized that in complicated cases it is difficult to obtain such a knowledge of the facts in the course of the conciliation or arbitration procedure, and consequently, if a thorough enquiry appears necessary, a special procedure is applied by which the actual situation can be clearly brought to light by unbiased observers. This enquiry procedure may be instituted when conciliation proves fruitless. It is also possible, however, even after arbitration has failed and the parties

\* Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes, 1933, Studies and Reports, Series A, No. 34. 696p.



refuse to accept the award. The purpose of this procedure is usually to make the facts of the case known to public opinion, which can then decide for itself. This means that a certain pressure is brought to bear on the parties which may lead them to an agreement or which may pave the way for fresh attempts at conciliation or arbitration. Such further attempts will be based on the objective facts revealed by the enquiry; the atmosphere will be calmer and there will be greater chances of success."

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is stated to be the outstanding example of legislation providing for special inquiry by a board made up of representatives of the two parties and an independent chairman. In Canada, too, are found other types of conciliation and arbitration. Collective agreements usually provide for some means of settlement of individual or collective grievances and in some cases for arbitration of the matters in dispute. Although this independent machinery is not so highly developed in Canada as in Britain, it may be mentioned that it is general in industries with strong trade unions such as in printing, coal mining, clothing and boot and shoe trades. More highly developed systems organized by employers and unions are those of the Boards of Adjustment set up by the railway companies and railway labour unions for the settlement of difficulties arising in the application or interpretation of an agreement. Great Britain, the United States, Canada and perhaps South Africa are the principal countries which belong to the group of countries in which

"the weight of responsibility for the avoidance and settlement of labour disputes lies on the independent machinery of the parties concerned. . . . In these countries the working of independent conciliation and arbitration machinery takes precedence of that of the State as a matter of course."

After these independent systems comes the first step in state intervention in labour disputes which consists in putting a government officer with experience in industrial disputes at the disposal of the parties on the request of one or both of them. This method, widely used in English-speaking countries, is provided for by the Dominion Department of Labour under the Conciliation and Labour Act and special officers are employed for that purpose. Similar provision is made under legislation in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta and in the other provinces officials may proffer their services in bringing about a settlement.

When such informal methods of conciliation fail, provision has been made in the law of most countries for permanent machinery which may be set in motion on the application of one or both parties to a dispute or by the government. The Canadian provisions governing the applications for boards of conciliation and investigation are set out in full in the

International Labour Office publication as being to a certain extent typical of the requirements in countries laying down exact regulations on this point such as New Zealand, the Netherlands and Italy.

"Although the Canadian Act does not make the decisions of the conciliation and investigation boards binding, and provides no penal sanctions for their enforcement, the powers of the boards are so far-reaching that special formalities for the opening of the proceedings—that is, for the appointment of a board—seem nevertheless justified."

Under the heading "Obligation to notify disputes and to apply for settlement; suspensive prohibition of strikes and lockouts," the following paragraphs deal with the distinguishing feature of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the prohibition of a stoppage of work until the dispute has been investigated and reported on by the board set up for that purpose.

"In a number of countries open disputes (lockouts and strikes) are explicitly forbidden and deemed to be illegal until all the possibilities of conciliation and arbitration have been exhausted. In countries where they are in any case completely or partially forbidden, it is natural that they should also be prohibited during the official attempts to bring the parties to a settlement. Such important limitations of the freedom of action of trade organizations cannot but have an effect on the conciliation and arbitration proceedings—an effect which is usually expressed in an obligation to give notices of differences or to apply for settlement, either specified or implicit in the law.

"The most familiar regulations on the subject are those of the Canadian Act of 12th June, 1925 (amending the original Act of 1907)\*, which has obviously had an effect on other legislation, notably that of South Africa and New Zealand. . . .

"The Act thus provides for a suspensive prohibition of open disputes, and of changes in labour conditions, in which connection it imposes an obligation to give notice at least thirty days before the proposed changes in conditions and to apply for the appointment of a conciliation and investigation board. The fulfilment of these regulations is indirectly guaranteed by the provision of penalties for the infringement of the prohibition of open disputes. . . .

"Similar regulations are to be found in the legislation of Belgium, India, the Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Roumania, South Africa and Western Australia, and of Germany in virtue of an Emergency Order issued by the President on 10th November, 1930, and equally valid with the actual Conciliation Order. The regulations naturally vary greatly, in respect of the disputes to which they apply, the definition of lockouts and strikes on which they rest, the period during which open disputes are forbidden, and the civil, criminal and other consequences of infringement. . . .

\*Statute of 1925 involved no change of principle from the Act of 1907; it was necessary in order to conform to the judicial decision as to the legislative powers of the Dominion Parliament.



"The obligation to give notice of proposed action and to apply to a conciliation and arbitration institution, together with the related problems dealt with above, called for this comparatively thorough discussion, for in most cases it entails the first important measure of compulsion in the proceedings—a suspensive prohibition of strikes and lockouts, the observance of which is secured by penalties and other disadvantages. It need hardly be pointed out that this is a very important measure, since it limits the freedom of the parties to engage in militant action at the moment they consider most favourable. The consideration on which it is based, namely, that a settlement after the outbreak of an open conflict is for economic and psychological reasons usually much more difficult than before, certainly carries weight. Nevertheless, it is open to question whether the prohibition of open conflict, even for a limited period only, is the most efficacious method of dealing with the difficulty. In any case one point already touched on must be remembered: an unwise use of the prohibition can lead to great injustice towards one or other of the parties, which may, by the tardiness of the proceedings, be deprived of what would have been at a certain moment favourable chances of success. That the danger of injustice can be completely averted by suitable safeguards has been disputed, particularly by the workers, who have therefore viewed such prohibitive measures with no favourable eye and frequently opposed them.

"It must nevertheless be emphasized that such temporary prohibition of open disputes is to be sharply distinguished in principle from a general prohibition of all open disputes combined with compulsory enforcement of the awards of the conciliation and arbitration institutions. The former merely serves to ensure that the institutions will be utilized by the parties to disputes before they begin hostilities, while the latter deprives them completely of their freedom to engage in militant action and leads as a rule to State regulation of all labour conditions. While in most countries the legislature has hesitated to engage itself in these far-reaching consequences—to be described in detail later—it has often thought it useful and important to ensure that parties shall exhaust the possibilities of settlement through the institutions created for the purpose of maintaining industrial peace before they are permitted to take the law into their own hands. It is therefore comprehensible that in the many countries in which a reform of the conciliation and arbitration system is now under consideration, the question of the suspensive prohibition of open disputes as described above is being given considerable attention."

As to the nature and scope of the decisions of conciliation and arbitration Boards, a clear distinction is drawn between countries which have conciliation and arbitration systems in which there is some element of compulsion, such as a compulsory award, and those in which conciliation is merely voluntary.

"In systems founded on the principle of conciliation, in which the State does not intervene authoritatively, the scope of the decisions of conciliation and arbitration institutions—in so far as the expression "decisions" in the legal sense can be used in such cases—is limited to the actual parties to the dispute. The parties'

acceptance of a conciliation proposal, which in these systems is never binding, or their agreement in advance to accept an arbitration award, which only thus becomes binding, entails obligations in fact or in law for them alone.

"On the other hand, in systems under which the authoritative regulation of the relations between the parties through the intervention of the State is permitted or customary and the decisions arrived at in the proceedings thus are or can be made binding on the parties, the scope of the decisions is also correspondingly widened quantitatively; either during the proceedings or by a subsequently separate decision it is or may be extended to comprise persons not actually parties to the dispute."

Certain considerations of a general nature are discussed with a view to throwing light on the reasons for the kind of system adopted by different countries for the settlement of labour disputes.

"It is apparent that the conciliation and arbitration systems which now exist have been carefully adapted to and grafted on to the general legal and economic systems of the States in which they are in force. Three types of function have been distinguished which conciliation and arbitration undertake in accordance with the nature of each national system; these are the maintenance of industrial peace, assistance in the determination of relations between employers and workers by means of collective agreements, and the authoritative regulation of labour conditions.

"It is plain that States whose constitution and legal system are still based to a great extent on the *laissez-faire* principle possess conciliation systems which occupy themselves largely or exclusively with the first type or function, namely, peace-making. Great Britain and the other English-speaking States, except Australia and New Zealand, belong to this group. In these countries the decisions, which are in reality only mediating proposals, are never compulsory unless arbitration has been previously arranged by the parties. It is significant that these States have no legislation on collective labour agreements.

"Next, most of the industrially important States on the Continent of Europe, such as Austria, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, etc., have incorporated in their legal systems—originally built up on the individualist principle—certain elements of collective law, the chief of them, in the present connection, being concerned with collective labour agreements. The systems of these countries have thus assumed the second type of function, the determination of collective relations, though this is usually implicit rather than specified. They do not, it is true, recognize compulsory decisions, but they go further than the States of the first group, for the arrangements made by mediation are, as collective agreements, binding at least in civil law in some way or other, while in the English-speaking countries they are simply 'gentlemen's agreements.' The determination of collective relations is thus clearly one of the functions of conciliation and arbitration in the States of the second group. . . .

"By declaring awards binding, the arbitration institutions assumed the third function of conciliation and arbitration—the regulation of labour conditions. . . . The systems in which



this third function of conciliation and arbitration is fully developed and applied go further (Italy, Russia, Australia, New Zealand). In Italy and Russia this function—the authoritative determination of labour conditions in cases where free negotiation appears contrary to public interest—is logically in keeping with the whole legal and constitutional system of the two States.

"In Australia and New Zealand the exercise of the function by conciliation and arbitration institutions cannot be characterized so simply. As has been noticed it is connected with the minimum wage legislation usual in these States, that is to say, with State machinery, based on collective law, for the authoritative settlement of certain of the questions dealt with by conciliation and arbitration. In other respects, however, judicial principles and practice in these States seem still to be inspired by the *laissez-faire* attitude, as in the other English-speaking countries. This is perhaps the real reason why the persons concerned have so severely criticized the Australian and New Zealand compulsory arbitration systems, especially of late, and why the systems, particularly those of Australia, are so constantly being altered. These events appear to justify the conclusion that the general legal and industrial systems of these countries are not yet fully compatible with compulsory arbitration.

"On the whole, the above considerations tend to the conclusion that a country's conciliation and arbitration system has the best chance of success if it is essentially in keeping with the general legal system of that country. In many cases where, despite such an apparent accordance, the existing system does not seem to give complete satisfaction, this is—apart from criticisms directed against its working in individual cases—perhaps due to the fact that the legal system is itself in course of transformation and has not been able to adapt itself satisfactorily

to the wide social and economic changes which are now taking place. . . .

"However right or wrong the reasons given by the parties concerned for and against compulsory arbitration may be—and this is not the place to decide the question—and however the battle between the individualist and the collectivist form of economic organization and so the dispute on the arbitration principle, may end, one fact emerges clearly from a review of the various systems: everywhere, even in countries with fully developed compulsory arbitration, voluntary conciliation between the parties is regarded as the first object, while compulsion is held to be an evil even where recourse to it is the rule. It should be remembered that in all systems where such a thing is possible the creation of voluntary conciliation and arbitration institutions is encouraged; that as a rule these have precedence over the State machinery; and that even in countries with compulsory arbitration such as Australia and New Zealand, more and more importance has of late been attached to the conciliation bodies and commissioners appointed, many of them in the recent past, to supplement the arbitration courts. . .

"The conciliation and arbitration systems of all countries represent one consistent effort to guide employers and workers—in their own interests and in that of society—towards peaceful methods in their struggle for a share of the product of labour—a struggle which is a manifestation of the life instinct in man and therefore inevitable; to show them that they need one another however natural the antagonism between them, and that they must meet in some form of productive collaboration if they are to live. Conciliation and arbitration are thus a symbol of that ideal of the community of interest between workers, employers and society which is the basis of modern labour law and also of the constitution of the International Labour Organization."

## Canadian Engineering Standards Association

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association is at present considering replies received from all parts of Canada to a questionnaire dealing with the proposed national standard of brick sizes. Suggestions for revisions of the present cement specifications are being considered.

At a recent meeting a draft Canadian Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators was presented and this code is now being considered by the Association.

It is stated that provincial Electrical Code committees are now operating in all the nine provinces of Canada. "Through their agency it will be possible to secure the long-desired uniformity in electrical regulations throughout the Dominion."

Referring to the recent organization of the National Construction Council of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 233) the

C.E.S.A. Bulletin says:—"A most interesting movement has been inaugurated by the various engineering, architectural and construction interests in which some eighteen organizations are participating, leading to a revival of the construction industry. As a result of a recent conference the National Construction Council of Canada has been organized and representations have been made to the Dominion Government to encourage the construction of federal, provincial and municipal buildings. It is also suggested that a Construction Finance Corporation be established under the auspices of the Dominion Government with the purpose of passing on the merits or necessity of construction projects and of assisting them by banking services or by direct financing. This is a movement which should meet with every encouragement and merits the hearty endorsement of the C.E.S.A."

## LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND THE LEGISLATURES OF ONTARIO AND SASKATCHEWAN IN 1933

### Parliament of Canada

THE following is a short summary of the laws of labour interest enacted by the Parliament of Canada during the recent session which opened on October 6, 1932 and closed on May 27, 1933.

The Relief Act was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for April, page 402.

#### Canada Shipping Act

Amendments to the Canada Shipping Act are designed to give effect to two Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, viz., the Draft Convention concerning protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, adopted in 1932, and the Draft Convention relating to the marking of heavy packages, adopted in 1929. With regard to the 1932 Convention, the amending Act provides for the appointment of inspectors of ships' tackle, and authorizes the Governor-General in Council to make regulations for the protection against accident of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, having particular regard to the strength of machinery, tackle and gear and their fitness for the purpose for which they are intended; the provision of safe gangways, stagings, etc., protection in the way of rails, etc., at openings through decks and around wharves and docks; illumination of holds and decks of ships and of docks or wharves at which ships may be loading or unloading; and provision of means for attending to persons injured. Inspectors are empowered to go at all reasonable times on board any ship or on any wharf or dock at which any ship is, for the purpose of loading or unloading, alongside, and to demand reasonable assistance and pertinent information from the owner or master of the ship or from the person in charge of the loading or unloading. If an inspector is of the opinion that any person is exposed to undue risk on account of the condition of any machinery, tackle, stagings, etc., or on account of the way in which the operation is being carried on, or that regulations are not being complied with, he shall order the cessation of operations. Penalties are provided for breach of the regulations, for obstruction of, or refusal of reasonable assistance or pertinent information to, an inspector, and for continuing operations after orders to cease.

To implement the 1929 Convention provision is made that no person shall, in Canada, consign to be loaded, and no master, owner or agent of a ship shall cause or permit to be loaded on any ship in Canada, any package or object of a gross weight of 2,240 pounds or over, without causing the weight to be plainly and durably marked on such package or object. Where the exact weight would be difficult to ascertain the approximate weight is to be given and stated to be approximate. A penalty is provided for contravention of this section. All of the above provisions are to come into force on Proclamation and until they are proclaimed the existing sections relating to inspection of ships' tackle are to remain in force. These provide that the inspector of hulls and equipment may examine the tackle, machinery and apparatus for loading or unloading a ship and if he considers such defective, so as to endanger life, he shall report to the Minister of Marine, who may order that they shall not be used until further order, under penalty.

The amending Act further authorizes the Governor-General in Council to make regulations prescribing the manner in which grain cargoes and deck cargoes may be carried on any British ship registered in Canada, or on any ship not registered in Canada which may be within any port in Canada.

#### Other Legislation

The Penitentiary Act was amended to provide that an officer retired on account of injury shall not receive a gratuity therefor in addition to his retiring allowance if he is also receiving compensation for the injury under the Government Employees Compensation Act.

The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, which provides for co-operation between these two railways, enacts that the section of the Railway Act relating to compensation to employees for financial loss caused by removal, closing, or abandonment of any station or divisional point shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act.

The Salary Deduction Act, 1932, reducing wages and salaries of government employees, with certain exceptions, by 10 per cent and the provisions of the Income War Tax Act



imposing a special tax of 10 per cent on the excepted persons, were continued in force until March 31, 1934. These provisions were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1932 at p. 657.

Two private members' Bills, which were not proceeded with, provided respectively for an eight-hour day in penitentiaries and for the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code dealing with unlawful associations.

## Ontario

The Ontario Legislature which was in session from February 15 to April 18, 1933, enacted a number of laws of interest to labour. These included new statutes dealing with unemployment relief and land settlement, and amendments to existing laws relating to workmen's compensation, mining, factories, masters and servants, woodmen's and mechanics' liens, minimum wages, vocational education, mothers' allowances and old age pensions.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have and shall be deemed to have had full power to authorize the Government of Ontario to make and carry out agreements with the Dominion Government under any Act or Order of the Dominion of Canada respecting unemployment relief, including agreements respecting the Trans-Canada Highway. Orders in Council of September 19, 1932, and March 30, 1933, are confirmed and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authorized to vary them or pass such additional Orders as may appear necessary to cope with unemployment relief conditions. Agreements between the Province and municipalities for the purpose of taking advantage of any Act of the Dominion or the Province respecting unemployment relief are also confirmed. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized, as from March 29, 1932, to pay from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or to raise by loan, any sums necessary for carrying out the provisions of the present Act, and also, as from September 19, 1932, to pay from the said fund to any municipality a greater proportion than one-third of such municipality's expenditure for direct relief. Municipalities are also vested with power to provide employment and direct relief and, with the approval of the Municipal Board, to issue debentures for that purpose and to effect temporary borrowings. Certain by-laws for the issue of debentures are confirmed.

The Relief Land Settlement Act validates an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province adopting measures for the relief of certain families in the Province by placing them on suitable farms, the expense to be borne by

the governments of Canada and Ontario and the participating municipalities. Agreements with the municipalities are confirmed and appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of the Act are authorized as from June 24, 1932. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations for the carrying out of the Act. The Agreement between the Dominion and the Province provides that the Dominion shall contribute one-third of an amount not exceeding \$600 per family, the remainder being contributed by the Province and the municipality concerned in the proportion agreed upon between them. The Province is responsible for the administration of relief settlement and must set up an Advisory Committee upon which are representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

### Workmen's Compensation

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act authorizes the Board to reduce the assessments in the case of an employer whose accident record has been consistently good. This change carries out a recommendation made by the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Middleton, who enquired into the operation of the Act and whose report was published in 1932 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 407). The section of the Act, repealed in 1932 which permitted the Board to adopt a system of merit rating, was re-enacted.

Sections dealing with silicosis were replaced by new provisions defining "silicosis" and "tuberculosis." Workmen disabled from silicosis where no tuberculosis is present are to be compensated on the same basis as workmen suffering from other industrial diseases. Where silicosis is complicated by tuberculosis, however, the basis for total disability is fixed at 50 per cent of average earnings. A workman ceasing to be employed in an industry in which he was exposed to silica dust must establish his claim within two years after leaving such employment or six months after the passing of the Act, whichever period is longer, after which time the claim is barred. The Board may, however, allow any case due

to uncomplicated silicosis which it considers should in justice be allowed.

The time limit for disposing of outstanding claims is two years from the date of filing claim or six months after the passing of the Act whichever is the longer period.

Upon Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the above provisions relating to silicosis will be applicable also to pneumoconiosis and stone workers' or grinders' phthisis.

### Miscellaneous Legislation

The clause of the Mining Act which required a workman employed underground to have a certificate of freedom from tuberculosis was replaced by a clause requiring a certificate of freedom from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended to exempt from inspection any boiler or pressure vessel used in connection with a hot water heating system. The section was repealed which permitted women and young persons to be employed in shops between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, the day before a statutory holiday and from December 14 to 24 and limiting the hours of such employment to ten per day and sixty per week. The section was deemed to be inconsistent with another clause of the Act which adequately meets the situation.

An amendment was made to that section of the Master and Servant Act which provided that when an order for the payment of wages is made by a police magistrate in a city such order may be enforced in the manner provided by section 739 of the Criminal Code, that is to say, in default of payment, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defendant, and if sufficient distress cannot be found, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. Imprisonment may be ordered in the first instance in default of payment. The amendment extends the scope of the section to all police magistrates.

The Woodman's Lien for Wages Act was amended to provide that logs or timber may be attached where there is reason to believe

that the debtor is disposing of them with intent to defeat creditors.

An amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act permits an action to be tried by any officer having jurisdiction whether or not he was the officer to fix the date of trial. It is further provided that where an order is made vacating a certificate of action the lien is thereby discharged.

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to reduce the membership of the Minimum Wage Board from five to three persons of whom one must be a woman.

An amendment, effective January 1, 1934, to the Vocational Education Act provides that the Chairman and two other members of the local board of secondary school trustees, together with a representative from both the public and separate school trustees and one county representative, if any, shall be members of the Advisory Vocational Committee. A further amendment which comes into force on September 1, 1933, corresponds with amendments to the Continuation Schools Act and the High Schools Act and provides that a pupil who, having completed the fourth form course in a public or separate school, has attended any other school or schools for six years, is not entitled to attend a vocational school except on payment of a fee prescribed by the Board.

The Mothers' Allowances Act was amended by the repeal of those sections which dealt with the establishment of the Mothers' Allowances Commission and the enactment of new provisions. These empower the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to change the personnel of any commission established under the Act, to designate and appoint a Commission for the purpose of carrying out its provisions, and to provide for payment of salaries and expenses.

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act provides that notice of the granting of an old age pension may be registered against the lands of a pensioner, after which no instrument affecting such lands may be registered without the consent of the Old Age Pensions Commission endorsed thereon.

## Saskatchewan

The labour laws enacted during the session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, which began on February 2 and ended on March 30, 1933, included new statutes dealing with unemployment relief and land settlement, and amendments to acts relating to workmen's compensation, minimum wages, mechanics' liens, masters and servants, weekly rest day, and vocational education.

### Unemployment Relief

Four statutes deal with various aspects of unemployment relief. The Relief Act, 1933, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make agreements with the Government of Canada and with cities, towns and villages respecting relief measures, to contribute to any city, town or village an agreed proportion



of the costs of such measures, and to undertake such measures alone, with the Dominion Government, or with the cities, towns and villages. Methods of financing are outlined. The Act expires on March 31, 1934, but obligations incurred under it will remain valid until discharged.

The Municipalities Relief Act, 1933, authorizes the making of agreements between the Saskatchewan Relief Commission and rural municipalities whereby the municipality will repay an agreed percentage of the total amount expended by the Commission in providing relief in the municipality in the form of food, fuel, clothing, feed and fodder. Applications for relief are to be received by the municipality and forwarded with its recommendations to the Commission for approval. The municipality will also take a lien agreement from each recipient of relief. Municipalities are empowered to pass by-laws for the carrying out of such agreements. The Act further, as from September 1, 1932, ratifies all lien agreements entered into by municipalities, provides for their registration with the registration clerk for chattel mortgages and with the registrar of the land titles office, and for the recovery of sums due under such agreements. As from October 1, 1932, councils of rural municipalities are authorized to borrow money to purchase food, fuel, fuel oil, clothing, feed, fodder and binder twine to be supplied to persons unable to purchase them. Provision is made for the taking of lien agreements from recipients of such relief, for their registration, and for the recovery of sums due thereunder.

Under an amendment to the Relief Act, 1932, where the proceeds of a special assessment levied by a city for relief works exceed the cost, the excess is to go into a general local improvement fund. City councils may borrow money to defray the cost of a relief work and may levy a special assessment on property abutting on such work. Relief works undertaken by cities either before or after April 13, 1932, the date of the coming into force of the Relief Act, 1932, are legalized.

Amendments to the Saskatchewan Relief Commission Act deal with liens which the Commission will hold on crops of persons receiving relief. Liens for supplies advanced by the Commission will cover all crops grown by such persons until the price and interest is fully paid.

An Act for ratifying a Certain Agreement with the Dominion and for Other Purposes, ratifies an agreement of June 6, 1932, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province similar to the Agreement

validated by the Ontario Relief Land Settlement Act. (See page 598.)

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The definition of employer was amended to include a trustee, receiver, liquidator, executor, administrator and any person appointed by a court or a judge who has authority to carry on an industry. An employer who defaults in reporting or furnishing particulars of an accident is made individually liable for medical aid as well as for compensation, and an employer who neglects or refuses to transmit a payroll or other return or to pay an assessment is liable for the capitalized value of medical aid as well as of compensation. The Board is empowered to suspend or divert compensation awarded to a widow who neglects the infant dependents of the deceased workman. Workmen's Compensation commissioners may be removed from office on address of the Legislative Assembly. They are granted the same privileges and immunity as judges of the Court of King's Bench for any act done or omitted in the execution of their duties. The sections dealing with admission of excluded industries were replaced by new sections which provide that an employer in an industry in a withdrawn or excluded class may make application to the Board to have such industry included in Schedule I. If the Board approves the industry will be admitted, at such time, on such terms and conditions and for such period as the Board may determine. Application may be made by a workman on similar conditions. Every employer must obtain from the Board, and post in a conspicuous place in his establishment, a certificate to the effect that he has made and furnished to the Board the required wage statements. Notice of the granting of building permits in rural municipalities, as well as in cities, towns and villages, must be sent to the Board within three days. The clause which permitted the Board to make remuneration for such statements out of the accident fund is repealed. The power of the Board or its representatives to make inquiries and take affidavits, etc., relating to wage statements is extended to apply to any inquiry or affidavit required by the Act. That clause was repealed which provided that nothing in the section dealing with industrial diseases shall affect the right of a workman to compensation in respect of a disease to which the section does not apply if the disease was the result of an injury in

respect of which he was entitled to compensation under Part I. As from July 2, 1930, employers and workmen excluded by regulation from the operation of, as well as those not included in Part I, have the same rights and obligations at common law and under the Workmen's Compensation Act as though the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act had not been passed.

### Miscellaneous Legislation

The Mechanics' Lien Act was amended to provide that a lien may be discharged by a receipt signed by a trustee in bankruptcy, verified by an affidavit and duly registered.

The Masters and Servants Act was amended to provide that if the master or employer resides in a rural municipality, proceedings under the Act may be taken before a Justice of the Peace residing either in such municipality or district or in a city, town or village situated within or partly within the outer boundaries thereof.

An amendment to The One Day's Rest in Seven Act provides that where an establishment wherein an industry is carried on is outside a city the Act shall nevertheless apply to employees engaged in work in connection with such industry if such work is done either wholly or partly within a city. The definition of "employee" is amended to provide that the expression "owner or part owner" shall not include an employee who is a shareholder.

The Vocational Education Act was amended to require applicants for admission to a day school to hold grade VIII or equivalent standing unless the board of trustees directs otherwise. The membership of the Vocational Education Committee is reduced from ten to eight of whom five are to be members of the board and one an employer of labour nominated by the council of the city or town. The remaining two are to be employees nominated by such local organizations as the board may determine. An organization meeting of the Committee is to be held in January of each year.

An amendment to the Game Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations governing certain matters including the licensing of guides.

In the revision of the Public Vehicles Act the sections dealing with chauffeurs were practically unchanged.

Amendments to the Vehicles Act include an extension of the definition of "chauffeur" to include a person temporarily engaged to drive a motor vehicle and also "the driver of a

motor vehicle, other than the owner of a truck, operated for gain." Sections were added to the Act dealing with financial responsibility of owners and drivers. The provisions of these sections which concern chauffeurs are similar to those inserted in the British Columbia Motor Vehicle Act in 1932. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 659).

In the revision of the Companies Act the section relating to liability of company directors for wages of employees and for workmen's compensation assessments was unchanged. A new section provides for the preferential payment of such debts in cases where a receiver is appointed or possession is taken on behalf of debenture-holders. A company is forbidden to give financial assistance to any person for purchase of its shares but this provision does not prohibit the making of loans to employees for that purpose.

Sections dealing with automobile insurance were added to the Insurance Act including a provision that an insurer shall not be liable under an owner's or driver's policy for any liability imposed by any workmen's compensation law upon the insured, nor, unless the coverage is expressly extended, for loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to, or death of, any employee of the insured while employed in operation or repair of the automobile. A similar clause was added to the insurance laws of British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario in 1932.

Reference has already been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE to the Bill to limit hours of work in the building trades, which was withdrawn (March, 1933, page 254 and April, 1933, page 371) and also to a resolution relating to unemployment insurance (April, 1933, page 422).

Proposals for legislation for the alleviation of unemployment were made by the special commissions appointed in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut to study and report on this question. In Massachusetts a bill was proposed which would provide for the establishment of State-compelled unemployment reserves maintained by contributions by employers, the benefits under which would be limited to 10 weeks in any 12-month period. In Connecticut the commission favoured the establishment of a dismissal wage system which would provide for the compulsory payment of a dismissal wage by employers having five or more persons in their employ. The maximum payment to any one employee under the proposed plan would be fixed at \$120 for employment of 52 weeks and over.



## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

**T**HE House of Commons, on February 23, ordered "that the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization be instructed to ascertain the facts connected with the production, collection, manufacture, distribution and marketing of milk and milk products, throughout the Dominion of Canada, with power to examine and inquire into all aspects of the said questions and report their findings to the House."

The committee carried out the investigation and presented their report to the House on May 12. The witnesses included representatives of the primary milk producers and the distributors, and officers of the Department of Agriculture. The report notes a marked increase in recent years in the direct consumption of milk and cream, as compared with manufactured milk products. "Between 1925 and 1930, the total milk production increased by about 18 per cent, but during the same period the quantity of milk required for domestic consumption increased by about 85 per cent. The relatively greater increase in the milk for domestic consumption as compared with milk production has necessitated a withdrawal of milk from other outlets in order to supply the increased demand for domestic consumption."

A table is given showing the percentages of the total milk production used for different purposes in 1925 and 1930. From this table it appears that the percentage of total milk production used for domestic consumption is 15½ per cent greater in the latter than in the former year, while with the exception of ice cream lesser percentages of the total milk production are devoted to the purposes of the manufacture of dairy products. The committee therefore commenced its inquiry by a study of the production and distribution of fluid milk and cream. It was found that the rapid increase in urban population, combined with the public demand for a pure and healthy supply had resulted, first, in an increased cost of production, and second, in a complicated and expensive system of collection, processing and distribution.

**Cost of Production.**—The committee found that the costs of production are not reflected as they should be in the returns to the primary producer, but the price paid the producer of fluid milk is arbitrarily fixed and controlled by the distributors, having regard to some extent to the prevailing prices of butter and cheese and the surplus supply; it being generally agreed by all witnesses that the farmer-

producer is not receiving an adequate return for his labour and investment.

"The comparatively recent advent of stores, and particularly chain stores, into the retail milk business was brought to the attention of the Committee. Price cutting, by featuring milk as a leader, has resulted in upsets in the industry, coupled with extremely low returns to the producer. The featuring of milk as a leader should be discontinued.

"Producers' Associations," the report states, "have been formed in many districts, for such purposes as collective bargaining, and controlling surplus. The unenforceable agreements between distributors and producers presently used, respecting prices and supply, should be replaced by contracts enforceable at law. Your committee recommends that tribunals should be set up vested with authority to settle differences between producers and distributors' organizations, and, if necessary, to fix the returns to the producers and the prices charged the consumer.

"The result of co-operative organization by the producers was evidenced by witnesses representing the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, the northern section of the Alberta Pool and the Saskatoon Dairy Pool. These co-operative efforts have met with considerable success, with resultant substantial benefits to the producer members of their associations. Your Committee finds that the measure of success of co-operative efforts is dependent upon local conditions. It is worthy of note that the Saskatoon Dairy Pool succeeded in reducing the spread and at the same time gave to the producer 46 per cent of the consumer's dollar."

**Cost of Distribution.**—The report deals with the main factors in determining the cost of distribution, these being stated as follows: Pasteurization, and provincial and municipal health regulations; duplication of services; special services; labour costs; bottle losses; bad debts; depreciation of distributors' plant and equipment; fluctuating demand; dividend requirements.

Pasteurization was shown to add considerably to the cost "spread." Greater uniformity in sanitary and health regulations was found to be desirable. "The overlapping of delivery and collecting routes by numbers of distributors in the same area is a serious factor affecting the price to the consumer and the returns to the producer. The committee is of opinion that such overlapping, should as far as possible, be eliminated." Substantial

sums were found to be spent annually in bottle replacements, but the percentage of losses from this cause that were charged by the various companies showed a wide variation. In regard to bad debts the committee found that "the consumer who receives special service and is accorded credit should pay the cost and loss resulting therefrom; whereas the evidence shows such costs and losses are charged to the consumer at large."

The report deals in detail with the problem of "surplus milk" (being the amount delivered over and above the percentage of milk for which an "association price" is paid). It was found that "the present system of paying on a surplus basis for a certain percentage of milk consigned by the individual producer, a percentage determined exclusively by the distributor, is inequitable. Milk bought for other purposes than fluid distribution should be purchased under separate contract."

The committee found that "while the returns from most industries have during the past two or three years materially decreased, such cannot be said of those interested in the distribution and sale of whole milk. The salaries and returns to executive and operating officials and shareholders of the distributing companies have, in a large measure been maintained at the 1927, 1928 and 1929 level although business and industry general have, since 1929, declined very markedly, and milk prices to the producer have been reduced to an extremely low level."

In regard to cost of distribution the report discusses briefly the questions of capitalization, depreciation and bad debts. The committee were of the opinion that salaries paid to some of the higher officials of the various distributing companies are at this time, entirely too high and wholly unjustifiable. . . . "Those engaged in the sale and distribution of whole milk products," the report continues, "have during these very difficult times, in a substantial way at least, been able, unlike most other industries, to maintain their profits at the same level as in more prosperous times. . . . The evidence presented to the Committee clearly indicates that the sale and distribution of whole milk products is gradually getting into the hands of fewer and larger companies. Economies to the companies interested may have resulted, but there is no evidence of any benefits accruing from such mergers to either the producer or the consumer. In many cases there is evidence that mergers have removed competition and the general effect is undoubtedly to give the distributors a more definite control of the situation."

*Producer's Share.*—"The matter of a just share of the consumer's dollar as it relates to the distributor and the producer, is important to the conduct of the milk business. That

each should receive a just share as a remuneration for his efforts is recognized having due regard to the consumer's interest." The committee finally reached the conclusion that the producer's share has decreased very substantially in recent years, and that he is not receiving an equitable share of the money paid for milk by the consumer. "The milk distribution business is made possible by the industry and investment of the primary producer and it is the opinion of the Committee that the primary producer is entitled, at least to a much greater share in the ultimate proceeds of the sale of this product."

*Other Milk Products.*—"Milk not required for fluid consumption is manufactured into many different products of great commercial value. These represent in the aggregate nearly 60 per cent of the total. It is apparent, therefore, that your Committee has investigated only a very limited part of the subject referred to it. The prosperity of the milk industry is co-related with and dependent upon the successful production and sale of butter, cheese, evaporated and powdered milk, casein, skim-milk-powder, etc. Your committee is convinced that a thorough investigation into the production, manufacture and sale of these commodities should be undertaken.

"Your committee, in view of the foregoing findings, conclusions and recommendations further recommends:—

"That steps be taken to inquire into the manner in which our production of milk should be manufactured and marketed; to explore the different markets available at home and abroad; to investigate the possibility of new markets, and to study the methods of collection, handling and storage."

The British Mines Department has issued a pamphlet dealing with first-aid at mines. The provision of an efficient first-aid and ambulance service at every mine is required by law under the First Aid Regulations of 1930, and the object of the present pamphlet is to help mine managements and mine workers in organizing such a service. It is estimated that, at a mine employing a thousand men, there are on the average one fatal injury in the course of a year, about 150 injuries disabling workers for more than three days, and at least 1,000 minor injuries—such as cuts, strains, and scratches—which ought to receive first-aid treatment. The object of first-aid treatment is not only to alleviate the sufferings of those severely injured, but also to deal promptly with the much larger number of these minor injuries. Such injuries would not normally put men off work at all, or only for a day or two; but, if neglected, they may have serious consequences. Blood poisoning, the loss of a limb, or even death, may result from a trivial, but neglected injury.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA IN 1932

### Ontario

THE eighteenth annual report of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1932. A further decrease was shown in the number of accidents reported during the year, the accidents reported in 1931 numbering 52,894, and in 1932, 41,470. The largest number of accidents reported in any month during the year was in February, when 4,023 accidents were reported. The allowed claims in 1931 were 48,882, and in 1932, 43,904. Out of the 38,469 claims allowed in Schedule 1, 18,173 were for medical aid only, as compared with 22,802 for the year 1931. The death claims allowed during the year numbered 283, as compared with 266 in 1931.

The number of employers reporting under Schedule 1 decreased from 23,138 in 1931 to 21,058 in 1932. Schedule 1 comprises industries under the collective liability system, the employer not being individually liable for accidents to his workmen, but being assessed to provide a general fund out of which accidents occurring in the several classes of industries throughout the province are taken care of. In Schedule 2 industries the employer is individually liable for accidents to his workmen. The greater number of accidents are under Schedule 1. The provisional pay rolls reported to the Board showed a substantial decrease from \$409,260,000 in 1931 to \$331,582,000 in 1932, indicating a largely decreased employment in industry during the year. These changes were probably most marked in the lumbering industry and the construction industries. In the latter the number of employers dropped from 7,738 in 1931 to 6,452 in 1932, and in the former from 1,153 to 912, and there was a corresponding reduction in pay roll, lumbering dropping from \$8,775,000 in 1931 to \$3,890,000 in 1932, and construction from \$41,613,000 to \$21,757,000.

*Benefits.*—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act decreased from \$6,021,392.10 in 1931 to \$5,125,620.56 in 1932. Out of the benefits so awarded in 1932, compensation amounting to \$3,202,639.27 was in Schedule 1 industries, \$534,018.52 in Schedule 2 industries, and \$571,722.39 in Crown cases. The medical aid paid in Schedule 1 during the year showed a substantial decrease from \$1,060,763.01 in 1931 to \$817,240.38 in 1932. The total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1932 amounted to \$97,050,238.41 and the total accidents reported during the same period were 970,041.

*Average Rates of Assessment.*—Based on the estimated wage expenditure, the average rate of assessment in all classes in Schedule 1 was reduced, being \$1.07 in 1932, as compared with \$1.22 in 1931, and an average of \$1.17 since the commencement of the Act.

*Administration.*—Administration expenses were reduced from \$350,491.05 in 1931 to \$325,328.21 in 1932. It is explained that all the administration expenses are now paid by employers under the Act, and during 1932 were allocated as follows:—Silicosis Fund, \$2,068.52; Mine Rescue Work, \$90.81; Dominion of Canada, \$14,129.63; Province of Ontario, \$26,337.85; Schedule 2 Employers, \$24,189.86; Schedule 1 Employers, \$257,729.19; and \$782.35 was returned to the Board on account of special audits. The total administration expenses for 1932, less expenses of supervising work in connection with silicosis and mine rescue stations (not properly administrative work) and handling claims for silicosis were 6.30 per cent of all benefits awarded. This compares with 5.07 per cent in 1931. It is pointed out that this is not a fair test because awarding benefits is only one branch of the Board's work, and the amount awarded is lessened by the fact that there is a reduction in wages paid, both in the rate of wages and the average earnings upon which the benefits are computed, the average wage being reduced by lack of employment as well as reduction of earnings.

*Funds.*—Dealing with the finances of its operations, the Board states that the Disaster Reserve Fund has not required further assessment during the year, showing a balance at the end of 1932 of \$257,875.59, as compared with \$257,303.05 at the beginning of the year. The interest on the fund more than paid the cost of cases charged against this fund in relief of classes affected by injuries to previously injured workmen. These charges are made in order to encourage employers to re-employ workmen previously injured in connection with industry whom they would otherwise hesitate to employ by reason of the danger of increased cost in the event of their being again injured.

The amount now standing to the credit of the Pension Reserve Funds in the different schedules is as follows: Schedule 1, \$19,706,508.89; Schedule 2, \$3,455,621.91. This represents the actuarial liability outstanding in connection with pensions which have been actually granted by the Board, and assures to all pensioners the ultimate payment of their claims in full.

The Accident Fund has been maintained at an amount sufficient to set aside the amounts required for the Pension Fund and to meet all payments by way of medical aid and temporary disability payments awarded by the Board or due to workmen, the expenses of administration and safety association payments, and also to provide sufficient funds to meet the estimated costs of all accidents which have happened and in respect of which permanent disability awards have not yet been made or in which temporary disability awards may be continuing. The Board shows on hand as a provisional balance at the end of 1932, \$1,607,908.14, as compared with \$1,690,273.77 at the end of 1931, which is deemed sufficient to cover all outstanding and unsettled claims and to provide a reasonable margin of safety. While the Board desires to maintain sufficient surplus in the Accident Fund for this purpose, it is not desired to carry any greater surplus than is necessary, and this has been somewhat lessened during the year by reason of reduction in rates or slightly increased accident costs where rates were not raised.

**Rehabilitation.**—Featuring the rehabilitation work of the year was the establishment of a physiotherapy department for the purpose of decreasing the time during which the workman was disabled and lessening the severity of the disability. The Board established this clinic in May, 1932, and since that time, 3,840 treatments were given, averaging about thirty per day.

The Board charged against the different classes a levy of \$1.50 per treatment against each case receiving treatment, which was less than the amount heretofore paid for such treatments, and employers in Schedule 2 were also charged on the same basis. The result was that the full operating costs of the clinic were paid for and all the cost of equipment with the exception of \$698.31. The charge per treatment for 1933 has been reduced to \$1, which it is considered will pay all operating costs and also settle the balance of the cost of equipment. "This will result," the report states, "in a considerable saving to the Board in the cost of physiotherapy treatment previously paid. In addition, it has enabled the Board to use it in a great many more cases and has resulted in lessening the period of disability of the patients treated, lessening the award for permanent partial disability by re-establishing the man's working ability in a great many cases where previously treatment

was closed with permanent partial disability present, and it has also furnished invaluable service in connection with doubtful cases and cases of suspected malingering hysteria, and lowered morale."

**Legislation.**—The report refers to the amendments made to the Act during the year—the addition of dental aid and the establishment of the new system of individual merit rating in accordance with plant conditions (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 530). Schedule 3 of the Act was further amended by adding the following industrial diseases in the processes set forth:—*Bursitis*.—Any process involving continuous rubbing, pressure, or vibration of the parts affected; *Cancer*.—Arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar; *Dermatitis (venenata)*.—Any process involving the use or direct contact with acids and alkalies or acids and oils capable of causing dermatitis (venenata); *Infected blisters*.—Any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration causing blisters or abrasions.

Authority was given to the Board to establish a Superannuation Fund, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but owing to financial conditions the Board has not proceeded further with this than to make inquiries as to the cost of such a fund.

**Safety Work.**—Reviewing the scope of its safety activities, the report states that this work is carried on by the different employers in the classes represented, through boards of directors, and the cost of their work is assessed by the Board against the employers in the classes represented. The amount spent in such work during the year 1932 was \$157,119.97, as compared with \$164,499.03 in 1931. This reduction in costs is in line with the general desire that there should be as great a saving in expenditure as is consistent with efficient work. The amounts paid to each of the associations were as follows:—Lumbermen's Safety Association, \$22,941.70; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, \$14,529.17; Class 5 Accident Prevention Associations, \$10,400; Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, \$100,711.60; and Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, \$8,537.50. The work of the mine rescue stations has been carried on and the amount spent in connection with these stations for maintenance, salaries, supplies and supervision, was \$21,906.98.

The concluding chapter of the report contains completed statistics for the year 1931 and gives information that was not available when the report for that year was made.



## Manitoba

The annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the calendar year 1932, gives the following account of the work of the Board.

"The Board operates, for service and not for profit, a casualty insurance company covering the various industries set out in Schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. These industries file returns showing a gross payroll which averages \$70,000,000 per year. In depression years this payroll may fall to about \$55,000,000, in years of industrial activity it reaches nearly \$85,000,000. Workmen in these industries who receive injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment are paid compensation on a basis of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their average earnings together with full hospital and medical treatment. When fatal accidents occur, funeral benefits are paid and widows and children receive pension allowances fixed by statute. These benefits are paid from an insurance fund raised by assessing the payroll already mentioned. The premium income averages one million dollars per year and is collected by the Board from more than 5,000 employers in amounts as small as a five dollar bill. The Board has also the task of fixing the rates to be paid by the various industries, so that each rate may bear, as far as possible, a fair relation to the accident hazard which it underwrites. This premium income is wholly paid by the employers and out of it is also met the cost of administration of the Act, including rent, salaries of the Board and staff and all other expenses."

The Board also acts as a court in deciding the various cases brought before it. Approximately 700 new cases come before the Board each month, and in 1932 the awards given in the various claims amounted to \$834,000 as compared with something over \$1,000,000 in 1931. It is explained that the accidents of each year and the subsequent costs arising therefrom are taken care of out of the premium income of that year. The money required to make subsequent payments is transferred to a pension reserve account, and invested in diversified trustee securities. The amount of money so invested now amounts to some \$3,000,000. Out of this fund pensions are paid to nearly 600 dependents of deceased workmen and permanently disabled workmen.

The Board now handles all industrial accidents happening in Manitoba to employees

of the Dominion Government. Special Federal legislation has been enacted to this end, the Dominion Government agreeing to keep the Board in funds as required and to pay their share of the administration costs. These costs are adjusted and paid annually.

Although the number of new claims has decreased, the Board points out that the number of difficult cases has increased. "Many requests were received during 1932 asking for the re-opening of claims long closed. Many others were from workmen who desired to commute small allowances into lump sums to tide them over periods of unemployment. In current cases during any period of depression there is sometimes a tendency to prolong the period of disability where the job has finished and the injured workman when adjudged fit will join the ranks of the unemployed. The question of compensation to be paid to men injured on relief work has also proved a problem difficult of solution."

The Board has also made an endeavour to rehabilitate and fit into other vocations certain workmen who by reason of permanent disability have been rendered incapable of following their former callings. It is stated that "some of the efforts along this line have been conspicuously successful, others have totally failed," and that "any success achieved has been in large measure due to the prior education of the casualty and to his powers of individual initiative."

During the year 1932 there was a further reduction in the number of accidents reported to the Board, the total being 6,909 as compared with 8,219 during 1931. Fatal accidents numbered 30—a reduction of 11 from the 1931 total. On December 31, 1932, the Board had on its books 570 dependants of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1932.

During 1932 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$851,392.72 as compared with \$980,959.89 disbursed during 1931. The value of the Board Orders passed during 1932 for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was \$834,225.03 as compared with \$1,020,534.80 for the year 1931.

The accidents in the various groups during the past two years are summarized as follows:—

Industrial Accidents in Manitoba, 1931-32

Group	1931	1932
Steam railways.....	1,114	947
Province of Manitoba.....	340	247
City of Winnipeg.....	369	277
General body of employers....	5,858	4,882
Winnipeg Electric Company....	126	163
Dominion Government.....	467	393
	8,274	6,909

An analysis of the completed statistics for 1931 indicates that of the total number of

accidents (8,219) in that year, 81.2 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 18.8 per cent of the cases no expense was entailed.

The total actual payroll of all classes for 1931 was \$59,993,269.25, of which amount \$34,958,227 was the payroll of the general body of employers, the largest class.

The Board, in addition to its duties in connection with Workmen's Compensation, also administers the old age pensions regulations for the province. It reports that over 12,000 pension claims have been decided in the past five years. The annual budget for pensions is now about two million dollars. Besides the payment of 8,000 pensioners, about 150 new claims are dealt with each month.

### Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association was held in Halifax on April 19. In his presidential address, Mr. G. S. Harvey referred to the contraction in industry due to economic conditions. As indicative of the situation, he stated that the payroll assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1932 was approximately \$33,000,000 as compared with \$61,000,000 in 1929.

The president pointed out that though business conditions might fluctuate, the problem of safety and accident prevention was always present. From a monetary point of view he emphasized to employers the importance of accident prevention. He declared that monetary loss through injuries is in a large measure a controllable item in the cost of production; that with reduced operations the proportionate cost of each accident has been multiplied; and that one injury to an employee can absorb the savings effected through many petty economies. He showed that as the employers are grouped into classes and sub-classes for insurance and assessment purposes, the savings by one firm through preventive measures is distributed over the whole group, and in the absence of similar action on the part of the others, the benefit to the one is negligible.

The Association, therefore, must endeavour to reach all and impress them with their joint responsibility in the problem of reducing accident costs.

The secretary, Mr. H. R. Thompson, stated in his report that during depressed business periods there were not so many legitimate accidents, but there was more likelihood of fictitious claims for compensation and otherwise undue advantage being taken of the Act. He pointed out that the money paid to the Compensation Board was only a small part of the cost of accidents, as there were also indirect costs involved, which, when carefully estimated, indicated that the compensation cost formed only about one-quarter of the total; and that this fact should make a strong appeal under present conditions when employers were looking for ways and means of saving money.

The same officers were re-elected for 1933 and are as follows: Messrs. G. S. Harvey, Oxford Paper Co., president; G. S. Miscner, Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Dartmouth, 1st vice-president; and N. T. Avard, Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co., Amherst, N.S., 2nd vice-president. Mr. H. R. Thompson, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, continues to act as secretary.

### Public Health in Canada in 1932

The *Statistical Bulletin*, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in its issue for April, said: "In Canada, as in the United States, 1932 was a record health year. This is indicated by the very low death rate of nearly one and one-quarter millions of Can-

adians who are insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

"The rate among these insured Canadians declined in 1932, to the very low point of 7.7 deaths per thousand insured lives. This is a



drop of 4.3 per cent from the previous minimum recorded in 1931. In the face of increasingly unfavourable business conditions, the public health has been maintained. The people of Canada are to be congratulated on their good fortune; for the reduction that has taken place represents the saving of many lives and the prevention of an even larger number of cases of illness. Such gains are especially gratifying in periods of economic disturbance. Remarkable changes have taken place in the mortality rates of important diseases among the Canadian wage-earning population.

"The gain in control over preventable disease and premature death in Canada in recent years is an extraordinary achievement, and at once places this country among the leaders in sanitary science and public health work in the whole world. It is especially gratifying to note in the current figures how great has been

the improvement in the Province of Quebec. The recent advances in public health organization in that Province, and more especially the establishment of the large number of county health units, have already borne fruit. Much of the improvement in the Canadian death rate in recent years has in fact been due to the progress made in Quebec. . . .

"The progress that has been made in Canadian health conditions has been due, in large measure, to the support which the health departments have received from their governments in recent years. It is very much hoped that the excellent organizations already established will continue to receive the same encouragement and support during this period of world-wide economic disturbance, when the maintenance of the public health is even more important than ever."

### MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1932

THE twelfth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, in reviewing the administration of the Act during 1932, states that in this period the enforcement of the Act "has been decidedly more delicate and difficult than at any time in the eleven years since the Board was appointed." As a result of the discontent engendered by economic conditions the complaints received by the Board were more numerous and vigorous than in any previous year. The Board points out that often the complaints "emanated from those who did not understand that there is no law which can compel an employer to keep on an employee when he has no work for her to do, to pay her full-time wages for part-time work, or to pay the same high wages that he paid during profitable times"; that the Act gives no authority over these conditions; and that the Board is only empowered to take action when wages fall below the rates fixed by Board orders.

Dealing with opposition to the Act on the part of employers, the report states: "There are some employers who feel that our orders should not be enforced during a depression, but it must be obvious to thoughtful readers that if the whole idea of the Minimum Wage Law is not to be discarded it is at such a time that this law is most needed. A small minority has suggested that the Board should declare a moratorium until the depression is over. That, however, is impossible. Others have asked us to reduce our rates but it must be remembered that originally the rates were set very low and were not raised during periods of

temporary expansion. Now that we are passing through a period of depression, we do not feel justified in changing the present modest levels, at any rate until the cost of living for a self-supporting working woman, as reflected in our budget, is materially reduced. There are those who still cling to the idea that the profitability or unprofitableness of business should be the yardstick by which minimum wage rates are fixed. Fortunately they are few in number. The vast majority of employers heartily approve of the principle underlying the Minimum Wage Law, namely, the right of a woman to live from the results of her labour whether industry is making money or not.

"Unfortunately some few employers are taking advantage of the present unemployment situation to exploit male labour. It is clearly the duty of the Minimum Wage Board to see that the working women of the province are not similarly sacrificed on the pseudo altar of economic necessity. It must be kept in mind that we are not administering a fair wage law but a minimum wage law; that we do not fix wages but simply set the cost of living levels below which wages may not fall. The Minimum Wage Law asks no more for working women than society demands for its criminals, imbeciles and paupers, viz.: sufficient food, proper shelter and modest clothing. When this is clearly understood, surely there can be no argument as to its desirability. We are satisfied that with few exceptions our regulations are being obeyed throughout the province and we are gratified to know that the Board has





localities are then adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto allows \$364 per year, or \$7 per week for board and lodgings; \$115.05 for clothing; \$171 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, carfare, amusements, church, etc.), making a total of \$650 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is therefore as follows: board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.21; sundries, \$3.29, making a total of \$12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

Even with the decided reduction in the prices of foodstuffs, the Board's opinion is that while it is true that certain commodities have come down in price, "it is equally true that taxes, interest, insurance, coal and electricity have not been reduced, and rents only slightly; and these have a distinct bearing on this item of the budget." Therefore, the Board felt that there was not sufficient reduction in the cost of living to justify a decrease in rates. However, the Board promises to keep in mind constantly the possible revision downward of the cost of living and just as soon as it is convinced that any considerable reduction has taken place, it will promptly consider the advisability of a change in the existing minimum wage rates.

According to the statistics presented in the report, the number of employees under the Act was 53,461 in 1929; 50,069 in 1930; 47,086 in 1931; and 44,453 in 1932. During 1932 there were 44,453 employed in 2,174 establishments as compared with 47,086 in 2,211 factories in 1931, representing a decrease of 1.7 per cent in the number of establishments and of 5.6 in the number of employees. The average weekly

rate of wages paid in all classes throughout the province during the year 1932 was \$13.66.

Referring to the office workers' group, the report says: "It will be observed that not a single employee received less than a weekly rate of \$10 per week; that the average wages paid was \$19.33 per week; and that the average hours worked were only 39.5 per week. There was no law to prevent these employers reducing their average weekly wages  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. They would still have been above our levels. That they did not do so is at once a credit to themselves and a source of satisfaction to us."

There were 447 complaints received during 1932, all of these being composed amicably except one which was settled in court.

During the year the Board collected arrears of wages due to a number of employees. Sixty-five firms paid 81 employees a total of \$2,323.98. The largest payment in any one case was \$139.59 and the average was \$28.69. These arrears were collected without one cent of cost to the employees concerned.

The Board has authority to allow a lower wage to aged or handicapped workers, and to suspend or vary its orders in cases of emergency. This authority is used sparingly, and during the year only 183 such permits were issued; 72 permits expired, leaving 320 permits in force. It is stated that the provision proved of considerable value under present economic conditions, and was the means of keeping in employment those who "would have been derelicts on the industrial world."

A new order—governing the employment of young girls in shoe shine parlours in Toronto—was issued during the year (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1265).

In the accompanying table are summarized the chief statistics with respect to the various industries covered by the Act.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN QUEBEC

### Provisory Order Governing the Food Industry

**T**HE Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently issued the following order governing the employment of female labour in the food industry. Previous orders were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 770, etc.

**Order No. 14 (Provisory).—Food industry, including the making of biscuits, pastry bread, macaroni, cereals of all kinds, chocolate, cocoa, confectionery and allied processes.**

(1) Minimum: No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

*City and Island of Montreal, and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island of Montreal:*

Beginners, not less than.....	\$ 7 00
After 6 months' experience at the trade.	8 50
After 12 months' experience at the trade.	10 00

*Province of Quebec, excepting the city and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal:*

Beginners, not less than.....	\$6 00
After 6 months' experience at the trade.	7 50
After 12 months' experience at the trade.	9 00

(2) *Hours of Work:* The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid, shall be 55 hours per week.

(a) Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(b) Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short-time and be paid for pro rata of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(c) The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Public Buildings and Industrial Establishments Inspection Department.

(3) *Maximum of Apprentices:* The number of employees of less than twelve months experience and earning less than \$10 per week for the City and Island of Montreal, and \$9 per week for the Province of Quebec, excepting the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal, shall not exceed one half of the total female working force.

(4) *Piece Work.*—During the first six months experience at the trade, the wage of an apprentice working on piece work shall not be less than \$7 per week in the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal, and not less than \$6 per week in the balance of the Province of Quebec, or the pro rata wage according to hours worked. In the case of piece work-

ers of more than six months experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order. If the 80 per cent is not attained, the basic piece work rate shall be considered as too low and shall be increased accordingly.

(5) *Deduction for Absence:* No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

(6) *Waiting Time:* Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Piece workers shall be paid at a rate not less than that fixed for the class to which they belong.

(7) *Permits:* The Board may issue permits for lower wages than those fixed by this Order on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems or misunderstanding which this Order may concern.

(8) *Penalties:* Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See Section 12 of the Act.)

(9) *Posting:* Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place in the shop.

(10) This Order shall be in force and effective for a period of twelve months, starting the 15th of May, 1933.

## Minimum Wages for Women in Saskatchewan

The following order of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan was approved on May 17. A temporary reduction of 10 per cent in the minimum rates of wages of the same classes was ordered last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 541; November, 1932, page 1177).

### ORDER No. 6

For a period of four months from the first day of May, 1933, the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board for workers in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail order houses, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, beauty parlours, and barber shops, are hereby reduced by ten (10) per cent where the rate so fixed is less than thirteen (13) dollars per week and by fifteen (15) per cent when the rate so fixed is thirteen (13) dollars per week or over.

The foregoing reductions shall not apply to the wages of an employee in any week during which she is subject to part time employment.

This order shall be deemed to have been in force on and from the first day of May, 1933.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Women's Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, the Board held meetings at Vancouver at various dates in May and June for the purpose of hearing any person interested in the reconsideration of the orders relating to wages, hours of labour, and conditions of employment in the following occupations and industries: mercantile, manufacturing, office, telephone

and telegraph, fruit and vegetable, public housekeeping, laundry and cleaning, personal service.

## C.M.A. and Minimum Wage Orders in British Columbia

A year ago the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association asked the Minimum Wage Board of the Province to revise the order governing factories. About that time the Board reduced by 10 per cent, for a period of five months, the minimum rate for female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 768), but no action was then taken in regard to the factory order. The B.C. Division then asked the Provincial Government to amend the Act by changing the constitution of the Board, so that it would consist of the following five members: the Deputy Minister of Labour as chairman; the secretary of the B.C. Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council; a woman member; and a representative of the fruit and vegetable industry. No action was taken at the recent session of the Legislature to give effect to this proposal, but the Division was informed that the Board would hold public hearings in regard to the operation of the order governing factories.



## RECENT ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

### Labour Educational Association of Ontario

With approximately sixty delegates in attendance from various industrial sections of the Province, the thirty-first annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in the Labour Temple, London, Ontario, May 24. President Larry O'Connell occupied the chair. The delegates were welcomed on behalf of organized labour by Mr. E. Walker, president of the London Trades and Labour Council, while the civic welcome was extended by Alderman J. W. Jones, Acting Mayor of the city.

The convention paid tribute to the memory of the late Joseph T. Marks, founder and former secretary-treasurer of the Association. (The death of Mr. Marks was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1250.) After the reading of a portion of the executive's report which referred to his sterling qualities and valuable services rendered the Association during his many years of membership the delegates stood in silence for a period, out of respect to his memory. At the conclusion of the convention a number of officers and members visited the cemetery and President O'Connell placed a wreath on the grave in the name of the Association. It was also decided that similar commemorative action would be taken by the London Trades and Labour Council on the future anniversaries of Mr. Marks's death.

In addition to reviewing the activities of the Association during the past year, the report of the executive contained seventeen resolutions which were afterwards dealt with by the convention. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Drummond Wren, secretary-treasurer of the Workers' Educational Association, which is an organization interested in educational matters, briefly addressed the convention, stating that fifteen branches of the organization had been established to date, with thirty-three classes and an enrolment of 1,500 students, eighty per cent of whom were members of organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Resolutions were adopted recommending as follows:—

Repeal of section 98 of the Criminal Code;  
Abolition of cadet training in schools and substitution therefor of a system of physical training;

Enactment of contributory unemployment insurance legislation;

More adequate scale of relief throughout the province and that women be given representation on boards administering such relief;

Reduction of the age limit of the Old Age Pension Act from 70 to 65 years and abolition of the provincial residence qualification;

That adequate tolls be established on the canals of the Dominion;

Equalization of income tax levies by municipalities throughout Ontario, the collection of same to be made mandatory;

Opposing any reduction in hospital grants to municipalities by the provincial government;

Extension of financial assistance by the Federal Government to the provinces in accordance with the Vocational Education Act;

Opposing reductions of the established wage scales of the Minimum Wage Board for female labour coming within the scope of the Act;

Sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes;

The six-hour day and thirty-hour week;

Condemning the employment of student labour in industry by public authorities during vacation periods, except in cases where circumstances compel the student to maintain himself;

Continuance of the Mother's Allowance Commission;

Protesting against partisan interference with the Ontario Hydro Electric by politicians of any party or group;

Amendment to the Copyright Act to provide that any printed article requiring Canadian copyright must be printed from type set within the borders of Canada or from plates made from type set within the Dominion.

A resolution calling for the establishment of a board to which appeals from decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board could be taken was rejected by the delegates.

The chief officers elected were: President, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; Vice-president, Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., Hamilton; Secretary-treasurer, Alderman Rod Plant, Ottawa.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who attended the convention as a delegate from his local union, made a strong plea for the unity of labour, especially during the present economic situation.

Kitchener was chosen as the convention city for 1934.

## The Mine Workers' Union of Canada

A special convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was held at Lethbridge, Alberta, on May 5-7, with 38 officers and delegates of the organization present, as well as 15 delegates from other bodies and three fraternal delegates. In the convention call, the following subjects were announced as the most important on the agenda: The removal of headquarters from Calgary to a mining field; a change in the form of election of officers, and the formulation of plans to combat wage-cutting by operators if such is launched. A recommendation of the credential committee that only delegates of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada were entitled to vote was adopted.

Mr. J. Stokaluk, Secretary-treasurer, gave a verbal report of the organization work of the union, in which reference was made to such subject matters as moving head office from Calgary to some mining field; the work of women's auxiliaries, youth sections and childrens' clubs; a plan for dealing with correspondence by local unions; observance of decisions of executive; reasons for loss of locals and membership, and perspectives for the future. The delegates were also informed that correspondence was being maintained between the executives of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia with the view of formulating plans for the establishment of a National Union of all miners, both coal and metal, throughout the Dominion.

President Sloan explained that owing to the demands on the time of the union officials the convention which was scheduled to take place in March had to be postponed to May. He reviewed conditions prevailing in the various coal fields in which the organization was interested, and stressed the need for the adoption of a common policy regarding the securing of a uniform scale of relief for miners in all camps. A further report on conditions at the various mines was presented by delegates from these localities.

Owing to the difference of opinion as to organizational changes, the convention adopted a recommendation of the executive board that these matters be referred to the next annual convention.

Mr. A. E. Smith, national secretary of the Canadian Labour Defense League stressed the necessity for building a united defense front against fascism. His request that the convention elect three delegates to attend the national convention of the Canadian Labour Defense League was complied with.

The following recommendations of the "Wage-Cut" Committee were adopted by the convention: (1) That a united front committee be set up in the Drumheller District to carry on the strike and prepare strike action at other mines to defeat the wage-cut; (2) The setting up of a Workers' International Relief committee at Drumheller in support of the strike; (3) That strong strike committees be organized at each mine on strike, and that these committees co-operate in a centralized manner; (4) Sub-district conferences, composed of elected delegates from all mining camps irrespective of union affiliation, to be called as soon as possible after special convention, at which united front committees to be established which would have power to make plans and call a sub-district strike; (5) That sub-district conferences organize solidarity committees in every camp connected with the Drumheller strike and co-operate with the Workers' International Relief for the support of same.

The convention also adopted a further recommendation of the Committee, that the delegates record their opposition to the application of the Duff Report on the railroads, and assured the active support of the organization to railroad employees who might lose their employment as a result of the carrying out of the provisions of the report.

In addition to favouring the formation of united front committees in each locality or sub-district, the committee on relief recommended as follows: (1) Fifty per cent increase in direct relief; (2) free rent, light, water and coal; (3) all work to be paid for at prevailing trade union rates; (4) no script, all relief to be paid in cash; (5) no budget system; (6) lower prices on food in the camps; (7) "slave camps" to be abolished; (8) non-contributory unemployment insurance; (9) increased relief allowance in camps where cost of living is high; (10) clothing allowance of \$5.00 per month for each adult and \$2.00 per month for each child under sixteen years of age; (11) all unemployed youths to get cash relief and be permitted to reside with their parents.

These recommendations of the committee were adopted by the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Asking the provincial government to permit greater freedom in the jails and that newspapers and such books as circulate in public libraries be allowed, as well as permitting prisoners to receive tobacco from friends or to be allotted a ration.



Advocating the appointment of a commission, or which would be a number of practical metal miners, to investigate conditions prevailing in the Anyox mines.

Demanding immediate extinction of labour camps for single men, and that employment be provided these workers in their home towns, at trade union rates of wages, failing which, adequate cash relief to be granted them until such time as non-contributory unemployment insurance becomes available.

Protesting against the use of Section 98 and demanding that it be expunged from the Criminal Code, and further that prisoners convicted under this section be released.

Protesting against anti-Soviet war and the sending of scrap iron to Japan.

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Demanding the unconditional release of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys.

Protesting against the deportation of hunger marchers now held in Fort Saskatchewan jail.

The Women's Auxiliary Conference and the Youth Section Conference of the M.W.U. of C., was held at the same time as the special convention of the miners.

### Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia

The second annual convention of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, held at Glace Bay, N.S., on May 8-13, 1933, was attended by approximately 60 delegates, representing 19 local unions, while fraternal delegates were present from the following organizations: Workers' Unity League, One Big Union; Canadian Labour Defence League; United Steelworkers; Unemployed Association; Unemployed of Dominion Mine, Cape Breton; U.N.I.A., and Women's Auxiliary.

The joint report of the president and vice-president reviewed the activities of the organization since its inception and gave an outline of the steps taken to conform with the instructions received from the first convention to organize the miners of Nova Scotia 100 per cent in the Amalgamated Mine Workers. In referring to the matter of finances, the officers informed the delegates that the future of the organization depended largely on the active support of the miners.

In the report of the secretary-treasurer reference was made to unemployment relief for the miners, and to the steps taken by the officers to have this relief increased by the towns and municipalities in the jurisdiction. The system of collecting dues over the table, instead of the "check-off" (the company deducting the dues from the miner's wages), was stated to be more satisfactory than was at first expected. The secretary-treasurer urged the members to put greater effort into their organization work in order that they might achieve the goal of "100 per cent A.M.W."

The fraternal delegates from the United Steelworkers of Sydney expressed the opinion that the miners and steelworkers should be united in one union.

The secretary-treasurer was authorized to wire Premier G. S. Harrington of Nova Scotia and all members of the Legislature from the various coal mining constituencies regarding the taking of a referendum vote to decide

what organization shall have jurisdiction over the district. Replies were received and read later in the session.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Demanding the release of all "class war prisoners";

Asking the Federal Government to take steps immediately to offset the dumping of English coal on the St. Lawrence market at a price that places the Nova Scotia coal at a disadvantage, and that the difference in selling price be made up by the government so as to place the latter coal on a fair competitive basis;

Demanding for committees the right to collect dues on behalf of the organization;

Increase the amount granted for unemployment relief;

Requesting a conference with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and the government for the purposes of discussing the question of recognition of mine committees of the organization in all collieries where the A.M.W. is established and failing in this that a strike vote be taken of the entire District of Nova Scotia;

Re-affirming a former decision for non-recognition of the existing wage contract drawn up by the United Mine Workers of America and refusing to sign any contract which contains a reduction in wages;

Recommending that work of a hazardous nature be given special consideration;

That residents in District No. 4 be not discriminated against in the matter of relief;

That horses be used for hauling in Mine No. 24, instead of this work being done by the miners;

Authorizing the sending of a delegation to ask the government for changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act;

Appointment of competent boiler inspectors, holding at least second class certificates as stationary engineers;

Asking the government to conduct an inquiry into the curtailment of work, and working conditions at the Glace Bay machine shops;

Increase of one cent per ton for machine runners in No. 12 colliery and that the walls of this colliery be reduced from 500 to 250 feet in length;

Instructing local contract men in the district to be governed by the policy of the A.M.W. and in the event of wage reduction being put into effect, that they stop operating the mines of Nova Scotia;

Recommending that the May Day celebration be left to the discretion of the individual local unions;

That in future the secretary-treasurer submit an itemized financial report;

That the annual convention of the A.M.W. of N.S. be convened on the second Monday in June of each year.

A motion to affiliate with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and the Workers' Unity League was tabled indefinitely.

The election of district officers will be held on August 4, 1933.

### **Cigar Makers International Union Eliminates the Insurance Benefits**

In December last the executive of the Cigar Makers' International Union was informed by the insurance company by which the death benefit feature of the organization was carried, that the premium rate must be raised from \$1 per month per member to \$1.50. The large increase in the premium rate was due to the fact that over 5,000 insured members were over 65 years old. In April the executive referred to a referendum vote of the membership a proposition which carried with it the following eight changes in the constitution:—

The division of funds on an equal basis as between the International and local unions.

A more liberal reinstatement plan.

A reduction in monthly dues from \$2 to \$1.

Provision for one class of membership, with equal dues and equal rights for every member.

The elimination of retired beneficiary members.

Provision for equal strike benefits for all members.

A more liberal out of work privilege.

The entire elimination of the insurance and death benefit feature.

By a substantial majority the proposition carried, thereby suspending for the present further death benefit payments.

As a further economy measure the membership is being asked to postpone the annual convention.

### **Employees' Mutual Benefit Associations**

The various types of employees' mutual benefit associations, as they exist to-day in the United States and Canada, are described in a recent pamphlet issued by the Policy-holders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The term "mutual associations," as here used, includes not only

associations organized by the workers for their mutual benefit, but also those promoted by employers on behalf of their workers. Some years ago such associations were generally formed by the workers alone, but "with the growth of large corporations, the tendency has been for associations to be organized at the initiative of employers. Care, however, usually is taken to obtain the co-operation of employees."

The pamphlet describes forms of organization and methods of administration of some successful associations. Income is derived chiefly from members' dues and from company contributions. Most associations pay benefits to their members for at least part of the time lost because of sickness or non-occupational accidents and to beneficiaries of their members in case of death. Various other benefit provisions are made; in recent years, some associations have added retirement and medical benefits, while others distribute benefits upon the disability or death of members' dependants. Medical benefits offered to members and often to their families also, include physical examinations, medical treatment, hospital or operations benefits, and special services. Moreover, "since the membership of practically every benefit association includes a large proportion of the employees of every section of the company, the association is in an admirable position to develop and administer a wide variety of other activities of benefit to employees. It may determine the policies of organized recreation and education, and may select what may or may not be done for its members' pleasure and profit; and, at the same time, it may serve as a point of contact between management and men. Some of the typical activities of this nature are recreation, education, savings, and employee representation."



## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

### Proceedings at Sixty-Second Annual Convention, Toronto, June, 1933

THE 62nd annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto on June 6-7, with a large attendance of delegates, representing industries in all the provinces of Canada. President W. C. Coulter opened the convention with the following address:—

#### The President's Annual Review

The attention of nations is concentrated on the Monetary and Economic Conference which opens a few days hence in London and the hopes of their peoples are stimulated and encouraged by the prospect of its success. Upon that Conference depends, to a considerable degree, the happiness and prosperity of mankind and the preservation of the present form of civilization.

The following are some of the principal questions that will be considered by the Conference; monetary and credit policy; exchange; price levels; movement of capital; tariffs; prohibitions, restrictions and quotas relating to trade exchanges; and producers' agreements.

It is obvious that complete or partial solution of these questions is essential to the recovery of international and domestic finance and trade. Until, for example, there is devised a stable medium of international exchange, no settlement of financial or commercial questions can hope to bring lasting results. To no country is the problem clearer or its solution more vital than to Canada, suspended as she is, so to speak, between the dollar and the pound, and unable of herself to do much to bring order out of the existing uncertainty.

The Conference has been preceded and anticipated by two historic events, the Imperial Economic Conference and the recent international conversations at Washington. There is evidence that the Imperial Economic Conference has accomplished one of its purposes. It demonstrated to other nations that countries representing a fourth of the world's population and a fifth of the earth's surface could deliberate and agree on broad policies which reconciled divergent interests and promoted common welfare. Had the Imperial Economic Conference failed, there would not have been much hope for a world conference, but the success of the Imperial Conference turned men's minds more confidently towards the larger enterprise. With the magnificent object lesson provided by the British Empire

before them, the nations approach the world assembly with the determination to arrive at international agreements.

The second preceding event was the recent preliminary discussion between representatives of the United States and Great Britain, and, later, between representatives of the United States and other countries. Instances of friendship and co-operation between Great Britain and the United States are always welcome and nearly always beneficial, not only to themselves but also to others, but, in this critical time the apparent agreement in thought and action of these two mighty powers, sent a wave of thankfulness and hope throughout the world.

This is neither the time nor the place to analyze the causes which created present conditions. That has been done over and over again during the past few years. The information in regard to the past, the sufferings of the present, and the proposals for the future will be in the hands of the Conference, and the decisions reached will be in the power of the various governments to translate into action.

While the world looks forward with confidence and courage to the Conference, believing that much will be accomplished, it is well to remember that the intellects and powers of men are very limited, especially when they are in the grip of upheavals of nature or international conditions. At best, the Conference can only start the world on the road back to better conditions. It is not going to deal in magic or perform miracles. There will be no easy and spectacular transformation by the mere adoption of attractive formulae. After the Conference points out the way and starts the march, there will be a stiff journey, but we can make it cheerfully if we know that it leads upward out of the bog to solid ground.

*Domestic Problems.*—If bad times, unemployment, low prices and similar misfortunes were purely domestic conditions, the result of national mismanagement and confined within the boundary of Canada, we would have reason to reproach our governments and ourselves. While mistakes in past policy and practice have contributed to or aggravated our troubles, the factors which have chiefly harassed us are universal; every country is afflicted; most countries are in worse states than ours. International maladies must have

international remedies. Looking back over the four years since the storm broke, it is doubtful whether many will believe that Canadians could have done much more than has been done to deal with the various crises which confronted them. They have managed in some way to feed, clothe, house and find partial employment for those who were in distress. The Dominion Government, the nine provincial governments and the hundreds of county, township, city, town and village councils have been called upon to perform almost superhuman tasks. The members of these governments have carried great responsibilities and undergone severe and prolonged mental and physical hardships in discharging their public duties, while, at the same time, nearly all of them had to earn livings for their families and themselves in their private capacities.

They have made mistakes and probably spent some money unwisely, but the central fact is that they have performed their functions of governing a democratic country in a period of unprecedented stress and hardship, maintained the country's credit and preserved law and order.

Our governments are struggling with the legacies of the optimism of previous generations. About the beginning of the present century, the people of Canada were convinced that the material history of the United States was to be duplicated in this country and that preparations should be made for a population of twenty or thirty millions. Consequently, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities instituted and continued plans to provide government buildings, civil services, commissions and boards, educational institutions, railways and, later, competing highways, canals and land settlements, and, afterwards added several expensive forms of social legislation in order to meet the needs of the anticipated population. Such policies were, for the greater part, reasonable and proper for a rapidly growing country and, had it not been for the war, which checked immigration, and changed the attitude of other peoples in regard to emigration, plans for expansion might have been justified but, as it is, they were to some extent in advance of the actual needs of the country.

Unfortunately, governments have to continue collecting taxes to pay for these things. On top of this load were suddenly and heavily piled increasing annual expenditures for unemployment and relief. That practically all governments have been and are reducing ordinary expenditures is evident from their

budgets, but these savings have been counter-balanced, more or less, by the cost of relieving distress. Taxpayers are justified in insisting on economy in governmental administration, but they should go further. They should recognize the facts of the situation and appreciate the difficulties with which leaders of governments are struggling; and, moreover, they should co-operate with the various governments by making specific and practical recommendations as to how governmental expenditures can be curtailed and also by refraining from asking for expenditures except on projects which can be justified economically until the anticipated improvement of conditions and consequent rise of prices, enable taxpayers, without undue hardship, to pay current expenses and to make provisions for debt reductions.

Women and men everywhere in Canada have shown generosity, courage and resource in weathering the storm. They have done their work, looked after their own families, carried their own loads and at the same time have co-operated with governments, churches, lodges and associations and have acted as private individuals, to help the less fortunate. While credit is due and is gladly given to members of governments, and also to those directing social and charitable enterprises, they will readily admit that the functions and capacities of governments and of organized charity, are limited and that, for the greater part, Canadians must solve their own problems and bear their own burdens.

Take the problems of employment. Governments, commissions, churches and charitable organizations, and volunteer co-operative efforts can provide work only for comparatively few. The great part of employment must come from productive enterprises. Farms, fisheries, forests, mines, transportation, factories, professions and business furnish nearly all the opportunities for employment.

The following statistics show how some of the great producing departments have been keeping Canadians at work during the past four years:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Manufacturing. ....	694,434	644,439	557,426	496,110
Mining. ....	77,101	71,764	58,708	52,251
Fishing. ....	64,083	63,830	61,832	55,030
Lumbering. ....	97,000	90,000	52,000	46,280

The figures for 1929, 1930, and 1931 are official; those for 1932 are estimated from the official monthly index figures of employment.

According to these statistics, Canadian manufacturers in 1930 employed 92 per cent of those employed in 1929; in 1931, they employed 80 per cent of those employed in 1929;



and in 1932 they employed 70 per cent of those employed in 1929, the peak year of production. These are relatively high percentages, when it is remembered that certain large departments of industry, such as building and construction, have been brought almost to a standstill. These percentages, of course, include those partially employed and those maintained on repair work, building and similar temporary occupations, as well as those fully employed on the usual industrial processes. It is disquieting to think of what might have been the situation if the manufacturers and other producers had not been able to provide so much employment. Undoubtedly a great many Canadians would have been in desperate straits because farmers, retail merchants and other property owners could not possibly have paid the taxes necessary to support large additional numbers in idleness. Finding employment is only part of the problem. Manufacturers must first find customers for the goods which the employees make. There is no use employing people in making goods for which there is no sale, and there is no law compelling people to buy goods.

The majority of those out of work, or on part time, have been in a difficult position. They do not like relief; they prefer independence; they desire work at salaries and wages which will enable them to pay their way and have a surplus for investment in insurance, property and savings. With few exceptions, they have borne their troubles with extraordinary courage and patience. This general attitude is due largely to the fact that Canadians are intelligent and educated. They follow the trend of opinion and events in public addresses, the press and the radio and realize that conditions in Canada have been and are better than those in most other countries, and also that governments, institutions, associations and their fellow citizens are sympathetic and helpful.

The farmers of Canada deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they have battled with their difficulties. The unprecedented fall in commodity prices all over the world bore with peculiar severity on the agricultural population, who saw the values of their products melt away and, consequently, their buying power diminished. As manufacturers, we sympathize with them, particularly because their problems, being connected with production, are very similar to our own. We have all learned by painful experience how great is the interdependence of agriculture and industry and that they suffer or prosper together. When the farmers have little money from the sale of their products they buy

smaller quantities of manufactured goods; when the manufacturers are forced to reduce staffs the market for farm produce is restricted. On the other hand, as prices of farm products rise, the sales of manufacturers grow, and, as more people obtain work in factories at fair wages, the consumption of farm products increases.

In times of economic depression men's minds turn to intellectual pursuits; they read, study and think more than in good times when there are more diversions. This tendency is reflected in research work. In the restricted sense, research is academic; in the broad sense, research has a practical bearing on industry and other activities, and involves management in many phases. As Canadians we have no option in regard to education and research. Ten million people can maintain and develop half a continent only with the assistance of education, research in the wide sense, and machinery. Expenditures in education and research are not only a necessity to meet the trade competition of older, more populous and richer countries, but also an investment which will yield many rich returns in addition to those expressed in financial terms.

As the standing committees will present detailed reports on tariffs, transportation, taxation, and employment, and as the division committees will deal with conditions in the various areas of Canada, it is not necessary to refer at any length to these subjects in this review.

Apart from the fields of governments and conferences, with their financial and economic proposals, there are indications of improvement. The reports from the British Isles have been showing a small but steady improvement during the past year. Australia, which entered the depression among the first, is beginning to emerge with many of her troubles behind her. The United States, after prolonged and severe misfortunes, has adopted a bold course, has embarked on daring experiments, and the stimulus of action seems to have shaken off lethargy and imparted new life to many departments of activity, and, as Canadian business is always affected by conditions in the United States, we should benefit accordingly.

The rise in the value of farm products and in some basic commodities has created a better outlook in Canada, and also has increased capacity to purchase, with the result that there has been some improvement in business and employment, how much it is difficult to estimate at present.

In the case of Canada, we have one important advantage great and varied assets. The farms, mines, fisheries, forests, distributing, transportation, financial and industrial sys-

tems are all intact. The physical properties have not diminished in size, although their earning powers have been greatly reduced. When world conditions improve all these national industries can function at or near capacity, according to the demand for their products or services.

We have realized that trade is an interchange of services chiefly in the concrete form of products, which are largely crystallized labour; we should also remember that our national industries are assets, valuable to the extent to which they supply articles and services demanded.

While we await the conclusion of the world conference, realizing that it will deal with matters over which our, or any other single country, can have little control, we can continue to apply ourselves to our own particular national problems, in so far as they are capable of immediate solution, and, with our country's history in our minds, and the confidence engendered by the quality and character of our population, prepare to move forward with other countries to happier and better times.

### Report of Industrial Relations Committee

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, which was adopted by the Convention, dealt with the recent activities of the International Labour Organization, with particular reference to the special Preparatory Conference on Reduction of Hours of Work as a means of helping to relieve unemployment (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 192), and to the views expressed on that occasion by the representative of the Association. The remaining paragraphs of the report were as follows:—

*Workmen's Compensation.*—The only provinces in which any important workmen's compensation changes took place in the past year were Ontario and Quebec.

In Ontario your Committee gave considerable attention, in collaboration with the Ontario Mining Association, to the question of silicosis and pneumoconiosis which, included in the list of "industrial diseases" under the Act in 1926, have proved so costly to compensate that some measure of relief to employers was imperative. After considerable negotiation with the Government, it was finally decided that the following changes, which the Ontario Mining Association had persuaded the Government were necessary in respect of the mining industry, should also apply to the stone and marble cutting industries and shops where metal is ground or polished:—

(a) Silicosis uncomplicated with tuberculosis to be compensated for like any other industrial disease, i.e., compensation for degree of disability actually proved.

(b) Silicosis complicated with tuberculosis to be compensated for on the basis of 50 per cent of average earnings instead of 66⅔ per cent.

(c) Claim for compensation for silicosis to be made and established within two years of leaving employment in which the disease was alleged to have been contracted.

Your Committee also secured an amendment to the Act restoring the merit rating system, which was cancelled at the 1932 session of the Legislature.

In Quebec where there was a deficit of \$900,000 on operation of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the Quebec Division of the Association, after considerable negotiations, secured the following, among other, important amendments:—

1. A reduction of the weekly minimum from \$12.50 to \$10.

2. A change in the waiting period whereby a workman must be disabled for at least three weeks before he is entitled to pay for the first 7 days.

3. The choice of doctor instead of being left to the workman is given to the Commission.

4. Silicosis and pneumoconiosis and several allied diseases were deleted from the list of industrial diseases under the Act.

*Limitation of Hours of Work Legislation, Quebec.*—A Government bill was introduced at the last session of the Quebec Legislature giving the Governor in Council authority to limit the hours of any industry, or part of an industry, at any time, for any length of time. As a result of strong representations made by the Quebec Division of the Association, the bill was amended so that it should not apply to any industry in the province which was subject to competition from other provinces or foreign countries. As practically all industry in the province is in this position, the result of the amendment is to limit the application of the Act to public works, road building and similar classes of employment.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—Announcement having been made that unemployment insurance was to be one of the subjects on the agenda of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, called for January last, your Committee prepared a brief of the Association's views to be submitted to the Dominion and the various provincial Governments in advance of the Conference. In addition to setting out the objections in principle which the Association has heretofore taken, the brief emphasized that there were at the present time two cogent reasons against introducing unemployment insurance in Canada, viz:—

1. That the cost would be absolutely prohibitive.

2. That no unemployment insurance scheme introduced now would begin to meet the present emergency.

What happened at the Conference was that it was found impossible to secure agreement among the provinces on the question of their relinquishing jurisdiction over unemployment insurance to the Dominion. The situation, therefore, is that jurisdiction remains with the provinces.

Your Committee is continuing its study of this very complex question, in collaboration with an organization representing the life insurance companies.

*Minimum Wage Legislation.*—With the decline in the cost of living, there has been a demand in several of the provinces for a reduction of the minimum wage rates fixed by the minimum wage boards.



In Manitoba, as a result of representations made by the Prairie Division of the Association, a reduction of 10 per cent has been put into force. In British Columbia and Alberta, investigation of the question is still proceeding. In Ontario, the decision of the Board has been that the decline in the cost of living to date, does not warrant a reduction of the present minimums. After hearing an explanation of the situation which the Chairman of the Board, Mr. R. A. Stapells, was good enough to make to the Committee (of which he is a member), in which he emphasized that a very large number of employers are still paying wages in advance of the minimums, that one of the chief effects of minimum wage legislation is to provide protection for the better employers, and that it is quite uncertain whether the present reduction in the cost of living will continue, the Committee took the view that the action of the Minimum Wage Board was sound.

**Unemployment.**—Your Committee has naturally given considerable attention during the past year to the question of unemployment. In its view, the best service it could render was to impress upon the membership of the Association the desirability of spreading the available work among as many employees as possible with a view to keeping a maximum of people in at least part-time work. To this end three different circulars were, at intervals, sent out, the replies to which went to show that everything possible was being done to apply the principle of reducing hours rather than reducing the number of workers employed. Hours have been reduced to 40 per week, to 36, to 30, to 24; in other cases firms are working every other day, or every other week; certain firms are using hand labour instead of machine labour where this can be done without undue loss, and generally speaking, everything possible is being done to make the available work go as far as possible in the way of relieving unemployment. Your Committee once more desires to emphasize its view that while such reduction of hours as a means of helping to relieve unemployment is desirable and sound, it would not be wise by compulsory legislation to lay down any rigid rule as to the number of hours to be worked.

As regards government policy with respect to meeting the unemployment situation, it will be recalled that for the winter of 1930-31, the Dominion Government adopted the principle of providing employment by projecting public works and undertakings. \$20,000,000 was voted of which \$16,000,000 was to be spent on public works, while \$4,000,000 was allocated for direct relief. Agreements were entered into with the provinces providing for payment by the Dominion of 25 per cent of the cost of public works undertaken by municipalities to provide work for the unemployed, the provinces to contribute a like percentage. As regards the cost of direct relief, the Dominion was to contribute one-third, the balance being contributed, half by the provinces and half by the municipalities. Under this system public works were undertaken at a total cost of some \$68,730,000, and 3,975,355 man-days work were provided for 228,351 persons. Direct relief was given to some 146,000 persons.

For the winter 1931-1932, the same system was adhered to, the Dominion agreeing to contribute 25 per cent toward the cost of muni-

cipal public works in the five eastern provinces and 50 per cent in the four western provinces as well as 50 per cent toward the cost of provincial works and undertakings in all provinces, and a similar percentage in all provinces in connection with work carried out on the Trans-Canada Highway. Under this system, \$26,586,000 was contributed by the Dominion to provincial and municipal expenditures, while the Dominion itself spent \$3,400,000 on Federal works and undertakings. 6,917,000 men-days work were given to 339,000 persons. Direct relief was given to 741,241 persons, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities contributing each a third of the cost.

By the spring of 1932, the view had come to be unanimously held by all the provinces that "the situation did not permit of any further extension of programs of public works to relieve unemployment" and that the general policy should be one of providing direct relief.

Attention may be called to two new developments in connection with the carrying out of this policy, which are in accord with the views expressed by the Association at the last Annual General Meeting. One is that agreements have been entered into with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island providing for a Dominion-non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of establishing on the land, families, who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the remaining two-thirds of the cost to be contributed by the provinces and municipalities. Under this scheme 1,436 have already been settled on the land. A second feature is that arrangements have been made with the provinces for the establishment of camps at various centres where single homeless persons can be provided with food, fuel, clothing, and so far as possible employed in useful work; provision is also made for the placing of such single persons, where possible, on farms. The cost is borne one hundred per cent by the Dominion, but not to exceed 40 cents per day, or in the case of persons placed on the farms, \$5 per month. The number of persons taken care of under this system rose from 12,244 for May, 1932, to 52,116 for February, 1933.

The number of persons in receipt of direct relief rose from 596,946 for May, 1932, to 1,395,961 for February, 1933.

Staggering as these figures are, and unsatisfactory as direct relief undoubtedly is, as compared with providing work, your Committee adheres to the view expressed at the last Annual General Meeting of the Association, viz., that public works should not be undertaken unless they are economically justifiable, and that for those who cannot be given employment on such works, or be placed on the land, the only practicable system under the circumstances is that of "carefully controlled and administered direct relief."

### Transportation

The Transportation Committee, in their report, pointed out the necessity for a general plan co-ordinating the various units of the transportation system of Canada—railways, highways, waterways and airways—and stated that the whole systems would suffer from

developing one of these units at the expense of the rest. The hope was expressed that the measures already taken by the Dominion and provincial authorities in the direction of co-ordination would be completed, and that the various units would co-operate in a general transportation plan. The committee also dealt with questions affecting ocean shipping and motor vehicle transport.

### Officers Elected

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. L. L. Anthes, of Toronto.

First Vice-President—Mr. James H. Webb, of Montreal.

Second Vice-President—Mr. W. R. Dynan, of Hamilton.

Treasurer—Mr. T. F. Monypenny, of Toronto.

## THE WHITLEY COUNCILS SCHEME

THE Whitley Councils Scheme is the title of a recent book by J. B. Seymour reviewing the progress of the industrial councils established in Britain during the first three years after the war. (London: P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1932.) These councils were designed to improve industrial relations by providing for the co-operation of employers and work-people in the industries in which they were set up through regular meetings of representatives of both parties for the discussion of matters affecting the industry and those engaged in it. While the idea of such co-operation was not a new one yet the impetus given to all ideas for social improvement by the circumstances of the war led to an enthusiastic reception of the definite formulation of the scheme in the reports issued in 1917-18 by the Government's Committee on relations between employers and employed which was presided over by a former Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley. Fourteen years' experience appears to have proved the value of industrial councils even when consideration is given to the failure of some schemes largely through indifference and not through fault in the principle of joint discussion and action. An important factor in hindering development has been the industrial depression and consequent diversion of attention to other problems.

According to Mr. Seymour, 75 councils were set up between 1918 and the end of 1920. From 1921 to 1929, eight more were established together with two sectional trade councils and nine local councils. Of the 94 councils thus set up, 30 have ceased to function and a number of the remainder meet only quarterly or less frequently, 22 meeting only when required. Only a few councils have works committees. "The establishment of works committees has not been a success", most employers and trade unionists appearing "indifferent, if not hostile, to the idea." The industries with councils vary in importance and include many in which organization in em-

ployers' associations and trade unions was weak. One result of the establishment of councils has been the development of trade unions in these industries, but on the other hand it appears that such well-unionized industries as mining, engineering, cotton, building and shipbuilding, are not taking part in the Whitley Councils scheme.

An interesting phase of the movement is the establishment of councils in government and municipal departments. Under a National Council for the Civil Service are 72 department councils and a large number of committees. Departments employing general labour, engineering, shipbuilding and building labour have special councils for dealing with wages and other matters customarily settled on a trade basis. There are also national industrial councils in connection with the four services provided by municipal authorities—waterworks, gas, tramways and electricity supply. Even where these include undertakings owned by private companies, the one industrial council covers both the privately and publicly owned services.

Among the benefits attributed to councils are assistance in the elimination of grievances, promotion of goodwill between employers and employed, standardization of wages and working conditions in the various industries, and in education and training of workers. Co-operation between the industries and the Government in connection with regulations under the Factories' Acts, unemployment, rationalization, tariff and other matters is stated to have been of great benefit to both parties and to the public. While some of the councils do not deal directly with wage negotiations but leave this work to the trade unions and employers' associations, yet "a majority of the councils make the consideration of wages and conditions of employment their chief function. . . . Many councils provide machinery for undertaking conciliation duties, or for dealing with disputes by arbitration. . . . The constitutions of a large number of councils provide



that no stoppage of work shall take place until the matter in dispute has been considered by the council. . . . In some councils, permanent conciliation committees are retained, to avert the possibility of stoppage; in others, conciliation bodies are formed as the need arises. . . . Again, valuable work is done by arbitration boards set up by the councils. . . . It must not be forgotten that much "spade work" in the cause of industrial peace is constantly being done by works committees and district councils under the Whitley Scheme. While the activities of the National Council are often brought before the public notice, the valuable work of the subordinate bodies is sometimes overlooked. Works committees, especially, "are the most effective lightning conductors for the discharge of petty irritations."

Mr. Seymour summarizes the benefits already to the credit of joint industrial councils as follows: (a) They are agencies for their industries which are recognized by the

Government and by the industry itself; (b) They hold joint meetings during periods of peace—not merely *ad hoc* meetings in times of industrial unrest; (c) They have assisted in advancing organization and collective bargaining; (d) Their records offer evidence that they have helped to lessen strife in their industries.

In regard to the future, the author suggests that the present stagnation of the council movement might be transformed into activity in three ways: (1) The passage of the Industrial Councils Bill would remove one great disability now handicapping the councils—the knowledge that their decisions may not be carried out by all in the industry; (2) The formation of a national joint body representing all industry, which would ensure uniform policies, and a widespread application of Whitley principles; and (3) a government campaign for the development of the Whitley scheme, with aggressive action for the formation of new industrial councils and the revival of defunct ones.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

THE Director of the International Labour Organization, in his annual report presented to the 17th International Labour Conference in June, reviews and comments upon the events of the past year, and describes the activities of the I.L.O. in regard thereto. The year was dominated by the depression, which continued in deeper intensity, and the report consists for the most part of a study of its manifestations in industrial and social life throughout the world, and of an estimate of the permanent effects it is likely to produce on the economic and political structure of the future.

### The March of the Depression

"The march of the depression" is described in the first chapter. "It has overshadowed every human activity and has inevitably exercised a dominating influence on the work of the International Labour Organization. As it has progressed and deepened, the general estimate of its character has undergone a gradual modification. At its first onset, it was generally judged to be a new manifestation of what economists have come to term the 'business cycle,' that is to say another of those temporary set-backs caused by production out-running consumption during a period of rising prices but destined to be automatically checked by a reduction of output and prices to a level which would once more restore the

balance between supply and demand. It soon became evident, however, that explanations which availed to account for previous crises were not sufficient to explain its growing intensity."

The Director describes the series of "financial cataclysms" in the previous year, 1931, including Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, depriving the world of its monetary compass. "The crisis of credit superimposed on the fall of prices and the shrinkage of consumption tended to aggravate the general decline. Confidence diminished still further. Foreign lending practically ceased. Commercial transactions became still more hazardous as currency fluctuations were added to price fluctuations. Restrictions on trade and foreign exchanges, which were generally recognized to be a powerful contributory factor to the depression, were multiplied by Governments in their efforts to safeguard their balance of payments, upon which the stability of their currencies depended. Economic warfare and the political antagonisms which it engenders were intensified. Customs barriers, which economic opinion almost unanimously condemned as already overtopping all safe and reasonable limits, rose to even higher levels. As the inevitable sequel unemployment mounted steadily and ominously. Financial, economic and social security was progressively undermined, whence sprang

psychological disturbances bred of doubts and fears for the future, which in many countries found their expression in growing political unrest."

Such was the situation in the early months of 1932, and the "economic barometer" continued to fall during most of the year. First, the index of wholesale prices, except for a brief gain during the third quarter, fell to levels without precedent in modern times; wheat, for example, was cheaper than at any time since the 16th century. Second, the total value of world trade in the 3rd quarter of 1932 was only about one-third of the corresponding period of 1929; moreover the quantity of goods in foreign trade fell by 25 per cent—by far the largest fall on record. (Previous falls in prices were accompanied by a maintenance, or even an increase in quantities.) Third, the index of production showed no steady upward tendency: "as long as the purchasing power of the masses dependent on industry, and still more of the agricultural population, undergoes no revival, no general improvement of manufacturing production can be expected."

In the realm of finance, four more countries left the gold standard, leaving hardly any countries still on the gold standard without any reservation. On the other hand, there was a tendency towards stabilization in the value of most of the depreciated currencies, which suggests that international payments and national budgets were being brought into better equilibrium than in 1931.

"The necessary confidence was lacking which would tempt investors to launch their savings on fresh ventures, however promising, and thus to cause the wheels of industry and trade to turn at an accelerated pace. Moreover, to this general distrust of the economic future must be added widespread apprehension of the political situation in Europe, South America and the Far East, which has aggravated the want of confidence caused by the financial and economic confusion. All past experience suggests that wars and rumours of war are very potent factors in checking the flow of capital and the expansion of business. The cessation of international lending, which is one of the most serious features of the present position, is no doubt very largely due to political apprehensions. . . . Indeed, a general survey of the situation suggests that the economic fever is slowly burning itself out, but that the forces of recuperation are being fatally weakened by the political complications which have supervened. As the Preparatory Commission for the Economic Conference has emphasized, there is no path towards economic salvation save by whole-

hearted and extensive international co-operation. Such co-operation is plainly unthinkable as long as national rivalries and antagonisms are being fostered rather than eliminated."

### Social Aspects of the Depression

The social aspects of the depression are considered in the second chapter, under the headings unemployment, wages, and social insurance.

The present extent of unemployment is unprecedented, but the worker's ancient claim to the "right to work or maintenance," is now generally conceded. "It is important," the Director states, "to realize the scale of the national expenditure involved by the prevailing unemployment. In Great Britain expenditure out of the unemployment fund was £51 million during the year 1924-25, of which 28·3 per cent was contributed by the State. In 1931-32 the total had risen to £120 million, of which 72 per cent was contributed by the State, these sums being in addition to the heavy burden carried by the local authorities. In Germany, 1,071 million Reichmarks were spent on unemployment relief in 1928 (exclusive of local relief), of which only a small proportion was borne by the Federal and State Governments. In 1931 the figure had risen to 2,338 million, of which 38 per cent was borne by the Federal and State Governments. In France 652·5 million French francs were distributed by the public unemployment funds in the period April 1, 1931, to August 1, 1932, of which 400 million francs were met by the State, the remainder being borne by local authorities. In the Netherlands, unemployment expenditure, which was 5·2 million florins in 1924, had risen to 24·9 million florins in 1931, of which 32 per cent was borne by the Government. In Switzerland 1·6 million francs were spent in 1924, and 37·9 million in 1931, of which 84 per cent was borne by the public authorities including the communes. With regard to the United States, no accurate figures are available, but some idea of the amount expended on relief is indicated by an estimate made by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, from which it appears that over 50 million dollars were spent during the single month of September, 1932, in the areas for which statistics are available.

The Director next discusses the economic value of these expenditures. Unemployment insurance is a form of national saving, and is "a social and economic investment," but new social problems arise when insurance funds are exhausted. "It is being asked



with growing insistence whether it is not better to subsidize work rather than idleness; whether expenditure on the construction of roads, railways, houses or ships, even though not immediately entirely remunerative, is not ultimately more economic than the disbursement of vast sums without any return at all.

One justification for 'unproductive' expenditure is that purchasing power is thereby distributed: "It helps to sustain the consuming market and to check the further shrinkage of agricultural and industrial production. . . . It may be surmised that unemployment expenditure was one of the influences which contributed substantially to check the decline of prices and production in Great Britain. . . . But at best, unemployment insurance and assistance are but palliatives. They do not replace work; and as the crisis lengthens out, it is increasingly realized that 'doles' without work are profoundly unsatisfactory from the standpoint both of the recipient and of the community. It is therefore worth casting a cursory glance on the efforts made in the last year to 'make' employment. Such efforts have taken two main forms—public works financed wholly or partly by the State, and inducements offered to employers to engage more workers."

The report proceeds to describe the public works programs that were undertaken by various governments during the year. "Public works are not only justifiable because of the direct employment which they afford, but still more on account of the impetus which they give to industry. At a time when money is accumulating in the banks, or is even being hoarded because it can find no safe outlet in private enterprise, one of the most effective methods of restoring it to circulation is by loans for public enterprises. It is now being forcibly argued by many economists that this is the most effective means of raising prices, and thus setting in motion the upward spiral which can alone remove depression. This policy has not been tried on a sufficiently large scale to test its soundness, but as the failure of all other methods to combat the fall of prices becomes apparent, the need for new and bolder measures is being increasingly felt. It may well be found that direct action by the State to mobilize dormant capital in order to set the wheels of industry revolving more rapidly by extensive schemes for housing and other forms of national reconstruction is an essential step to launching recovery."

Another method of stimulating work, which has so far been tried only in Germany, is that of "subsidized employment," whereby

financial inducement is offered by the State to employers to widen their activities and employ more workers. Mention is made also of labour camps, land allotments and other methods of providing occupation for unemployed persons.

After a discussion of the extent of unemployment in the various countries throughout the world, the Director proceeds to an analysis of the phenomenon, distinguishing between cyclical and "structural" unemployment. Changes in the industrial structure have resulted from the geographical redistribution of industry, with far-reaching social consequences. For example, when factories are set up in Asia or South America or Australia which supply needs formerly met by European or American factories, some degree of unemployment is created in the latter. "There is a further aspect of this question, which touches the International Labour Organization nearly. There is a growing anxiety among the workers in the older industrial countries lest their standards of living should be undermined by competition from countries accustomed to a much lower level of existence. . . . The International Labour Organization has already done much to create minimum standards through the gradual application of its Conventions, and nowhere have they produced more striking results than in some of the oversea countries where their introduction has probably marked a greater advance in social conditions than in most European countries. But the expansion of the world's industrial structure will probably bring the problems of competitive conditions into still greater prominence in the near future."

Moreover, as the standard of living improves, the demand for articles of prime necessity becomes relatively less important, thus producing a dislocation which results in temporary unemployment. Changes in agricultural methods, again, have important reactions on industry. "There is now strong reason for thinking, however, that the rate of displacement has been accelerated to such an extent in recent years that the readjustments required to furnish fresh avenues of employment have not kept pace with it. The consequence is that the interval of unemployment has been inordinately lengthened, or, in other words, the volume of technological unemployment at any given moment has been substantially increased."

The problem of technological unemployment is discussed at some length, the social effects of improved methods of production being estimated as follows:—

"It seems certain that when business activity revives, the capacity of production in most branches of industry will have been increased and the need for labour diminished. If this is true, it will be possible to resume production on the pre-crisis scale without re-engaging a considerable proportion of the workers who were then employed. A further period will be required, during which unemployment will remain at an abnormally high figure, before the workers whose services have become superfluous can be once more re-absorbed. . . . We are thus led back to the fundamental question of restoring the balance between production and consumption, which lies ultimately at the root of all unemployment, whether cyclical, structural or technological."

The decline in wage rates during the depression is next discussed. This fall has been compensated in most countries by a parallel decline in the cost of living. "It would, however, be completely erroneous to suppose that the maintenance of the purchasing value of wages means that the purchasing power of the working classes was also maintained. The index of real wages in most cases only means that those workers who were earning full wages throughout the year were not brought down to a substantially lower scale of living. It takes no account of the millions of workers who owing to unemployment or short time were unable to earn full wages during a part or even the whole of the year. In order to obtain a correct notion of the relative purchasing power of the wage earners, it is therefore necessary to look at the total wage bill, which tells a very different story from the real-wage index."

"Deflation of wages and prices," the Director states elsewhere, "must ultimately have for its effect such an inflation of all debts, including capital charges on plant and machinery and mortgages on land, that they will become unbearable and must largely be written off. This process, which is already taking place over a wide area, results in a further disturbance of the economic balance. It threatens the stability of banking institutions, tends to shake confidence still further and so increases the investor's reluctance to put his savings in circulation once more."

On the subject of wages the Director reaches the conclusion that wage cutting is no longer regarded as the path to salvation. Emphasis is now being increasingly laid on the necessity of restoring the worker's spending power and of enabling him to buy what agriculture and industry are able to produce in abundance. "Just as unemployment breeds more

unemployment, so employment breeds employment. Only when the masses are in a position to earn not less but more will the production both of the farmer and the worker begin to move once more on an upward instead of a downward curve."

The last section in the same chapter discusses the severe strain placed by the economic depression on social insurance systems.

### **Action of the International Labour Organization**

The third chapter is devoted to the action of the International Labour Organization—the progress of ratifications, the initiative taken in connection with the conference for financial and economic reconstruction, and the preparatory conference on the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment. "The International Labour Organization," it is claimed, "is plainly capable of playing an important part in the reconstruction of industrial life which is now seen to be required to meet the needs of the present day. The revision of the hours of work in the light of rationalization and unemployment is one of the first tasks. Like all the other transformations needed to bring about the social and economic readjustments which the crisis has shown to be necessary, it is full of difficulties. The scorn and abuse with which the notion was first greeted have always been the common lot of every new and vital idea. The wide-spread discussion which the Preparatory Conference evoked has already begun to clear the eyes of public opinion and to enable it to see that the problem of working time and leisure is one of urgent reality and not a visionary fantasy."

### **Conclusion**

In the conclusion to his report the Director describes the aims at which economic and social discussion is now being directed and sketches the various forms to be observed in "economic planning." "Looking back over the events of the last twelve months," he says, "it is impossible to resist the impression that the Organization is slowly advancing towards new problems and responsibilities. In its early years it was primarily concerned with laying down the basic standards from which social progress could be reckoned. Those standards have already been widely adopted in Europe and are gradually radiating out into the other continents.

"The regulation of labour conditions is no longer so much a matter of protecting the worker against abuse as a part of a rational organization of society. That is, after all, the



aim at which all economic and social discussion is now being more and more consciously directed. The belief in the automatic or semi-automatic operation of economic law tempered by spasmodic interventions of the State as the golden rule for the attainment of prosperity is now tacitly but surely passing into oblivion. One of the effects of the crisis has been to strike the death-blow at the doctrine of pure *laissez-faire* and to reinforce the demand for management in economic affairs.

"Whatever may have been the reasons for the breakdown of the older economy, whether it was not allowed to function with the necessary freedom or whether it is no longer workable under modern conditions, the present trend seems to indicate clearly that we are passing away from the period of self-regulating economics towards an economy of which the general lines will be determined by national and international planning. One of the implications of this transition is that social problems are no longer sharply distinguishable from economic problems. Such questions as unemployment, wage rates, hours of work, social insurance, are not merely questions affecting the well-being of the worker, but are also bound up with the question of maintaining the balance between production and consumption, upon which the soundness of any economic system finally depends."

One of the chief aims of economic planning, it is pointed out, is to secure that consumption shall keep pace with production. "Nothing is more responsible for the bitter feeling of frustration experienced by millions of young men and women all over the world than the knowledge that they are condemned to want and idleness at a time when greater plenty is within easier reach than their fathers ever knew. The assumption, which more or less held good in previous generations, that the consumers would automatically come forward to absorb all that new productive equipment could create, has been signally falsified by the event. Hence the demand for a systematic effort to adapt consumption to the capacities of production."

Some of the questions involved in any attempt to solve this problem are stated as follows: "Is it possible to raise wages in one country unless a corresponding increase takes place in competing countries, or unless it is compensated by further rationalization, which may mean further unemployment and thus defeat its own end? Is it possible to make wages the subject of international negotiations? Are truces against wage-cuts or international wage agreements in particular industries possibilities of the future, or even neces-

sary features of a properly regulated economic world? Can the consuming power of the masses in Asia and Africa be raised by international economic action, so as to augment the world's demand for what its industry can so readily supply? These may seem distant possibilities and yet they are none of them irrelevant to the present situation or to the preoccupations of the International Labour Organization."

Economic planning is also concerned with the question of the management of credit, in place of the old belief in the automatic operation of the economic system. "The management of credit and currency has always been the task of the central banks. Their intervention has, however, become much more active and frequent as the result of the crisis. Any national policy for the initiation of public works or any other measure for maintaining financial stability or for stimulating employment can only be planned and executed by the Government working in co-operation with the banking system.

"A third sphere in which international management is clearly emerging is in regard to the control of the production and prices of particular commodities. The immense accumulation of stocks in the case of wheat, cotton, sugar, rubber and other articles, indicates that a state of overproduction exists—that is to say, that greater quantities are being produced than the world is at present able effectively to absorb. In such circumstances, international agreements for the limitation of production are unquestionably valuable, at any rate as temporary measures. Another sphere of economic management is that of tariffs which always constituted a serious infringement on the doctrine of free and automatic economic adjustment."

"For better or for worse," the Director concludes, "we are passing into an age when financial, commercial and industrial processes will be subjected to planned direction in an increasing measure. Management will no doubt take many different forms and work through many different methods. Though it will involve a larger degree of public control, it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of private enterprise and initiative within very wide limits. Few people believe, however, that further depressions, perhaps even more disastrous than the present, can be avoided in the future, unless well-conceived and carefully executed measures are taken on an international scale to prevent them. This means that the appropriate machinery, national and international, must be set up. . . .

"One final reflection suggests itself. Prosperity, as we now see it, is not synonymous

with pure efficiency. Efficiency coupled with widespread unemployment cannot in the long run be economic. Planning, whether national or international, will fail in its purpose unless it is inspired by social as well as by economic aims. The maintenance and improvement of social standards is one of the conditions of a healthy economic organism. Social justice is at the foundation of prosperity and without prosperity there can be no stable peace. In the planning of the future, therefore, the International Labour Organization has an essential rôle to play, since its object is to reconcile material progress with social equity, without which no lasting advance of humanity is finally attainable."

The report is prefaced by a short but feeling reference to the heavy blow suffered by the Organization in the death of the first Director, and to the further heavy losses caused by the death of four members of the Governing Body.

### Meeting of the Governing Body

A meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from April 27 to 29, 1933.

Provisionally, and subject to a final choice to be made in October, the Governing Body selected the following questions for possible consideration at the 1935 Conference: freedom of association; holidays with pay; unemployment among young persons; methods and conditions of recruiting native labour; living-conditions for workers; regulation of the opening and closing of shops; employment of children in the cinema industry.

The representative of the Japanese Government announced that it would continue to collaborate with the International Labour Organization, notwithstanding its notice of withdrawal from the League.

The Director of the International Labour Office was authorized to call a meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission before the end of this year.

The Governing Body adopted the estimates for 1934 of the International Labour Organization, the net total after deducting receipts from sales of publications and other appropriations-in-aid being 8,257,876 francs, a decrease of 594,096 francs, or 6.71 per cent, as compared with the budget for 1933.

The following were nominated to represent the Organization at the World Economic and Monetary Conference: Government Representatives: Sir Atul Chatterjee (substitutes, Mr. Riddell and Mr. Engel); Employers

Representatives: Mr. Oersted (substitute, Mr. Forbes Watson); Workers Representatives: Mr. Jouhaux (substitute, Mr. Schurch).

### Safety in the Manufacture and Use of Celluloid

Continuing its series of monographs on industrial safety, the International Labour Office (League of Nations) has just published, under the above title, a report on safety in connection with the manufacture and handling of celluloid. The report begins with a general survey dealing with the distribution and economic importance of celluloid, the nature and uses of the material, the dangers involved for the workers employed and the neighbourhood of undertakings, and the substitutes available. This is followed by a description of technical safety measures, for the protection both of the workers and of the neighbourhood, in the manufacture of nitrocellulose, celluloid, celluloid goods, film and film bases, the preparation of cinematographic films, celluloid depots, homework, packing and transport.

The second part of the monograph gives the safety regulations in force in various countries, including Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

The Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Board announced recently that the orders of the Board would in future be rigidly enforced. Fifteen clothing factory proprietors were to be prosecuted in court. Mr. Gustave Franey, chairman of the Board, stated that, "owing to disrupted conditions in the clothing trade, many firms are not operating but letting their manufacturing out to sub-contractors, who are in many cases 'fly-by-night' factory owners. Some of these are paying their needle workers less than the minimum wage of \$12.50 per week for experienced workers and \$7 to \$11 per week for apprentices."

The Ontario Mother's Allowance Commission and the Old Age Pension Board have been reorganized, to consist of the following members:—

*Mothers' Allowance Commission.*—Hon. Dr. D. J. Jamieson, chairman; Mr. M. A. Sorsoleil, Deputy Minister of Welfare; and Mr. H. Bentley, chief investigator.

*Old Age Pension Board.*—Hon. Dr. D. J. Jamieson, chairman; Mr. M. A. Sorsoleil, and Mr. C. H. Green, chief directors. Miss C. V. McKechnie will serve as secretary of both commissions.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 7,998, the employees on their payrolls numbering 714,891 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April, was 1,716, having an aggregate membership of 153,623 persons. It should be un-

derstood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 60 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1933, as Reported by Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,998 firms who reported a substantial increase in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 714,891 persons, as compared with 699,414 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 15,500 in the staffs of the co-operating establishments exceeded the gain recorded in any month since September, 1931, though it was rather smaller than the average increase recorded on May 1 as compared with April 1 in the years since 1921. The curve of employment, after adjustment for seasonal influences, accordingly declined slightly. The crude index stood at 77.6, as compared with 76.0 in the preceding month and 87.5 on May 1, 1932, while on the same date in the eleven preceding years, it was as follows:—1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3, and 1921, 85.1.

Construction, transportation and manufacturing recorded the greatest improvement at the beginning of May. Mining (except coal-mining) and retail trade were also considerably more active. On the other hand, there was a seasonal contraction in coal-mining; communications, services and wholesale trade also released employees. As an indication of the better feeling now prevailing in many lines of business, it is significant that the increases already mentioned in construction and transportation provided work for approximately twice as many workers as those reported in the same industries on May 1 of last year, while the advance in manufacturing at the

beginning of May of the present year is a reversal of the tendency manifested on the same date in 1932.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces; employers in Quebec showed the greatest actual gain in personnel, while the percentage increase in British Columbia was highest.

*Maritime Provinces.*—For the third consecutive month, employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the upward movement comparing favourably with the decline recorded on May 1, 1932. The index then, however, was over seven points higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 80.3. Five hundred and eighty-three firms reported 55,849 employees, or 1,299 more than in their last return. Manufacturing, especially in fish-preserving factories, and construction reported improvement, while transportation released some workers owing to the closing of the winter ports.

*Quebec.*—Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 1,925 employers with 204,021 workers, as against 198,120 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation, building and highway construction and in manufacturing as a whole, notably of textile, lumber and iron and steel products. Services and logging, on the other hand, were slacker, while within the manufacturing division, considerably reduced activity was noted in tobacco factories. Employment was in smaller volume than on the

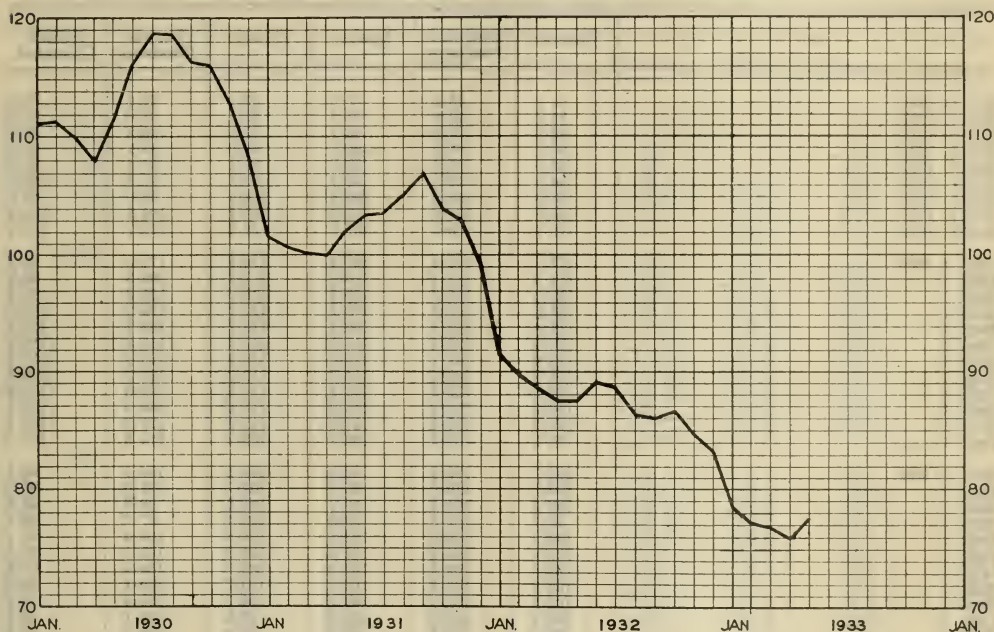
same date of a year ago, although the seasonal advance then indicated had provided work for less than half as many workers as were added to the staffs of the firms reporting for May 1, 1933.

**Ontario.**—Largely owing to a favourable movement in transportation, construction and trade, there was an increase in employment in Ontario; manufacturing, communications and services, however, reported curtailment. A general decline had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but the index was then some ten points higher. The work-

**British Columbia.**—The increase in British Columbia was decidedly more extensive than that recorded in the spring of last year, but the index was then many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 59,034 workers was indicated by the 785 firms furnishing data, who had 56,142 employees in the preceding month. Logging, building, highway and railway construction and manufacturing showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named taking place chiefly in the fish-preserving and lumber groups. Transportation and mining, however, were not so active.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



ing forces of the 3,514 firms co-operating on May 1, 1933, aggregated 297,869 employees, compared with 293,691 on April 1.

**Prairie Provinces.**—Manufacturing, construction and retail trade showed greater activity; in the first-named group, most of the gain occurred in lumber and non-metallic mineral factories. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation, services and wholesale trade recorded reductions. Statements were tabulated from 1,191 employers in the Prairies, whose staffs rose from 96,909 persons on April 1, to 98,118 on the date under review. This advance was rather smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

#### Employment by Cities

Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Hamilton and Winnipeg.

**Montreal.**—Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, decided increases occurred in textile and iron and steel factories, while tobacco works showed considerable curtailment. Services and trade also reported decline, though on a small scale. The 1,102 co-operating em-



employers reported 117,567 persons on their payrolls compared with 113,439 on April 1. The level of employment was lower than on May 1, 1932, when employment had remained practically the same as in the preceding month.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 149 firms with 11,695 employees, as against 11,523 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing, while other groups showed only slight general changes. The gain involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded on May 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

*Toronto.*—Building construction, retail trade and transportation reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while manufacturing showed very little change on the whole, and services were slacker. According to data furnished by 1,186 employers, their payrolls aggregated 102,190 persons, as compared with 101,513 at the beginning of April. Curtailment had been indicated on May 1 of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

*Ottawa.*—Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate im-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.6
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0*	76.5	75.7	78.9*	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.8	28.5	41.7	13.7	8.3

\* Revised index.

provement in Ottawa; the general advance in the city involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1932, but the index then was higher. Statistics were tabulated from 152 firms employing 11,028 persons, compared with 10,750 on April 1.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 21,800 persons was reported by the 234 co-operating establishments, who had 22,282 employees on April 1. Manufacturing was quieter, while trade and transportation showed increased activity. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month of 1932, when a smaller recession had been indicated.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Further improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 2,200 persons to their staffs since December, 1932. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 135 employers with 10,286 workers, compared with 10,082 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in automobile factories. A decrease in personnel had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1932; employment was then at a higher level.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922.....	83.2	.....	93.8	.....	.....	.....	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923.....	90.0	.....	97.4	101.0	97.5	.....	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924.....	93.5	.....	94.5	104.7	90.9	.....	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925.....	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	.....	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1933.....	16.4	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	4.5	3.4



*Winnipeg.*—Retail trade was rather brisker, but reduced activity was indicated in construction, while manufacturing showed no general change. The 392 co-operating employers had 32,168 persons on their payrolls, compared with 32,464 on April 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when a decline had also been noted.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the lumber group in particular showing improvement; on the other hand, transportation released some employees. According to data received from 341

firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 24,534 persons, compared with 24,410 on April 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a slight falling-off had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Employment in manufactures showed a further increase at the beginning of May, this being the fourth consecutive gain indicated since midwinter. During this period, nearly 11,300 persons were added to the payrolls of

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	85.5	86.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	81.8	94.2
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	96.5	94.9	82.6	85.7	96.3
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.6	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	51.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	81.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5*	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0*	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2*	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries, as at May 1, 1933.....	100.0	53.2	1.3	5.7	3.1	13.1	9.8	2.7	11.1

\* Revised index.

the co-operating plants. The largest advances on May 1 occurred in lumber and fish-preserving establishments, but fur, leather, vegetable food, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral factories also showed im-

provement. On the other hand, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and rubber works were slacker. Returns were tabulated from 4,919 manufacturers having 380,143 employees, compared with 376,619 on April 1. A considerable decline had been recorded on

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	May 1, 1933	April 1, 1933	May 1, 1932	May 1, 1931	May 1, 1930	May 1, 1929	May 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	53.2	76.8	76.0	85.8	100.7	112.4	119.8	109.0
Animal products—edible.....	2.5	97.7	90.4	97.1	103.3	106.7	110.0	108.2
Fur and products.....	.2	72.9	63.0	75.9	94.5	88.6	100.3	89.5
Leather and products.....	2.5	87.8	86.1	91.4	93.8	90.4	91.4	102.6
Boots and shoes.....	1.8	95.4	93.8	99.1	101.1	91.4	93.4	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.6	49.1	45.0	60.1	79.2	97.6	107.9	98.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	37.3	31.8	45.5	63.6	87.7	100.8	89.7
Furniture.....	.8	62.9	61.7	77.1	103.9	113.0	123.5	117.1
Other lumber products.....	1.1	75.1	72.6	91.6	108.4	115.0	117.8	111.1
Musical instruments.....	.1	22.6	22.8	33.7	47.2	63.0	97.8	87.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	88.0	86.9	93.4	101.8	102.9	101.6	94.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.9	82.1	82.0	87.3	98.1	110.9	109.8	108.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	67.9	66.2	72.4	87.3	108.1	105.6	109.8
Paper products.....	1.0	93.4	95.2	96.2	100.4	107.8	111.2	109.5
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	97.4	98.5	104.2	111.6	115.8	115.0	107.7
Rubber products.....	1.3	74.8	75.6	85.9	97.6	112.8	139.7	123.0
Textile products.....	10.8	91.5	91.6	100.7	102.4	104.9	110.3	107.0
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	95.4	96.5	108.5	102.1	100.4	108.7	110.3
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	67.1	65.8	80.6	84.4	86.9	99.3	103.9
Woolen, yarn and cloth.....	.8	95.0	103.8	111.8	105.5	92.6	106.0	103.9
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	373.1	375.3	381.1	315.1	271.4	230.8	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	100.0	102.4	111.2	108.1	108.2	115.6	104.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.6	87.8	86.8	93.0	103.8	109.1	108.4	104.1
Other textile products.....	1.1	77.9	74.5	83.9	90.8	101.9	111.0	97.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.9	105.4	114.5	120.6	117.3	120.9	124.0	121.6
Tobacco.....	1.1	102.9	118.4	120.3	109.4	107.2	113.2	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	108.7	108.1	120.3	128.5	142.3	141.6	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	100.0	99.5	91.5	113.3	130.0	176.8	130.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	109.4	106.6	113.6	121.0	121.9	118.9	113.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.8	50.2	48.5	77.0	108.3	123.1	125.1	108.7
Electric current.....	1.9	108.4	106.9	114.1	122.7	132.6	121.9	112.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	84.1	88.1	116.5	137.8	159.5	136.0	112.5
Iron and steel products.....	11.1	60.8	60.3	70.5	98.9	118.8	137.6	114.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	.7	43.1	44.2	65.2	110.4	122.7	145.9	124.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	61.3	61.8	81.7	102.3	127.6	133.9	120.1
Agricultural implements.....	.4	33.4	34.1	27.3	42.3	81.8	126.2	100.4
Land vehicles.....	5.9	70.4	69.8	73.7	101.2	118.4	140.0	114.0
Automobiles and parts.....	1.6	78.6	76.3	81.7	110.7	153.2	215.2	154.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	54.6	55.2	65.9	107.6	128.0	136.7	120.3
Heating appliances.....	.4	65.2	58.1	73.2	105.0	118.9	133.6	108.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	45.8	43.3	71.2	128.9	169.0	174.6	140.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	62.5	60.3	74.9	98.7	118.4	138.9	111.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	58.8	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9	118.8	105.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	75.1	77.3	83.2	119.8	126.8	134.3	119.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	114.8	112.4	119.4	123.6	146.7	133.7	113.9
Miscellaneous.....	.5	90.8	93.7	102.8	106.6	111.2	112.5	102.2
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.3	35.1	35.6	32.5	55.9	63.5	75.8	78.5
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.7	89.9	91.4	97.9	106.0	114.1	115.6	111.5
Coal.....	2.9	78.0	82.8	89.4	92.3	95.6	101.5	104.3
Metallic ores.....	2.2	133.7	131.3	131.1	137.9	149.3	132.2	123.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	59.5	54.7	73.1	105.0	127.2	142.1	120.4
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.1	83.7	84.5	94.1	104.0	117.3	117.3	105.0
Telegraphs.....	.6	80.2	80.7	96.6	101.5	111.4	118.6	106.0
Telephones.....	2.5	84.6	85.5	93.5	104.5	118.7	116.9	104.7
<i>Transportation</i> .....	13.1	78.9	74.2	84.3	96.6	104.3	108.1	100.7
Street railways and cartage.....	3.4	113.9	111.8	112.3	119.1	121.8	119.6	107.0
Steam railways.....	7.5	67.5	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1	106.0	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.2	88.0	59.0	82.0	98.1	102.9	104.7	100.6
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	9.8	60.8	54.7	83.2	106.6	112.0	112.0	103.7
Building.....	1.6	28.4	25.2	58.5	106.7	127.6	114.3	102.6
Highway.....	4.8	97.4	88.5	130.7	135.4	101.2	77.9	83.8
Railway.....	3.4	60.5	54.2	65.8	82.0	101.5	123.2	109.7
<i>Services</i> .....	2.7	99.9	102.5	114.7	123.1	128.9	121.6	111.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	93.1	94.7	107.4	118.3	125.6	113.8	103.4
Professional.....	.3	121.7	126.9	130.3	124.6	126.3	126.3	120.1
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	104.9	108.5	121.4	129.6	135.2	133.5	121.1
<i>Trade</i> .....	11.1	108.6	107.6	116.2	123.3	125.6	124.0	111.7
Retail.....	8.1	114.7	111.9	123.0	130.3	129.9	128.8	114.4
Wholesale.....	3.0	94.9	97.5	101.0	107.7	116.0	113.7	106.2
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	77.6	76.0	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2	106.8

<sup>1</sup> The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



May 1, 1932, but the index was then nine points higher.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-packing plants and dairies; the improvement was more extensive than that reported on May 1, 1932, when the index was fractionally lower. Statements were tabulated from 250 firms in this group, employing 17,706 workers, or 1,311 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but, except in Quebec, the trend in the group as a whole was upward.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—Employment in the fur division gained, according to the 44 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,415 workers, compared with 1,262 on April 1. Employment was in rather less volume than in the corresponding period last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed improvement, according to 249 manufacturers with 17,776 employees, as compared with 17,439 in the preceding month. Gains occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The increase exceeded that noted on May 1, 1932, but the index was then slightly higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, particularly in sawmills. Data were received from 755 employers of 25,386 persons, as against 23,237 in the preceding month. There were gains in all provinces, those in British Columbia being greatest. Much smaller additions to staffs had been registered on May 1, 1932; the index then, however, was decidedly above its level at the beginning of May this year.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an increase in personnel in vegetable food factories, chiefly in fruit and vegetable canneries. The general advance involved a slightly smaller number of persons than that noted on May 1, 1932, when the index number stood at 93.4, compared with 88 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 381 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 24,811 persons, as compared with 24,675 on April 1. The gains took place chiefly in Ontario, while the tendency in the Maritime Provinces was downward.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was little general change in these industries, in which employment was in smaller volume than in the spring of 1932; the movement had then been unfavourable. Increases took place on the date under review in pulp and paper mills,

but printing and publishing and other paper-using plants showed curtailment. The working forces of the 557 co-operating establishments aggregated 49,414 employees, as against 49,358 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in Quebec and Ontario, but elsewhere there were reductions.

*Rubber Products.*—Losses were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1933, but these were on a much smaller scale than those reported on the same date in 1932, when the index was many points higher. Returns were tabulated from 45 manufacturers employing 9,522 workers, or 100 fewer than at the commencement of April. Most of the decrease was in Ontario.

*Textile Products.*—Practically no change on the whole occurred in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 849 manufacturers having 77,445 persons on their payrolls. Cotton, garment and personal furnishing and miscellaneous textile factories added to their forces, but woollen, hosiery and knitting mills were slacker. Declines had been noted on May 1 of last year, when the index stood at 100.7, compared with 91.5 on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 146 plants in this group employing 13,579 persons, or 1,144 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease, which compared unfavourably with the upward movement recorded on May 1 of last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Quebec. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date in 1932.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a moderate increase, this occurring chiefly in the Maritime Provinces. Information was compiled from 149 manufacturers, whose staffs included 8,105 workers, as against 7,895 in April. The gain was greater than that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was a few points higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Building material factories in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain involved much the same number of additional employees as that reported at the beginning of May last year, when the index number was much higher. The 178 co-operating firms had 5,401 employees, as against 5,192 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Improvement was recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which activity was not so great as in the spring of 1932. Statements were received from 91

companies employing 13,326 workers, an increase of 181 over their April 1 forces.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment in this group was downward, 437 persons being let out from the payrolls of the 85 reporting establishments, which had 8,925 employees. Curtailment had also been registered on May 1, 1932, when the index was much higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, iron pipe and some other groups reported decreases in activity, but there were gains in automobile, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication, foundry and machine shop and sheet metal factories. Returns were tabulated from 772 manufacturers with 79,419 operatives, as compared with 78,784 in the preceding month. Contractions had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but employment was then in greater volume. Quebec and Ontario reported improvement on the date under review, while elsewhere a falling-off was noted.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Non-ferrous metal products showed a decline in employment, according to data from 129 firms with a working force of 11,643 persons, or 306 fewer than on April 1. A much greater reduction in staff had been recorded in this group in the same month in 1932, but the index number was then higher. Most of the loss on May 1 occurred in smelters and refineries, but all branches of the group were rather slacker.

*Mineral Products.*—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increase was somewhat smaller than that which occurred on May 1 a year ago, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Reports were received from 112 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 11,436 persons, as compared with 11,240 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in the Prairie Provinces.

### Logging

Very little general change took place in logging, additions to staff in Ontario and British Columbia nearly offsetting losses in the remaining provinces; the 225 co-operating firms employed 9,614 men, or 71 fewer than in April. Gains were registered at the beginning of May, 1932, but the index was then a few points lower.

### Mining

*Coal.* — Employment in coal-mining showed a seasonal contraction, which was slightly larger than that noted in the same month of last year. The index then was somewhat higher than on May 1, 1933. Data were received from 89 operators with 20,946 em-

ployees, as compared with 22,228 in the preceding month. The decrease took place mainly in the western coal fields.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was an increase in metallic ore mines, chiefly in British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 15,764 persons was employed by the 68 co-operating firms, who had 15,522 workers in their last report. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, when activity was not quite so great.

*Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Employment in this group showed an advance; 72 employers enlarged their payrolls by 277 workers to 3,893 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The index was decidedly lower than on May 1, 1932, when moderate improvement was reported.

### Communications

A decrease was noted in telegraph and telephone operation, in which the level of employment was lower than on the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,031 persons, compared with 22,255 on April 1, 1933.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, when the 178 firms from whom information was received, reported 24,179 employees, or 461 more than in the preceding month. The index was slightly higher than on the same date in 1932, when smaller gains had been noted. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the advance recorded on May 1, 1933.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while Quebec and Ontario showed increased activity. Statements were received from 99 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 53,699 persons on April 1 to 53,723 at the beginning of May. A minor gain had been noted on May 1, 1932, and the index was then higher.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A combined staff of 15,575 men, as compared with 10,424 in the preceding month, was reported by the 90 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was very much greater than that noted on the same date last year, when the index was lower. Reductions in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.



### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a considerable expansion, although the industry was not so active as on May 1, 1932. The working forces of the 632 co-operating contractors aggregated 11,366 persons, as against 10,062 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Highway.*—Work on roads and highways increased at the beginning of May; 3,372 men were added to the forces of the 325 employers making returns, who had 34,728 workers on May 1. The largest gains were in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, although there were advances in all except the Prairie Provinces. Reductions in staff were indicated on the same date last year, but employment was then more active than in the spring of the present year.

*Railway.*—Thirty-five companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 24,160 workers, as against 21,655 in their last report. The Western Provinces recorded most of the increase; moderate improvement took place in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while the trend was downward in Quebec. Expansion involving the same number of workers was noted at the beginning of May a year ago; the index number then, however,

stood above its level on the date under review.

### Services

The service group, especially the laundering and dry cleaning division, reported lowered activity, according to statements from 311 establishments employing 19,677 persons, as against 20,091 in their last report. Employment was not so brisk as on May 1 in 1932, when gains had been indicated.

### Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in retail trade, but wholesalers released some employees; 872 trading establishments enlarged their forces by 608 persons to 79,092 on the date under review. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, the improvement then reported having been on a larger scale. The increase on the date under review took place chiefly in Ontario.

### Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight," show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1933.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1933

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the close of April was rather smaller than that manifest at the end of the previous month, 24.5 per cent of the members being without work, in contrast with 25.1 per cent in March. Slight curtailment of activity, however, was shown from April a year ago, when 23.0 per cent of the members reported were idle. For the month under review returns were received from 1,716 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 153,623 persons, of whom 37,659 were idle

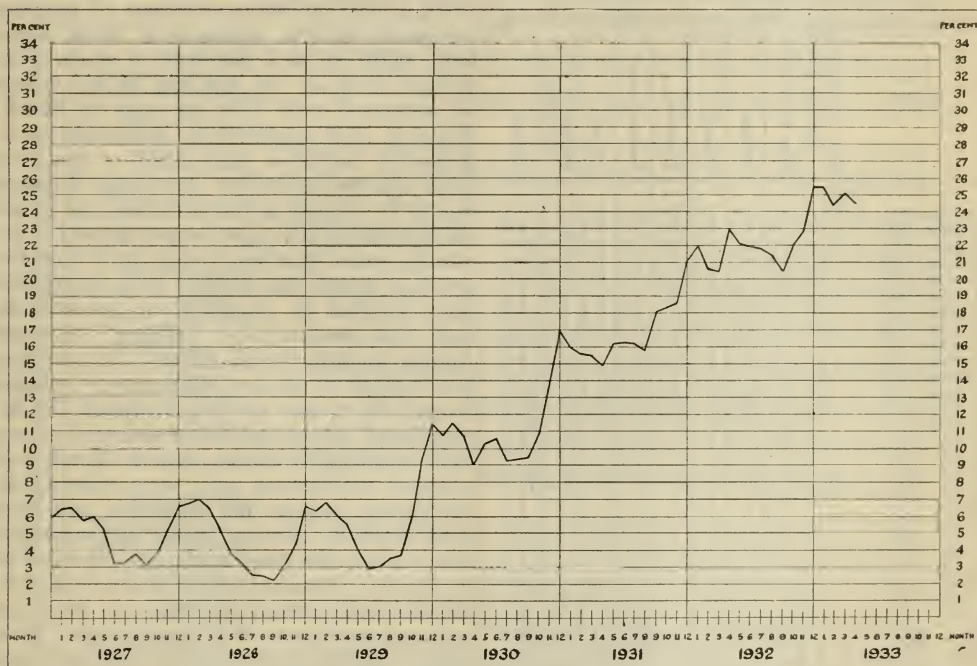
at the end of the month. Alberta and Manitoba were the only provinces to report a lowering of the employment volume available from March, the coal mines accounting mostly for the moderate adverse change in Alberta, while in Manitoba the decline was but nominal. Of the improvement in the remaining provinces none was outstanding, Saskatchewan with a 3 per cent gain showing the greatest advancement. In making a comparison with the returns for April last year Nova Scotia unions showed a large employment drop during the month reviewed, followed by recessions of much lesser magnitude among Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan unions. On the other hand, conditions for Quebec members were moderately improved, and increases in activity on a small scale occurred for Manitoba and New Brunswick unions.

Reports on unemployment for the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. During April, Halifax unions reported a noteworthy falling off in activity from the previous month, lesser declines being reported by Van-

couver unions, while in Edmonton and Toronto small-sized reductions only were evident. On the other hand, the trend of employment for Saint John, Montreal, Regina and Winnipeg unions was upward from March, though the gain in each of these cities was under 2 per cent. Both Montreal and Halifax reported moderate improvement in conditions from April last year, and the situation for Winnipeg members was slightly better. Toronto and Saint John, on the contrary, indicated employment declines of 4.0 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively, with recessions on a somewhat smaller scale from Vancouver. Minor

son with 28.2 per cent in March. Hat and cap, glass and leather workers, metal polishers, and meat cutters and butchers all indicated noteworthy expansion from March, though the membership reported by these tradesmen formed but a small share of the total for the group. Among cigarmakers and textile workers improvement on a small scale was shown, gains of less than 1 per cent being reported by printing tradesmen, iron and steel workers, and bakers and confectioners. Of the reductions which just more than offset these gains, the most important was registered by garment workers. Some lessening of the employment.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



contractions only, however, were reflected by Regina and Edmonton unions.

Accompanying this article is a chart showing the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1927, to date. During April the curve projected slightly downward from March, indicative of a better employment tendency, remaining at the close of the month somewhat above the level reached in April a year ago when the situation was slightly more favourable than in the month reviewed.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries remained in practically the same volume during April as in the previous month, the 457 unions making returns with 43,598 members showing 28.3 per cent of idleness in compari-

son with 28.2 per cent in March. Hat and cap, glass and leather workers, metal polishers, and meat cutters and butchers all indicated noteworthy expansion from March, though the membership reported by these tradesmen formed but a small share of the total for the group. Among cigarmakers and textile workers improvement on a small scale was shown, gains of less than 1 per cent being reported by printing tradesmen, iron and steel workers, and bakers and confectioners. Of the reductions which just more than offset these gains, the most important was registered by garment workers. Some lessening of the employment.



brewery and glass workers, printing tradesmen, and bakers and confectioners the situation also declined. Garment, wood, and fur workers, and meat cutters and butchers, on the other hand, were considerably better engaged than in April a year ago, and the trend for pulp and paper makers, hat and cap workers, and general labourers was towards greater activity, though the gains were quite slight.

From unions of coal miners 53 reports were tabulated during April, covering a membership of 13,915 persons, 2,382 or 17.1 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 17.6 in March and 13.3 in April, 1932. The unem-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	4.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
April, 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April, 1920.....	0.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April, 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April, 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April, 1923.....	2.2	0.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
April, 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.7	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5

ployment percentage for British Columbia miners showed a substantial drop from March, while in Alberta slacker conditions prevailed, and in Nova Scotia nominal contractions only in activity were reported. Contrasted with the returns for April of last year in the mining industry, employment for British Columbia miners was at a considerably lower level during the month reviewed, with recessions on a small scale shown by Nova Scotia unions. On the other hand, the situation in Alberta was somewhat improved.

The building and construction trades were afforded a greater volume of employment during April than in the preceding month, though conditions still remained quite depressed. This was apparent from the returns received from a total of 220 associations of building tradesmen with an aggregate of 18,533 members, 12,367 or 66.7 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month as compared with 71.0 per cent in March. Building and construction operations were somewhat restricted from April of last year when the unemployment percentage reported was 62.7. Granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers showed a decidedly better situation during April from the previous month, and marked gains in activity were reported by plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among carpenters and joiners, the tendency was toward a greater employment volume, though the change was but fractional. On the other hand, tile layers, lathers and roofers were were considerably slacker than in March, and nominal contractions only were reflected by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers. Among bridge and structural iron workers the same conditions prevailed as in March. Increased employment on a substantial scale from April, 1932, was noted by painters, decorators and paperhangers, while granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters reported gains of much lesser proportions. Conditions were considerably quieter for carpenters and joiners, bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers than in April last year, and among hod carriers and building labourers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers there was some employment cessation.

The transportation industries afforded the same volume of employment during April as in the preceding month, the 746 associations making returns with 56,081 members indicating 14.1 per cent of idleness, which percentage was also recorded in March. In the steam railway division, the returns of which comprised over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, unemployment remained

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations			
April, 1919	0	0	2.2	3.3	2.2	7	8	9	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	0	0.5	4.3	4.9	7.9	16.9	12.1	3.9	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	0	0	0	2.2	2.6	0	0.2	4.4			
April, 1920	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	7.5	1.2	13.3	38.2	3.8	3.6	0	8.3	27.3	24.9	23.3	16.9	5.2	1.4	5.2	2.7	2.4	4.8	5.6	1	0	0	1.5	2.9	2.5	0.2	4.4		
April, 1921	26.3	46.6	21.6	41.7	4.0	5.7	7.5	4.0	13.3	38.2	3.8	3.6	0	8.3	27.3	24.9	23.3	16.9	5.2	1.4	5.2	2.7	2.4	4.8	5.6	1	0	0	1.5	2.9	2.5	0.2	4.4		
April, 1922	55.8	87.7	23.6	60.0	10.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1923	20.2	6.3	8	3.7	4.4	2.8	0	4.2	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1924	0	0	6	3	2.8	6.1	1.5	3.6	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1925	31.6	33.0	11.0	23.1	11.5	5.1	1.5	3.6	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1926	1.3	23.8	11.0	23.1	11.5	5.1	1.5	3.6	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1927	1.3	0	18.6	9.6	6.2	3.0	2.4	2.8	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1928	0	3.1	18.6	4.5	12.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	6.5	25.5	4.3	18.6	1	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.7	0	0.48	6.15	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	5.5	5	1	0	3.0	3.0	4.5	10.4	4.6		
April, 1929	2.6	18.3	18.6	7.0	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	13.3	29.3	2.8	3.1	0	9.1	9.4	7.1	1.9	6.14	0.6	11.3	3.2	10.6	3.7	2.8	1.6	1	0	0	2.2	2.1	6.5	5.9	5.2		
April, 1930	2.6	18.3	18.6	7.0	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	13.3	29.3	2.8	3.1	0	9.1	9.4	7.1	1.9	6.14	0.6	11.3	3.2	10.6	3.7	2.8	1.6	1	0	0	2.2	2.1	6.5	5.9	5.2		
April, 1931	11.0	30.6	8.3	12.6	13.1	13.1	12.5	7.0	9.2	3.7	2.8	0	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	10.126	0.22	7.23	6.8	20.4	7.3	1.4	3.2	3.3	0	0	0	3.4	10.2	2.1	18.3	16.0	0	
January, 1931	11.0	30.6	8.3	12.6	13.1	13.1	12.5	7.0	9.2	3.7	2.8	0	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	10.126	0.22	7.23	6.8	20.4	7.3	1.4	3.2	3.3	0	0	0	3.4	10.2	2.1	18.3	16.0	0	
February, 1931	19.2	28.4	6.2	10.2	12.8	10.7	18.7	7.1	30.0	11.6	19.1	1.2	7.6	12.0	7.9	7.9	20.3	0.88	0.47	10.4	28.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	7.2	0	0	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	0	
March, 1931	2.0	27.3	12.4	9.2	10.3	10.2	15.7	6.8	28.9	4.4	31.1	1.8	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	42.6	0.82	0.46	5.7	10.9	38.5	12.2	1.4	6.8	6.9	0	0	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	0
April, 1931	2.4	31.8	12.0	11.1	11.7	10.2	9.8	7.8	28.9	4.4	31.1	1.8	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	42.6	0.82	0.46	5.7	10.9	38.5	12.2	1.4	6.8	6.9	0	0	0	1.5	8.7	1.9	15.7	15.6	0
May, 1931	1.5	27.8	12.0	11.1	11.7	10.2	9.8	7.8	33.7	41.5	11.3	43.2	23.7	9.2	10.7	6.9	20.0	0.24	0.39	9.2	23.5	10.3	1.1	7.1	7.2	0	0	0	4.9	8.8	2.1	16.8	16.2	0	
June, 1931	1.5	27.8	12.0	11.1	11.7	10.2	9.8	7.8	33.7	41.5	11.3	43.2	23.7	9.2	10.7	6.9	20.0	0.24	0.39	9.2	23.5	10.3	1.1	7.1	7.2	0	0	0	4.9	8.8	2.1	16.8	16.2	0	
July, 1931	1.5	27.8	12.0	11.1	11.7	10.2	9.8	7.8	33.7	41.5	11.3	43.2	23.7	9.2	10.7	6.9	20.0	0.24	0.39	9.2	23.5	10.3	1.1	7.1	7.2	0	0	0	4.9	8.8	2.1	16.8	16.2	0	
August, 1931	7.7	37.8	17.3	16.1	4.5	16.2	3.5	9.5	36.0	17.6	20.9	17.8	38.0	6.7	11.8	8.5	52.3	0.37	0.41	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
September, 1931	15.0	44.9	22.9	6.0	16.2	12.5	6.0	10.5	49.3	17.1	12.6	37.0	7.5	8.2	9.5	10.5	13.0	0.24	0.41	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
October, 1931	15.0	44.9	22.9	6.0	16.2	12.5	6.0	10.5	49.3	17.1	12.6	37.0	7.5	8.2	9.5	10.5	13.0	0.24	0.41	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
November, 1931	30.0	60.1	9.5	19.3	10.6	12.5	13.5	11.7	45.3	26.9	11.8	37.0	7.5	8.2	9.5	10.5	13.0	0.24	0.41	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
December, 1931	20.2	24.0	6.0	23.8	13.4	12.2	16.5	10.7	59.2	56.5	6.3	15.9	33.5	8.2	15.5	20.0	16.8	0.37	0.41	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
January, 1932	21.7	24.0	6.0	23.8	13.4	12.2	16.5	10.7	59.2	56.5	6.3	15.9	33.5	8.2	15.5	20.0	16.8	0.37	0.41	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
February, 1932	0	21.7	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	16.5	10.7	55.1	4.5	17.7	1.35	1.16	3.6	17.3	5.8	5.8	0.66	0.45	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
March, 1932	0	21.7	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	16.5	10.7	55.1	4.5	17.7	1.35	1.16	3.6	17.3	5.8	5.8	0.66	0.45	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
April, 1932	0	21.7	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	16.5	10.7	55.1	4.5	17.7	1.35	1.16	3.6	17.3	5.8	5.8	0.66	0.45	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
May, 1932	0	21.7	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	16.5	10.7	55.1	4.5	17.7	1.35	1.16	3.6	17.3	5.8	5.8	0.66	0.45	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
June, 1932	7.6	48.7	12.6	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.4	13.8	44.6	8.1	3.22	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
July, 1932	10.6	48.7	12.6	24.2	10.3	13.3	13.4	13.8	44.6	8.1	3.22	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
August, 1932	5.7	45.4	12.3	21.3	11.9	16.5	15.8	15.1	40.4	6.8	3.1	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
September, 1932	19.6	42.3	12.3	21.3	8.6	16.2	10.1	14.7	36.7	29.8	3.22	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
October, 1932	21.3	36.5	13.3	24.3	10.3	16.2	18.5	15.3	40.4	6.8	3.1	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
November, 1932	27.0	46.5	7.3	30.6	10.3	16.2	18.5	15.3	40.4	6.8	3.1	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
December, 1932	32.4	51.3	8.3	38.9	12.2	18.0	24.3	15.4	40.4	6.8	3.1	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
January, 1933	13.7	42.9	8.3	38.9	12.2	18.0	24.3	15.4	40.4	6.8	3.1	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
February, 1933	13.7	42.9	8.3	38.9	12.2	18.0	24.3	15.4	40.4	6.8	3.1	132.5	17.9	9.21	12.5	33.3	18.7	0.43	0.58	3.9	10.9	24.3	12.3	1.6	5.2	5.3	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
March, 1933	6.8	45.8	17.3	38.5	16.5	17.5	18.6	17.1	43.1	6.19	8.29	17.9	20.0	26.7	35.5	27.9	8.9	0.60	1.71	1.5	15.4	28.7	18.2	1.0	15.5	15.8	0	0	0	8.6	3.9	19.0	16.2	0	
April, 1933	2.4	34.3	17.1	38.5	17.8	16.8	19.9	21.5	43.1	6.19	8.29	17.9	20.0																						



at exactly the same level during both months compared. Navigation workers, however, were much better engaged than in March, the situation for street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs showing practically no change. Compared with the returns for April, 1932, in the transportation industries when 13.2 per cent of the members reported were without work, steam railway employees indicated somewhat lessened activity during the month surveyed, a nominal adverse change only being recorded by street and electric railway employees. On the other hand, a more favourable employment volume was available to navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs.

Activity for retail clerks which attained a high level in March subsided slightly during April, the 6 unions making returns with 1,078 members showing 2.0 per cent of idleness at the close of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 0.8 in March. Nominal gains in employment only were reported from April a year ago when 2.9 per cent of the members were unemployed.

A slightly better situation was indicated by civic employees during April from the previous month as shown by the reports compiled from 73 associations with 7,325 members. Of these 443 or 6.0 per cent were idle at the end of the month in contrast with 7.4 per cent in March. There was a nominal reduction in employment from April last year, however, when 5.6 per cent of the members reported were without work.

In the miscellaneous group of trades practically no change in the unemployment percentage was shown during April from either the previous month or April of last year according to the reports received from 112 local unions with a total of 4,159 members. Of these,

867 or 20.8 per cent were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 20.9 in March and 20.8 in April, 1932. Fluctuations occurred, however, in the various groups, unclassified workers showing moderate increases in available work from March, with gains of lesser magnitude among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and barbers. Activity for stationary engineers and firemen, however, eased up very slightly during April. An adverse employment movement was noted by theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees from April of last year, the recessions being noteworthy, while among stationary engineers and firemen, unclassified workers and barbers a more favourable situation prevailed.

Fishermen were more busily engaged during April than in the previous month, the 2 unions making returns with 750 members showing an unemployment percentage of 2.0 in contrast with 6.8 per cent in March. In April a year ago all members were reported at work.

Reports from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers during April with a total of 662 members indicated 34.3 per cent of idleness in contrast with 35.8 per cent in March. Unemployment was, however, in greater prevalence than in April, 1932, when 26.1 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931 to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1933

The volume of business transacted by Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1933, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of 27 per cent when compared with that of the preceding month, while a loss of nearly 22 per cent was recorded from April, 1932. All groups, except trade, logging and manufacturing, showed improvement over March, the highest gains being in farming and services and the losses reported in the three groups above-mentioned not heavy. The decrease from April a year ago was almost entirely due to fewer placements in construction and maintenance, but was also augmented by declines of lesser magnitude in

services, manufacturing, trade and transportation, minor gains only being reported in logging, farming and mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1931, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose about 3 points during the first half of the month, but followed a downward trend during the latter half of the period under review, the levels attained at

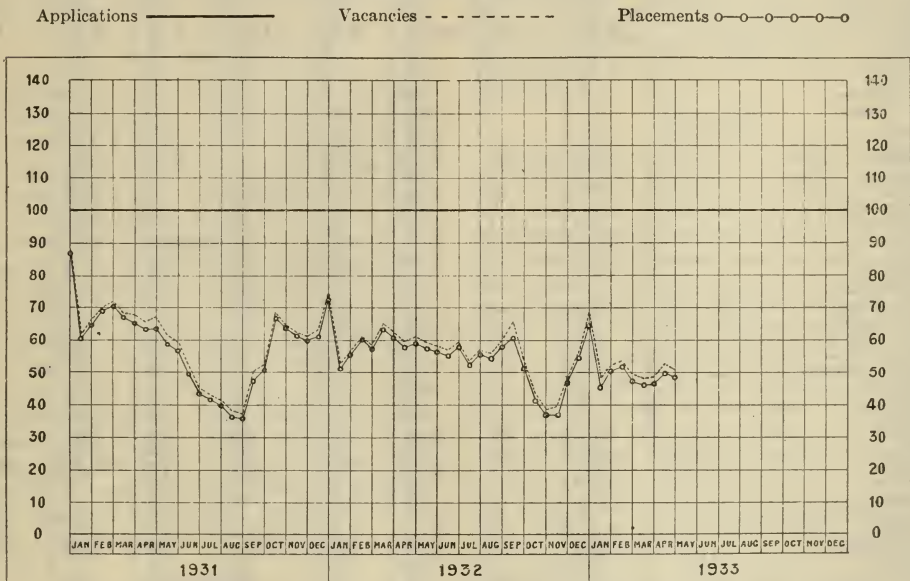
the end of April being about 10 points lower than those indicated at the close of the corresponding month of last year. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications were 52.6 and 51.1 during the first and second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 59.6 and 61.3 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 49.8 and 48.7, as compared with 57.7 and 59.0 during April, 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to Offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,072, as compared

During the month of April, 1933, Offices of the Service referred 24,965 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,415 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,946, of which 9,518 were of men and 3,428 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,469. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,453 for men and 7,199 for women, a total of 24,652, while applications for work numbered 47,566, of which 36,674 were from men and 10,892 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



with 838 in the previous month and with 1,345 in April, 1932.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 2,069, as compared with 1,724 in March and with 2,225 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during April, 1933, was 1,019, of which 563 were in regular employment and 456 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 801 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,298 daily, consisting of 464 placements in regular and 834 in casual employment.

Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (4 months).....	44,406	50,650	95,056

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during April showed an increase



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>158</b>
Halifax.....	346	10	426	328	92	286	997	35
New Glasgow.....	90	11	98	136	27	56	530	51
Sydney.....	342	0	342	342	3	339	138	72
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>122</b>
Chatham.....	37	1	49	37	0	37	341	0
Moncton.....	189	2	191	190	35	155	103	48
Saint John.....	302	0	327	302	45	257	487	75
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>1,384</b>
Amos.....	10	0	26	10	10	0	40	0
Hull.....	186	0	367	199	176	10	145	111
Montreal.....	1,407	196	3,133	1,260	786	168	2,124	537
Quebec.....	677	98	1,255	840	450	102	534	387
Rouyn.....	83	2	188	77	75	2	16	23
Sherbrooke.....	181	13	357	238	143	28	142	206
Three Rivers.....	142	14	243	232	80	54	94	120
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>10,223</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>21,297</b>	<b>10,283</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>40,167</b>	<b>3,164</b>
Belleville.....	90	0	116	88	54	34	290	33
Brantford.....	158	0	400	158	124	34	2,554	101
Chatham.....	58	3	112	58	37	21	767	29
Fort Frances.....	67	0	66	66	63	3	138	17
Fort William.....	272	1	304	271	216	55	480	234
Guelph.....	71	7	533	94	62	11	1,309	43
Hamilton.....	875	3	1,237	900	417	447	2,857	180
Kingston.....	1,289	32	1,357	1,280	94	1,186	1,351	87
Kitchener.....	76	1	245	84	46	31	1,581	51
London.....	719	23	1,065	740	607	91	3,835	177
Niagara Falls.....	107	2	178	115	36	65	1,805	42
North Bay.....	160	1	210	159	138	21	239	41
Oshawa.....	1,722	0	1,712	1,716	87	1,629	1,024	97
Ottawa.....	578	75	1,061	588	269	217	1,873	341
Pembroke.....	470	7	547	454	355	99	36	79
Peterborough.....	71	3	153	81	53	21	483	60
Port Arthur.....	726	0	687	687	666	21	1,119	64
St. Catharines.....	104	4	255	99	27	72	2,967	41
St. Thomas.....	123	3	160	125	57	68	800	66
Sarnia.....	153	0	154	153	56	97	714	71
Sault Ste. Marie.....	61	1	360	79	46	14	152	27
Stratford.....	90	0	357	86	54	32	953	84
Sudbury.....	56	0	512	54	31	25	387	71
Timmins.....	66	0	165	67	38	33	346	34
Toronto.....	1,713	145	8,902	1,767	880	593	9,824	951
Windsor.....	348	20	449	314	118	196	2,283	143
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>11,469</b>	<b>2,037</b>
Brandon.....	404	10	481	390	383	7	708	174
Dauphin.....	69	0	176	65	43	22	0	46
Portage la Prairie.....	39	0	50	39	35	4	0	50
Winnipeg.....	2,015	4	3,792	2,034	1,354	679	10,761	1,767
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>1,777</b>
Estevan.....	155	0	160	148	83	65	79	137
Moose Jaw.....	717	95	850	735	380	280	934	413
North Battleford.....	70	0	74	55	54	1	120	71
Prince Albert.....	108	38	191	90	73	17	177	49
Regina.....	486	46	601	482	413	69	874	458
Saskatoon.....	372	0	715	394	354	40	1,237	337
Swift Current.....	172	6	157	156	125	29	107	144
Weyburn.....	134	0	132	132	115	17	18	103
Yorkton.....	179	4	207	181	103	78	30	65
Emergency Sub-offices.....	52	0	52	52	52	0	0	0
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>12,354</b>	<b>1,859</b>
Calgary.....	659	11	1,605	661	598	63	6,219	867
Drumheller.....	182	3	368	162	98	64	186	89
Edmonton.....	699	10	1,416	705	602	94	4,726	605
Lethbridge.....	396	13	525	381	130	251	784	125
Medicine Hat.....	286	0	296	290	107	183	439	173
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,419</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>1,459</b>
Kamloops.....	62	3	187	69	52	10	24	22
Nanaimo.....	665	0	634	661	361	300	511	328
Nelson.....	388	0	389	389	12	377	0	92
New Westminster.....	45	0	163	46	21	25	167	51
Penticton.....	75	4	115	79	22	44	77	70
Prince Rupert.....	8	0	32	8	3	5	232	10
Vancouver.....	960	10	4,683	1,048	718	248	5,116	771
Victoria.....	1,040	0	1,216	1,039	102	937	851	115
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>24,652</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>47,566</b>	<b>24,965</b>	<b>12,946</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>80,225</b>	<b>*12,066</b>
Men.....	17,453	165	36,674	17,520	9,518	7,897	68,212	8,373
Women.....	7,199	770	10,892	7,445	3,428	2,572	12,023	3,693

\* 105 Placements effected by offices since closed.

of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but a decline of over 2 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 11 per cent in placements when compared with March and the same number of placements were made as during April of last year. Although placements for the province as a whole were the same as in April, 1933, construction and maintenance showed a considerable gain which was, however, offset by losses in other groups, of which the largest was in services. Few placements were made other than in construction and maintenance and services, there being 344 in the former and 375 in the latter. Of the placements in service, 234 were of household workers. During the month 65 men and 57 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment offices in New Brunswick during April, were slightly less than in the preceding month, but nearly 24 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 1 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a loss of over 22 per cent in comparison with April, 1932. The largest decline in placements from April of last year was in services, with smaller losses in construction and maintenance and manufacturing. Other changes were nominal only. Placements were almost entirely confined to construction and maintenance and services, there being 56 in the former and 444 in the latter. Of the placements in the services group 328 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 33 men and 47 women.

#### QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 21 per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month and of over 41 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 17 per cent higher than in March and nearly 24 per cent above April, 1932. All industrial divisions, except farming, in which a small decline only was reported, contributed to the increase in placements over April of last year, services and construction and maintenance showing the largest gains. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 119; logging, 101; construction and maintenance, 416; trade, 65; and services, 1,359, of which 1,189 were of household workers. There were 748 men and 972 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received by Employment Offices in Ontario during April, were 10 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 39 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. The large reduction in placements from April, 1932, was due mainly to the curtailment of placements in relief of unemployment on highway construction. Services, manufacturing, trade and farming, however, also showed losses, but a small gain was reported in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 307; logging, 178; farming, 746; construction and maintenance, 4,526; trade, 291; and services, 3,543, of which 1,621 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,528 of men and 1,103 of women.

#### MANITOBA

During the month of April, positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba were over 5 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 40 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a loss of nearly 40 per cent in comparison with April, 1932. All industrial divisions, except farming, participated in the decrease in placements from April of last year, construction and maintenance and services showing the largest declines. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 21; farming, 960; construction and maintenance, 758; trade, 41; and services, 738, of which 616 were of household workers. There were 1,460 men and 355 women placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were notified of nearly 20 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month but 15 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 24 per cent higher than in March, but over 12 per cent less than in April a year ago. The loss in placements from April, 1932, was mainly due to declines in services and construction and maintenance, with small decreases in manufacturing and transportation. This adverse change was partly offset by an increase in farm placements under the Farm Relief Act. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 1,318; construction and maintenance, 289; trade, 47; and services, 666,



of which 495 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,315 men and 437 women during the month.

#### ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received by Employment Offices in Alberta during April, was 22 per cent greater than in the preceding month but over 41 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 20 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a loss of nearly 42 per cent in comparison with April, 1932. A reduction in placements on highway construction from April of last year was mainly responsible for the decline under this comparison, although smaller losses in services and farming contributed to the decrease. A gain was reported in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 20; logging, 56; farming, 920; construction and maintenance, 626; trade, 23; and services, 527, of which 393 were of household workers. There were 1,216 men and 319 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for over 10 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 17 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. Similar declines were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from April, 1932, was due to fewer workers being sent to highway relief camps, as minor declines in logging, trade, transportation and manufacturing were offset by gains in services and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 18; farming, 86; mining, 25; construction and maintenance, 2,387; trade, 21; and services, 677, of which 325 were of household workers. During the month 1,153 men and 138 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,946 placements in regular employment, 6,623 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 172 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 152 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 20 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile

with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

Of the 59 persons who received transportation certificates at Ontario offices during April, 55 were destined to provincial centres and 4 to points outside the province. Provincially, the Port Arthur office granted certificates to 4 circus operators going to Hamilton and to 24 bush workers and 8 mine labourers travelling to employment within the Port Arthur zone. To Port Arthur, in addition, the Timmins office despatched 4 mine workers. From Hamilton 1 weaver was shipped to Ottawa, from St. Catharines 1 labourer to Fort Frances, and from Ottawa 1 blacksmith to Sudbury. The balance of this provincial movement comprised the transfer of 12 bushmen, 9 proceeding from Fort William, and 3 from Sudbury to centres within their respective zones. The four workers going outside the province were for the Amos zone, and included 2 loggers conveyed from North Bay, 1 lumber scaler from Pembroke, and 1 mine fireman from Timmins. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during April were 24 in number, of whom 15 travelled to situations within the province and 9 to points in other provinces. Within the province the Winnipeg office transferred 1 farm housekeeper to Brandon and 9 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 1 cook, 1 mine labourer and 1 hotel bartender to employment within the Winnipeg zone. From St. Boniface 1 barber was conveyed to Dauphin. The interprovincial movement originated entirely at Winnipeg from which centre 2 bush workers and 1 boat builder went to Port Arthur and 4 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers to Saskatchewan rural sections. Offices in Saskatchewan granted 4 certificates for reduced transportation during April, all provincial. Of these the Moose Jaw and Regina offices each issued 1 certificate to a teacher going to employment within their respective zones, while the Saskatoon office despatched 2 farm hands within its own zone. Persons receiving reduced rate certificates from offices in Alberta during April were 58 in number, 52 of whom went to provincial situations, and 6 outside the province. The Edmonton office was responsible for the transfer of 43 workers to employment within the province, including 1 farm hand going to Lethbridge, 1 farm housekeeper to Drumheller, and 12 bushmen, 9 farm hands, 3 farm housekeepers, 2 sawmill hands, 4 miners, 5 carpenters, 2 hotel workers, 3 steamship stewards, and 1 engineer to various points within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary 3 farm housekeepers

and 2 farm hands went to Drumheller and 1 farm housekeeper and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The interprovincial movement was from Edmonton, 5 farm hands proceeding from this centre to Saskatoon, and 1 farm hand to Swift Current. British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate in April numbered 27, of which 26 were provincial and 1 interprovincial. The latter was of a farm hand despatched from Vancouver to Edmonton. Provincially the Vancouver office issued certificates to 1 mine cook, 1 fireman, and 1 housemaid travelling to Penticton, and to 13 mine workers, 3 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper,

1 ranch cook and 1 domestic going to centres within the Vancouver zone. To employment within their respective zones Nelson transferred 2 mine workers and Prince Rupert 1 farm housekeeper. In addition, from Nelson 1 farm hand was shipped to Penticton.

Of the 172 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April, 70 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 77 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 7 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in March, 1933

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at \$1,551,693 during April, as compared with \$934,555 in the preceding month, and \$4,370,863 in the same month of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of \$617,138 or 66.0 per cent in the first comparison, but a decrease of \$2,819,170, or 64.5 per cent as compared with April, 1932. In considering these figures, it should be noted that the wholesale costs of building

materials have this year averaged much lower than in any of the past thirteen years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued some 200 permits for dwellings valued at over \$480,000 and for more than 1,500 other buildings estimated to cost nearly \$950,000. In addition, Brantford reported an engineering project valued at approximately \$5,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 115 dwellings and 950 other buildings, valued

#### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	April, 1933	March, 1933	April, 1932	Cities	April, 1933	March, 1933	April, 1932
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....			Nil	Sarnia.....	3,385	2,621	5,035
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	64,250	74,795	213,207	Sault Ste. Marie....	3,925	975	9,453
*Halifax.....	63,200	74,595	108,256	*Toronto.....	212,653	168,202	957,497
*New Glasgow.....	500	200	26,250	York and East			
*Sydney.....	550	Nil	78,701	York Townships	62,730	15,730	157,188
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	47,543	27,450	260,290	Welland.....	16,175	2,000	21,080
Fredericton.....	6,725	5,000	2,700	*Windsor.....	2,430	3,240	10,625
*Moncton.....	1,297	5,550	32,140	East Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	1
*Saint John.....	39,521	16,900	225,450	Riverside.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>	425,655	220,873	830,064	Sandwich.....	Nil	Nil	5,650
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
neuve.....	343,445	183,515	661,312	Woodstock.....	6,176	732	2,610
*Quebec.....	31,466	15,530	69,557	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	75,506	31,310	198,567
Shawinigan Falls....	740	450	7,350	*Brandon.....	17,731	110	4,997
*Sherbrooke.....	11,800	2,000	17,600	St. Boniface.....	1,175	Nil	54,370
*Three Rivers.....	1,845	1,525	31,970	*Winnipeg.....	56,600	31,200	139,200
*Westmount.....	36,359	17,853	42,275	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	25,070	17,325	178,850
<b>Ontario.....</b>	671,046	386,273	1,960,547	*Moose Jaw.....	1,100	1,000	61,095
Belleville.....	5,450	Nil	17,125	*Regina.....	8,600	10,385	18,175
*Brantford.....	9,123	2,879	35,361	*Saskatoon.....	15,370	5,940	99,580
Chatham.....	1,425	9,450	9,360	<b>Alberta.....</b>	93,233	38,575	430,986
*Fort William.....	16,350	33,250	40,850	*Calgary.....	25,992	24,300	250,279
Galt.....	3,354	1,565	13,151	*Edmonton.....	57,525	12,205	160,400
*Guelph.....	3,475	1,615	11,110	Lethbridge.....	4,236	1,870	12,512
*Hamilton.....	40,200	28,825	97,750	Medicine Hat.....	5,480	200	7,795
*Kingston.....	18,802	3,112	88,910	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	149,390	137,954	298,352
*Kitchener.....	14,451	6,187	137,664	Kamloops.....	5,635	9,923	4,080
*London.....	18,855	44,175	87,180	Nanaimo.....	10,030	725	1,225
Niagara Falls.....	797	2,016	36,002	*New Westminster.....	11,040	4,625	8,260
Oshawa.....	3,510	1,425	8,685	Prince Rupert.....	500	2,585	1,025
*Ottawa.....	105,350	34,505	144,775	*Vancouver.....	100,870	97,730	211,950
Owen Sound.....	8,400	6,900	4,600	North Vancouver..	5,150	2,120	5,490
*Peterborough.....	85,395	5,075	11,360	*Victoria.....	16,165	20,246	66,322
*Port Arthur.....	9,410	8,029	17,666				
*Stratford.....	8,725	250	4,200				
*St. Catharines.....	9,225	3,235	11,919	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	1,551,693	934,555	4,370,863
*St. Thomas.....	1,275	280	13,750	<b>Total—35 cities.....</b>	1,396,195	868,063	3,958,126



at approximately \$245,000 and \$580,000, respectively, while two engineering projects valued at approximately \$7,500 were also reported.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with March, 1933, the greatest gain of \$284,773 taking place in Ontario.

As compared with April, 1932, there were decreases in all provinces, that of \$1,289,501 or 65.8 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Each of the four larger cities—Montreal Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, but declines as compared with April, 1932. Of the smaller centres, Fredericton, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Woodstock, Brandon, Nanaimo and New Westminster reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued, as compared with March, 1933, and April, 1932.

*Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1933.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four

months of the same years are also given (1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926 = 100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926 average = 100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	1,551,693	4,568,032	11.0	75.1
1932.....	4,370,863	13,823,873	33.3	79.1
1931.....	13,495,165	38,241,259	92.1	83.7
1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	111.9	96.2
1929.....	29,656,709	72,606,937	174.8	99.4
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	124.6	95.7
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	101.9	96.3
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	100.0	101.7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	85.4	103.1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	76.4	111.6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	93.9	110.8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	83.1	107.7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	65.2	136.9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	83.2	143.1

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was lower than in the same period in any of the years since 1920; the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was also decidedly lower than in any other year of the record, being 47.5 per cent less than in the months January-April in 1920, when prices were at their maximum.

Table 1 gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during April and March, 1933, and April, 1932. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at April 24, 1933, showed a further improvement. There was again a substantial improvement in the building, distributive and clothing industries. Employment also continued to improve in public works contracting, brick, tile and cement manufacture, stone quarrying, hotel, boarding house and laundry services, in engineering, ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and in the vehicle, furniture, woodworking, and food and drink industries. There was also an improvement in the transport services and in electric cable and apparatus manufacture.

On the other hand there was a decline in coal mining, in the cotton, linen, jute and hosiery industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery industries.

The improvement in employment, which was experienced in all parts of the country except Wales, was most marked in the South of England. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued moderate; in South-West England and the Midlands it was slack; while in all other areas it was still bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at April 24, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.4, as compared with 22.0 at March 20, 1933, and with 21.4 at April 25, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at April 24, 1933, was 17.2, as compared with 18.0 at March 20, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.2, as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at April 24, 1933, was

24.4, and for females, 13.3; at March 20, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 25.1 and 13.8.

At April 24, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,070,814 wholly unemployed, 527,418 temporarily stopped, and 99,402 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,697,634. This was 78,550 less than a month before, but 45,453 more than a year before. The total included 2,169,128 men, 68,858 boys, 405,700 women and 53,948 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,166,442 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after November 12, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,147,534 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 237,640 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 146,018 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 24, 1933, was 2,770,980.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour tabulate monthly statistics of employment and payrolls based on reports from establishments in 17 major industrial groups. According to the Bureau's statistics, the April, 1933, index of employment for all manufacturing industries combined is 56.0 and the April index of payrolls is 34.9. A comparison of the April employment index with the March, 1933, employment index (55.1) shows an increase of 1.6 per cent in employment over the month interval while a similar comparison of the April payroll index with the March payroll index (33.4) denotes a gain of 4.5 per cent in payrolls from March to April. Comparing the April, 1933, index of employment with the index of employment in April, 1932 (62.2), it is seen that employment has declined 10 per cent over the year interval, while a comparison of the April, 1933, payroll index with the April, 1932, payroll index (39.9) shows a decline in payrolls of 21.9 per cent.

The changes in employment and payrolls in April, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 17,954 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 2,516,266 employees on their payrolls during the pay period

ending nearest April 15, whose combined weekly earnings were \$41,068,232. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The increases in both employment and payrolls from March to April, 1933, are due primarily to a partial recovery from the severe drop that occurred between February and March, because of the bank holiday, as reported last month.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Increases in employment in April, as compared with March, were reported in 8 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau's monthly employment survey, and increased payroll totals were reported in 6 of these non-manufacturing industries. The changes, for the most part, follow the usual seasonal trends.

The most pronounced gains in both employment and payrolls over the month interval were seasonal increases of 48.2 per cent in employment and 38.3 per cent in payrolls in the canning and preserving industry. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported gains in employment and earnings of 13.8 per cent and 33.1 per cent, respectively, and the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported increases of 11.8 per cent in employment and 13.8 per cent in payrolls. Retail trade establishments, reflecting the expansion for Easter trade, reported 10.1 per cent more employees in April than in March with a corresponding increase of 9.6 per cent in payrolls. Employment in the building construction industry was also 10.1 per cent above the level of the preceding month and payroll totals showed a gain of 8.0 per cent from March to April. The increases in employment in the remaining 3 industries (laundries, crude petroleum, and wholesale trade) were small. The coal mining industries reported the most pronounced losses over the month interval, the bituminous coal mining industry reporting decreases of 5.8 per cent in employment and 13.6 per cent in earnings, and the anthracite mining industry reporting losses of 5.4 per cent in employment and 23.4 per cent in payrolls. The metalliferous mining industry reported 2.2 per cent fewer employees in April than in the preceding month, and the telephone and telegraph industry reported a drop of 1.2 per cent in number of workers over the month interval. The decreases in employment in the hotel, electric railroad, banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, and power and light industries were 0.8 per cent or less.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

### Post Office Department

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellors, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 493 75
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Dater, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	204 85

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	493 73
Miner Rubber Company, Granby, P.Q. . . . .	1,172 86
Canadian Panama Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	848 85
Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont. . . . .	2,062 53
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	5,033 95
Tower Canadian Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	522 00
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	656 40
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	159 47
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	140 00
<i>Letter Box Locks—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	135 68

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

CALGARY, EDMONTON AND LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—THE BREWERIES OF ALBERTA AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS NOS. 124 (CALGARY), 314 (EDMONTON), AND 354 (LETHBRIDGE).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934. Notice of any desired change to be given before expiration and negotiating committee to meet before expiration date.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 922, August, 1930, page 968, and December, 1928, page 1375.

Wages, hours and all other conditions are the same as in effect since April 1, 1932.

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS NOS. 300 (VANCOUVER) AND NO. 280 (VICTORIA).

The agreement, which was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 922, December, 1931, page 1354, and August, 1929, page 924, is continued in effect without change until further notice in Victoria and until December 31, 1934, in Vancouver.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to October 31, 1933.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 1019 and July, 1931, page 833, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen \$40 per week for day work and \$42 per week for night work (reductions of \$3 per week in each case from the previous rates).

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from April 17, 1933, to March 31, 1934.

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1090, continued in effect until this year. The new agreement is similar to it with the following exceptions:

Wages for job compositors, composing machine operators and proofreaders: 80 cents per hour for day work and 94 cents per hour for night work (reductions of 10 cents per hour from the previous rates).

Wages for union members learning to operate machines: from \$12.50 per week for day work and \$16 per week for night work in first three weeks to \$22.50 per week for day work and \$26 for night work during the fifth three weeks (reductions of \$2.50 per week in some cases and \$2.75 in other cases from previous rates).

**REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 657.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 818, July, 1929, page 804, and July, 1928, page 785, with the following exceptions:

#### *Newspaper Offices*

Wages for stonemen, admen, make-upmen, bankmen, foremen, machine operators, machinists and copy preparers: 78 cents per hour for day work (a reduction of 12 cents per hour from the previous rate). For night work \$3 per week extra, as before. Hours are unchanged at 48 per week for day work and 45 for night work.

Apprentices to be paid the same percentages of journeymen's rate as before, but those on night shift to be paid \$2 per week extra instead of \$3 extra as formerly paid.

#### *Job Printing Offices*

Wages for stonemen, admen, make-upmen, bankmen, foremen, machine operators, machinists and copy preparers: 78 cents per hour for day work (a reduction of 12 cents per hour from the previous rate). For night work \$3 per week extra, as before. Hours are unchanged at 44 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

Apprentices to be paid the same percentages of journeymen's rate as before, but those on night shift to be paid only \$2 per week extra, instead of \$3 extra as formerly paid.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 129.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1933, to May 26, 1934. Negotiations for renewal or a new agreement may be opened 30 days before expiration date. If negotiations fail, the matter to be referred to arbitration.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If sufficient members are not available, those employed will work overtime at regular rates, or others not union members may be temporarily employed.

Hours: regular hours to be fixed by the foreman, not to exceed 8 hours per day or night: 45 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one-half except in case of accident or other cause beyond the control of employer, when overtime will be at regular rate. \$1 extra when called back to work without previous notice. Sunday work except on regular shift, double time. Work on six named holidays, time and one-half; work on Christmas Day, double time.

Wages for journeymen stereotypers: 85 cents per hour (a reduction of 11 cents per hour

from the previous rate). Night work \$2.40 per week over day scale. Foremen to be paid \$5 per week over journeymen's rate. A substitute journeyman working 5 hours or over on any day to be paid for full day.

No apprentice to be allowed unless two journeymen are regularly employed and apprentices are not to change their positions without the consent of the union.

Wages for apprentices: \$10 per week for first year, 33½ per cent of journeymen's scale during second year, 40 per cent during third year, 55 per cent during fourth year and 65 per cent during fifth year.

No strike or lockout to occur during arbitration proceedings. All disputes to be referred to a joint arbitration board, whose decision will be final and binding.

#### **Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**OTTAWA.—OTTAWA MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 47.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1932, page 717, and September, 1929, page 1052, with the following exceptions:

Hours: 40 per week with a five day week, but any necessary work on Saturday morning to be done at the regular rate. (The hours previously were 44 per week.)

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers 75 cents per hour (a reduction of 15 cents per hour). Wages for advanced apprentices (formerly called junior journeymen): 50 cents (a reduction of 15 cents per hour).

After serving four years' apprenticeship and if satisfactory to employers and the union, an apprentice will become a journeyman or be classified as an advanced apprentice.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED, AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM-FITTERS, LOCAL NO. 44.**

The agreement which came into effect May 20, 1932, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 923, August, 1931, page 934, September, 1928, page 1014, and July, 1927, page 792, has been renewed without change for the year ending April 30, 1934.

Wages for plumbers and steamfitters are unchanged at \$1.05 per hour, with a 44-hour week.

#### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 1020, June, 1931, page 712, July, 1929, page 807, September, 1927, page 1004, with the following exception:

All wage rates included in the agreement are reduced approximately 10 per cent.



# CENSUS OF RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN CANADA, 1930

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued preliminary reports giving summary tables of the figures as to Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada in 1930 secured in connection with the decennial Census of 1931.

One report is entitled "Retail Trade in Canada, 1930," and the information has been divided into two main fields, merchandising and services, the former covering stores and the latter dealing with establishments such as billiard halls, bowling alleys, motion picture houses, baggage transfer and cartage, undertaking and burial, cleaners and dyers, fur repairing, barber shops, shoe shine parlours, garages, shoe repair shops, taxis, motor freight,

## WHOLESALE TRADE IN CANADA BY PROVINCES, 1930

Province	All Establishments		
	Number of establishments	Net sales	Per cent of total sales
		\$	
Prince Edward Island.....	63	12,564,100	·40
Nova Scotia.....	432	68,929,500	2·20
New Brunswick.....	374	70,261,100	2·24
Quebec.....	2,863	850,318,800	27·13
Ontario.....	3,881	977,503,500	31·20
Manitoba.....	1,275	608,528,100	19·42
Saskatchewan.....	1,610	126,708,400	4·04
Alberta.....	1,312	173,052,400	5·52
British Columbia.....	1,104	245,867,800	7·85
Canada.....	12,914	3,133,733,700	100·00

## WHOLESALE TRADES IN CANADA BY TYPES OF ESTABLISHMENTS, 1930

Type of distributor	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Salaries and wages	Net sales (1930)	Stocks on hand, end of year (at cost)
			\$	\$	\$
Total.....	12,914	95,823	149,443,400	3,133,733,700	325,572,500
Wholesalers proper, total.....	5,008	51,098	75,426,300	1,092,933,700	158,784,100
Wholesale merchants.....	4,096	42,936	62,107,300	900,582,900	125,949,700
Import merchants.....	663	6,134	10,302,700	119,421,000	27,192,000
Export merchants.....	99	914	1,170,200	53,230,000	2,365,000
Supply and machinery distributors.....	95	933	1,559,200	14,620,900	2,991,000
Drop shippers.....	12	41	63,500	2,624,600	149,700
Wagon distributors.....	30	53	62,000	1,118,700	35,100
Cash and carry wholesalers.....	9	79	147,800	1,256,700	70,500
Mail order houses.....	4	8	13,600	78,900	31,100
Other types, total.....	7,906	44,725	74,017,100	2,040,800,000	166,788,400
Auction houses.....	8	57	134,200	4,675,400	1,100
Brokers.....	140	436	833,300	74,249,300	538,200
Cash grain brokers.....	19	16	32,500	25,443,600	.....
Bulk tank stations.....	3,539	8,107	12,214,400	178,317,100	23,287,500
Chain store warehouses.....	67	2,818	3,793,000	109,627,100	8,132,600
City buyers of farm products.....	132	455	395,900	9,504,300	448,400
Co-operative buying associations.....	6	164	209,300	5,204,000	340,600
Co-operative marketing associations.....	137	1,129	1,233,000	200,047,600	39,571,200
Co-operative sales agencies.....	9	122	208,100	15,685,400	64,300
Commission merchants.....	236	901	1,700,700	103,998,000	748,100
Country buyers.....	336	225	178,300	6,926,000	132,500
District sales offices.....	14	296	408,600	9,392,000	1,028,300
Elevators.....	84	1,116	2,022,100	109,704,400	748,000
Export brokers.....	18	57	114,600	8,304,800	293,400
Export commission houses.....	6	27	85,200	10,403,100	.....
Export selling agencies.....	4	11	6,800	1,189,000	.....
Exporters (on own account).....	22	846	1,493,700	130,459,000	3,974,900
Film exchanges.....	52	811	1,098,200	8,600,800	204,100
General sales offices.....	125	4,306	8,754,800	189,768,800	21,449,800
Import Commission merchants.....	23	96	167,400	4,378,900	203,400
Import manufacturers' agents.....	190	835	1,519,100	40,424,900	2,050,000
Import selling agents.....	84	287	503,000	11,779,700	530,200
Manufacturers' agents.....	832	2,669	4,708,800	161,636,900	2,711,500
Manufacturers' sales branches.....	1,505	16,830	29,002,300	532,296,200	57,649,200
Packers and shippers.....	14	472	230,400	1,633,800	72,400
Purchasing agents.....	11	73	102,000	1,647,300	90,200
Selling agents.....	182	920	1,732,500	57,595,000	743,800
Warehouses.....	108	634	1,109,000	22,589,100	1,771,200
All other.....	3	9	25,900	5,318,500	3,500

etc. Some establishments, garages, tire shops, beauty parlours, etc., come under both lines of activity and these are classified on the basis of their major activity.

Reports have previously been issued on retail trade for each province and for some of the principal cities.

The report on wholesale trade includes in addition to data on wholesalers proper, that on brokers, chain store warehouses, co-operative marketing and buying associations, elevators, exporters, manufacturers' agents and sales branches.

The accompanying tables have been compiled from the published figures so as to show the figures for the principal lines of activity, including numbers of employees, salaries and wages paid.

Separate reports are being issued on hotel operation, and supplementary reports will be issued containing special analyses of certain lines of retail and wholesale trade, such as chain stores, trade in certain commodities, etc.

## RETAIL TRADE IN CANADA BY PROVINCES, 1930

Province	Number of establishments	Sales or receipts	Per cent of total sales or receipts
<b>\$</b>			
<i>Merchandising—</i>			
Prince Edward Island	794	13,556,700	-48
Nova Scotia	6,183	104,140,900	3-71
New Brunswick	4,294	85,006,300	3-03
Quebec	33,078	667,173,500	23-79
Ontario	42,388	1,112,733,300	39-67
Manitoba	6,646	192,620,100	6-87
Saskatchewan	10,728	192,902,900	6-88
Alberta	8,420	184,257,000	6-57
British Columbia	9,281	249,523,600	8-89
Yukon and Northwest Territories	130	3,161,500	-11
Canada	121,942	2,805,075,800	100-00
<i>Services—</i>			
Prince Edward Island	311	577,500	-24
Nova Scotia	1,495	6,789,100	2-87
New Brunswick	1,390	4,529,400	1-92
Quebec	10,780	59,477,300	25-19
Ontario	14,844	100,226,500	42-45
Manitoba	2,435	16,477,200	6-98
Saskatchewan	3,634	10,463,300	4-43
Alberta	2,843	13,478,900	5-71
British Columbia	3,344	23,959,700	10-15
Yukon and Northwest Territories	18	136,300	-06
Canada	41,094	236,115,200	100-00

## STATISTICS OF RETAIL TRADE IN CANADA, 1930

	Number of stores or establishments	Number of employees	Salaries and wages	Sales or receipts
<b>\$</b>				
<i>Retail Merchandising—</i>				
All	121,942	304,454	308,631,600	2,805,075,800
Kind of business—				
General merchandise	15,342	80,150	76,027,900	714,056,000
Clothing and apparel	10,312	25,753	27,500,300	210,058,300
Furniture and household	2,083	7,455	9,183,700	58,477,000
Lumber and building	6,045	17,730	22,100,900	165,735,400
Food	41,832	57,075	47,561,200	609,411,700
Restaurant	6,396	23,050	17,215,700	87,106,200
Automotive	13,019	34,056	41,925,200	381,720,900
Other	25,573	57,756	65,797,400	569,553,200
Second hand stores	1,340	1,429	1,319,300	8,957,100
Type of retail stores—				
Single store independents	102,514	210,633	209,737,600	1,891,472,200
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	4,514	9,076	7,529,500	114,788,000
Two-store multiples	3,404	15,753	19,044,400	151,187,100
Three-store multiples	1,233	7,413	8,572,800	65,932,200
Local chains (4 stores and over)	1,001	5,643	6,189,800	50,942,800
Sectional and national chains	9,276	55,936	57,557,500	530,753,500
<i>Retail Services—</i>				
All	41,094	68,301	67,029,300	236,115,200
Kind of business—				
Amusements (a)	3,229	13,323	11,575,300	54,255,600
Business services (b)	300	1,995	3,446,000	15,511,300
Cartage and storage (c)	2,457	8,526	9,338,200	25,913,800
Domestic service (d)	4,895	17,502	15,847,800	39,493,500
Educational services (e)	211	617	705,600	1,985,900
Personal services (f)	10,602	8,080	6,995,100	24,444,000
Photography	844	1,394	1,550,500	5,421,600
Repair (g)	13,505	5,801	5,006,700	27,488,000
Transportation (h)	2,228	6,953	7,722,000	24,167,800
Undertaking and burial	855	1,407	1,797,300	9,377,200
Other	1,968	2,698	3,044,800	8,056,500

(a) Billiard and pool halls, bowling alleys, motion picture houses, other amusement places. (b) Collection agencies, mimeographing, etc. (c) Baggage and cartage, delivery service, storage furniture, ice, etc., piano moving, and trucking. (d) Cleaning carpets, dyeing, pressing, repairing and cleaning, coat and towel supply, laundries, window cleaning, hat blocking, fur repairing, etc. (e) Business colleges and trade schools. (f) Barber shops, beauty parlors, shoe shine parlors and Turkish baths. (g) Garages and automobile accessory repair shops, blacksmith shops, harness shops, boot and shoe repairs, etc. (h) Taxi, livery, bus and stage line, motor freight, trucking of farm produce, etc.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was somewhat lower due to a decline in rent, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced due mainly to higher prices for grains, milled products, hides, raw cotton, raw wool, and non-ferrous metals.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$3.86 for May as compared with \$6.83 for April; \$6.90 for May, 1932; \$8.54 for May, 1931; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, sugar and potatoes, while the prices of eggs, milk and butter were seasonally lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was somewhat lower at \$15.58 for May as compared with \$15.74 for April. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$16.45 for May, 1932; \$18.82 for May, 1931; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to decreases in the prices of anthracite coal and wood in some localities. Rent averaged lower because of declines reported from several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, advanced considerably being 66.9 for May as compared with 65.4 for April. Figures for certain other dates are, 67.4 for May, 1932; 72.5 for May, 1931; 89.7 for May, 1930, 100.2 for May, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914. One hundred and forty-nine prices quotations were higher, sixty-four were lower and two hundred and eighty-nine were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, three were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to higher prices for grains, flour and rolled oats which more than offset lower prices for bran, shorts, gluten meal, onions and hay; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of higher prices for raw cotton, raw wool, raw silk, worsted cloth yarn, jute and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of advanced quotations for lumber and

shingles which more than offset lower prices for sulphite and ground wood pulp; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of higher prices for antimony, copper, tin, lead, silver and zinc. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for cured meats, butter, lard, eggs and calves, which more than offset advanced quotations for steers, hogs, lambs, hides, leather and fresh meats; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of lower prices for steel rails, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for zinc oxide and carbon black. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged, higher prices for asbestos being offset by lower prices for coal and coke.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced, the former because of higher prices for flour and milled products, fresh meats, sugar and cotton fabrics which more than offset declines in the prices of onions, cured meats, milk and its products, eggs and drugs, and the latter because of higher prices for grains, livestock, non-ferrous metals, textiles and clothing which more than offset lower prices for rolling mill products, sulphur, miscellaneous producers' materials and wood pulp.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were substantially higher, because of increased quotations for certain vegetable, animal and forest products. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods advanced slightly, higher prices for vegetable and mineral products more than counterbalancing reduced quotations for certain animal and forest products.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of

(Continued on page 660)

# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(t) 1900	(t) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	May 1932	April 1933	May 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-2	73-4	78-6	71-2	59-6	56-0	58-8	67-8	72-6	74-6	58-6	49-6	41-4	43-2
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-4	52-6	50-4	43-6	33-4	30-2	32-0	40-2	45-0	48-0	32-8	26-6	22-6	23-6
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-1	27-4	26-4	23-0	19-0	17-9	18-8	21-6	24-0	24-4	18-2	13-5	12-3	12-1
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-8	34-9	36-2	31-8	28-7	27-6	30-4	30-0	31-5	32-3	26-9	22-5	19-2	21-4
Pork, leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	19-9	37-1	39-1	33-6	30-0	26-1	29-7	25-2	30-2	30-4	22-5	15-0	14-5	15-1
Pork salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-0	68-4	71-6	65-0	52-2	50-4	55-4	50-8	54-2	54-4	46-4	30-8	28-6	29-2
Bacon, break-																			
fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-7	50-0	54-4	51-4	40-8	39-1	42-0	35-2	38-2	40-4	30-9	17-2	18-8	19-9
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-2	72-0	77-0	50-6	44-0	45-2	49-2	43-4	43-8	42-6	32-2	23-0	24-8	25-6
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	25-8	43-9	55-0	36-5	32-7	33-4	34-9	35-8	35-0	35-1	25-4	19-5	22-9	19-2
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	25-1	34-8	48-3	33-4	30-5	30-6	31-0	31-6	30-7	31-1	20-9	15-1	18-1	15-4
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	53-4	72-0	90-0	86-4	72-6	69-6	70-8	72-0	73-2	74-4	67-8	59-4	55-8	54-6
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	55-2	96-2	131-0	102-8	77-4	80-2	80-0	84-4	88-4	73-2	57-8	42-8	49-8	48-0
Butter cream-																			
ery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	30-9	32-7	53-4	72-5	59-2	45-5	44-4	43-6	46-7	48-4	40-1	32-8	24-5	28-8	27-0
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-1	40-2	39-6	30-7	33-4	32-1	33-9	33-9	32-9	26-6	22-0	19-5	19-8
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-8	30-3	37-8	37-9	27-9	33-4	32-1	32-9	33-9	33-9	26-6	22-0	19-5	19-8
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	138-0	124-5	105-0	100-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	94-5	90-0	82-5	82-5	82-5
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	68-0	80-0	64-0	49-0	45-0	53-0	52-0	49-0	50-0	33-0	30-0	26-0	27-0
Rollod Oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	40-0	41-5	31-0	27-5	27-5	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-0	25-0	24-0	23-0	23-0
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	22-0	34-2	21-6	19-0	20-6	22-0	22-0	22-0	20-8	20-4	18-8	15-8	15-8
Beans, hand-																			
picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	12-0	34-2	23-8	18-0	17-6	17-4	15-8	17-4	24-0	18-6	12-2	8-6	7-4	7-6
Apples, evapor-																			
ated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-9	22-4	29-2	21-4	23-5	20-3	20-1	21-1	21-3	20-8	17-7	16-1	14-8	14-9
Prunes, med-																			
ium...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-2	17-7	27-6	19-2	19-2	18-6	15-8	13-4	13-5	16-3	11-9	10-8	10-9	11-2
Sugar, granula-																			
ted...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-0	43-2	86-8	50-8	32-0	51-2	31-6	32-4	29-2	27-6	25-2	24-0	29-6	31-2
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	20-2	40-8	24-0	15-2	24-4	15-0	15-2	13-8	13-2	12-0	11-4	14-2	15-2
Tea, black...	1/2 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	14-2	16-5	14-0	13-6	16-4	18-0	17-9	17-7	16-5	13-8	11-6	10-5	10-4
Tea, green...	1/2 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-4	13-6	17-0	14-7	15-2	16-4	18-0	17-9	17-7	16-5	13-8	11-6	10-5	10-4
Coffee...	1/2 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	10-7	15-1	14-1	12-9	13-5	15-4	15-1	15-2	14-5	12-5	10-8	10-0	9-9	9-9
Potatoes...	2 1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	43-7	62-0	204-9	41-1	45-9	43-0	119-1	57-9	41-0	88-7	36-1	21-8	30-7	31-6
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	1-0	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9
All Foods...		\$ 4-8	\$ 5-6	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-43	\$ 12-65	\$ 16-65	\$ 12-25	\$ 10-22	\$ 10-36	\$ 11-29	\$ 10-80	\$ 10-94	\$ 11-17	\$ 8-54	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-83	\$ 6-86
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-2	71-5	99-5	112-3	107-5	111-5	108-6	101-3	100-9	100-5	98-7	97-6	95-9	95-6
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-4	57-7	70-0	77-9	67-8	72-4	63-9	63-3	62-9	63-1	61-7	59-8	57-8	57-7
Wood, hard...	" ed.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	40-9	67-3	79-5	88-0	77-7	79-5	77-1	76-1	76-6	75-8	75-0	69-1	63-0	61-8
Wood, soft...	" "	22-5	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-7	49-7	60-7	65-3	58-0	59-4	56-1	56-7	55-1	53-8	54-6	49-9	46-6	46-1
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	22-4	27-1	35-6	37-9	31-6	31-2	30-3	31-1	31-0	31-0	29-6	27-4	27-0	27-0
Fuel and light*		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-87	\$ 2-73	\$ 3-15	\$ 3-81	\$ 3-43	\$ 3-54	\$ 3-36	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-20	\$ 3-04	\$ 2-90	\$ 2-88
Rent...	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-88	\$ 4-65	\$ 6-29	\$ 6-73	\$ 6-89	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-96	\$ 7-03	\$ 7-04	\$ 6-47	\$ 5-96	\$ 5-81
††Totals...		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-21	\$ 20-09	\$ 25-14	\$ 22-84	\$ 20-57	\$ 20-90	\$ 21-54	\$ 21-04	\$ 21-21	\$ 21-49	\$ 18-82	\$ 16-45	\$ 15-74	\$ 15-58

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-26	12-46	16-59	12-53	10-37	10-96	11-47	10-74	10-93	11-17	9-06	7-30	7-23	7-19	7-19
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-59	15-41	11-39	9-37	9-69	10-72	9-62	9-89	10-50	8-46	6-85	6-87	6-95	6-95	6-95
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-26	12-30	15-96	12-46	10-21	10-77	11-73	10-79	10-79	10-99	8-89	7-28	7-21	7-23	7-23
Quebec...	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	6-86	12-28	15-70	11-61	9-62	9-89	10-93	9-93	10-15	10-31	7-78	6-34	6-39	6-32	6-32
Ontario...	6-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-09	12-69	16-90	12-90	10-13	10-20	11-38	10-86	10-86	11-15	8-44	6-76	6-78	6-83	6-83
Manitoba...	5-85	6-19	7-40	7-87	7-84	12-39	16-46	12-15	10-01	9-77	10-45	10-50	10-58	10-86	8-02	6-75	6-72	6-61	6-61
Saskatchewan...	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-04	12-66	16-21	12-38	10-15	10-24	10-67	10-87	11-27	11-24	8-19	6-71	6-57	6-63	6-63
Alberta...	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-83	12-91	17-03	12-02	9-85	9-92	10-61	10-81	11-25	11-37	8-33	6-64	6-43	6-51	6-51
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-04	13-34	17-55	13-27	11-47	11-28	11-95	11-88	12-07	12-36	9-58	7-72	6-47	7-55	7-55

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21.6	17.5	16.5	11.8	9.6	12.1	21.4	15.1	14.6	19.9	22.9	35.7
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	23.0	18.5	16.7	12.5	10.4	11.0	16.2	15.5	16.1	18.3	21.2	35.2
1—Sydney.....	23	18.7	17	13.7	11.8	11.8	15.5	16.5	15.2	18.7	20.6	33.4
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	16	11.3	9	10	15	15	16.8	18.4	20.3	36.2
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	12				15	13.5	19	20.7	35
4—Halifax.....	26.5	18.8	20	13.5	11.4	10.2	18	15.3	15.4	18.6	21.9	34.1
5—Windsor.....	20	20	15	12	10	12		15	16.5	15	19.3	35
6—Truro.....	23.3	18.7	17	12.7	10	11		16	19	20.1	24.1	37.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.7	18.5	18.7	13.2	11.8	8		16.3	14	20.7	23.2	32.5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	24.7	19.4	20.1	13.1	11.0	13.5	17.8	16.7	17.3	19.1	21.7	35.6
8—Moncton.....	25.5	18	17.2	12.5	9.7	12	18	17.2	15.1	19.7	21.8	34.1
9—Saint John.....	23.7	18.5	19.7	14.5	11.7	13.1		16.7	16.8	18.2	20.8	35.8
10—Fredericton.....		21.2	22.5	13	12.5	15	15.5	15	20.7	19.4	21.9	37.5
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	21	12.5	10	14	20	18	16.5	19	22.3	35
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	19.6	16.9	17.4	11.4	7.5	7.2	20.7	13.9	14.4	19.3	21.4	35.5
12—Quebec.....	19.2	17.6	15.9	13.9	9.1	6.8	21.5	15.4	15.4	18.6	22.3	31.8
13—Three Rivers.....	19	17.5	18.8	12.7	9.2	7.8	19.5	14.7	15.9	23.2	24.6	37.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.7	17.5	21	13.2	8	10.3	23.2	15	17.1	17.9	20.1	39.6
15—Sorel.....	17.4	16.7	15.7	8	5.7	5.7	19	12.7	12.3	20	22.7	32.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.7	13.6	12.8	9.6	6.7	7	17.5	11.4	13.4	19.5	22.8	36.1
17—St. John's.....	22.5	18.7	19.3	12.3	7.7	7.7	19	13.5	12.5		20.8	35
18—Thetford Mines.....	14	13.7	12.2	10	5.5	7.7	15	12.5	16.9	17.7	18.5	36.2
19—Montreal.....	24.1	19.2	22	11.2	8.2	5	26	15.1	13.3	19.2	20.4	35.4
20—Hull.....	21.2	17.2	18.7	11.6	7.5	6.5	25.7	14.4	12.7	18.1	20.1	35.6
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21.8	17.6	16.5	12.3	9.8	13.4	22.8	15.5	14.4	19.3	22.3	35.5
21—Ottawa.....	24.6	18	17.1	12.5	8.4	9	25.6	15.3	12.9	19.4	21.8	35.8
22—Brockville.....	23.8	19	17	12.3	8.8	7.7	26.5	14.5	11.8	19.8	21.6	37.1
23—Kingston.....	22.3	17.3	17.5	12.9	8.6	9.9	22.5	15.4	12.6	17.8	19.8	33.5
24—Belleville.....	18	15	15.4	11.7	8.7	11.7	23	15.3	12	19.8	22.2	34.4
25—Peterborough.....	21.4	16.6	16.4	12.4	9	13.3	17.5	15.7	13.7	19.1	22	32.9
26—Oshawa.....	19.7	15.7	16.4	11	9.9	12	20	14.2	13	17.7	20.4	34.3
27—Orillia.....	21.7	17.7	18.3	12	10.5	15.5	23.5	15	16.5	19.2	22	34
28—Toronto.....	24.1	18.5	18.4	12.5	11.1	13.4	23.5	16.4	13.6	20	24.3	37.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	22.7	18.7	18.7	13.5	7	16.3	26.5	14.5	15	18.5	21	35.2
30—St. Catharines.....	22.1	17.6	17	11.9	8.6	13.3	24	14.7	13.5	18.8	21.4	35.5
31—Hamilton.....	23.9	18.5	18.7	13.3	11.4	15.3	26.5	15.6	15.5	19.4	22	35.4
32—Brantford.....	23.2	19.7	17.6	12.3	8.9	13	21.8	16.2	14.5	18.6	22.3	35.5
33—Galt.....	23	20.2	17.6	14	11.5	16		17.4	13	19.4	22.4	35.3
34—Guelph.....	20	16.2	17.5	12.7	11.1	14.1	19	13.1	14	18.4	22.4	34.1
35—Kitchener.....	19.7	17	14.8	12.1	10	13.7	26	14.5	14	17.5	20.1	33.7
36—Woodstock.....	20.2	17	16	11.2	9.6	14.2	23.5	15	14	18.7	21.2	34.7
37—Stratford.....	20.2	17	14.6	11.7	9.9	13.5		15.5		19.1	23.3	35.2
38—London.....	21.3	17.5	16.7	12.4	9.7	13.1	21.1	15.4	15.3	19.7	22.5	35.7
39—St. Thomas.....	22	18	16.1	12.8	9.3	13.9	25	17.7	14.8	19.5	21.7	36
40—Chatham.....	19.5	16.4	15.5	12	9.1	14.2	18.2	14.8	13.1	18.9	21.4	36.1
41—Windsor.....	20.4	16.7	16	11.7	10	13.3	25	15.2	11.3	17.5	20.6	35
42—Sarnia.....	20.3	16.7	16	12.8	9.7	13.5	20	13.2	15.3	19.4	23.6	34.7
43—Owen Sound.....	20	15	13.6	10.7	9	13.7		14.1	11	19.8	21.5	34.8
44—North Bay.....	22	17.5	16.7	11.1	8.1	14.5	18.3	16.5	15.7	19.4	23.2	33.4
45—Sudbury.....	24.4	19.7	16.8	12.8	11.1	14.3	26	17.8	16.7	20.1	23.4	36.5
46—Cobalt.....	19	16	15	11.5	11.7			15.5	15	18.4	21.8	39
47—Timmins.....	27.2	21.6	16.1	13.2	12	16	22.7	17.4	16.8	20	22.1	38.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	15.7	15.1	11.1	8.6	11.6	20	14.5	16.7	20.1	22.3	35.4
49—Port Arthur.....	23.5	20	16.5	13.7	11.5	14		17	18	23.9	26.8	38
50—Fort William.....	24.3	17.9	16.7	12.9	10.1	14.5	24.3	18.2	17.3	22.3	26.3	39.1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	19.5	14.7	15.1	9.9	8.1	10.4	20.1	14.5	12.9	22.2	24.3	36.7
51—Winnipeg.....	20.6	15.2	15.4	9.4	8.4	10.4	20.2	16.4	15.7	22.7	25.5	36.6
52—Brandon.....	18.3	14.2	14.8	10.3	7.7	10.3	20	12.5	10	21.6	23	36.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.4	16.7	15.3	10.2	7.9	10.6	19.5	14.2	13.0	22.3	26.2	34.7
53—Regina.....	21.3	15.9	15.3	9.5	7.7	9.9	19.8	14.8	15	22.7	25.9	34
54—Prince Albert.....	23	18.7	17	12	9.3	11.3	21.7	14.3	12.3	23.4	26.2	35
55—Saskatoon.....	17.6	14.1	13	8.7	6.9	10.3	18.8	12.9	9.6	20.6	25.7	34.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.5	18.1	16	10.5	7.7	10.7	17.7	14.7	15	22.4	27.1	35
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	18.2	14.7	12.8	9.3	8.3	11.3	17.5	12.4	12.4	20.2	24.5	33.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	19.2	15	14.2	10.6	8.2	13	18.5	12.2	11.8	20.6	24.4	36.7
58—Drumheller.....	16.5	13.7	11	9.5		10	17.5	10.5	12	17	23.3	35
59—Edmonton.....	18.7	14.6	13.3	8.3	6.7	10.7	20.2	14.7	14	20.2	24.2	31.1
60—Calgary.....	19.7	16.7	14.1	9.2	9.2	10.7	15.1	13.6	11.9	22.3	25.1	32.4
61—Lethbridge.....	16.8	13.3	11.3	8.7	9	12.3	16	11		20.8	25.5	33.3
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.4	19.0	16.6	12.0	11.4	14.8	25.1	16.2	16.1	22.3	26.0	38.5
62—Fernie.....	22	18	16	11	12.5	14	23	15	15	22	27.5	35
63—Nelson.....	22.5	19	16	11.5	11.2	14.5	26	17	18	22	25.9	40
64—Trail.....	19	16.5	14	9.7	8.7	14	23.5	15.5	15	22.1	25.5	36.2
65—New Westminster.....	23.4	18.5	17.7	12.9	10.6	15.1	21	15.3	16.1	21.9	25.3	37.7
66—Vancouver.....	24.8	19.6	16.9	12	12.7	15	28.2	16.2	16.3	22.9	26.2	38.8
67—Victoria.....	25.9	20.7	17.2	12.4	13.1	15.3	28.8	16.7	16.7	21.8	25.7	38.4
68—Nanaimo.....	24.5	19.7	17.2	12.6	12	16.5	27.5	17.7	14	23.7	27	42
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20	17.5	13.7	10	13.7	22.5	16	17.4	22.1	25.1	40

\* a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1933

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herring, per lb.	Salt herring, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (solid meat), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
16-8	21-5	13-4	12-0	49-3	17-4	16-3	23-3	12-8	19-2	15-4	9-1	24-0	27-0
12-0	22-5			46-5	12-0	14-5	17-2	14-1	23-5	20-3	9-6	27-1	31-3
7-5	17-4			41-6	12-9	12-8	15-3	13-6	27-2	22-7	10-11	25	30-5
13-5	25			45	13-2	15-3	18	13-8	22	18-9	9-11	25	29-1
12	25			50	12-5	15	15-4	14-5	22	19-5	8 c	28-5	32
	25			55	10-7	14	16-6	14-1	25-4	21-2	11-5a		30-9
15	20			50	10-7	15	20-3	14-5	20	19		27-5	31-7
				37-5	11-9	15	17-4	14-3	24-1	20-3	8	29-5	33-6
15-0	26-0			53-7	13-1	15-3	19-1	13-6	21-8	15-8	9-2	26-1	29-4
15	25-7			51-7	13-1	15-5	16	13-9	22	18	9-10	27-8	30-1
15	27-5			50	12	14-1	18-9	12-9	21-8	17-2	10	26-1	28-4
	25			60	14-6	18	22-3	13-9	21-7	16-1	8	25-6	29
					12-7	13-5				12		25	30
					14-3	15-8	15-0	12-8	20-5	16-6	7-1	21-7	24-6
						11-6	14-5	12-9	22	18-4	8	21-6	24-6
						16-5	15-1	14-7	19-7	16	8 b	21	24-2
						16-7	13-8	12-5	23-5	19-2	6-7a	21-4	23-1
							12-2	11-8	18-7	16	5 c		26-2
							15-2	13	20-3	15-4	5		24-5
							15	11-8	18	15	6		23-7
							20	15-5	13-4	21	6	21	25
							14-2	20-8	12-1	24	18-9	24-2	26-2
							10	12-7	13-2	17-7	15	21	24-1
15-5	22-7	18-8	8-8	51-7	17-0	16-1	27-0	12-5	18-5	15-2	9-3	24-8	26-9
16-5	24-3	22-7	8-3	50	20-4	15-4	25-7	11-7	20-8	17-7	10	23	25
	25	16-5	6		15-5	15	22-8	12-7	15		8	23-5	24-5
12	21	17-7		50	16-8	14	24-4	11	16-7	13-3	8	21-9	24-9
							21-3	12	15-8	13-7	7-8a	24-2	25-4
							24-9	13-6	15	11	9	23-7	25-8
							20	12-4	19	15-7	10 b		26-1
							13	13-2	16-3	11-4	9	24-8	28-6
							15-2	11-9	21-9	17-3	10		27-5
							15	28	12-5	14	10	24	27-3
							18	33-6	19-7	17-7	10	25-2	27-1
							15	30-2	12-5	15-5	10	27	27-4
							15-2	26-3	12	16-8	8	25-3	26-6
							15	27-2	12-4	13-5	9	25	27-7
							16-5	30-4	11-6	13-7	10	23-8	26-5
								19-7	11-4	16-6	9	25	27-5
							16-5	26	12-1	15-7	8	24-7	25-8
							17-5	30-3	11-7	17-7	8	26-2	37
							14-8	12-5	35-7	11-9	7	25-5	26-1
							15-8	15-5	31-8	13	10	25-8	27-4
							18	25-9	12-4	15-7	9	25-3	26-8
							16-7	18	28-4	11-3	10		25-2
							15		33	12-7	8	25	27-7
									28-3	12-8	10	24	25-7
							16	25-1	25-1	13-5	8	25	27-2
							23-3	17-1	13	24-3	11	24	26-7
							18	14-2	23-2	19	10 b		30-2
							20-5	14-3	24	18-8	10	29	29-3
							15	29-4	21	18-5	10	22	26-9
							20	31-4	13-8	20-9	10	28	29-1
							20	27-7	14	21-4	10	25	29
19-0	22-6	13-4			22-1	14-9	22-7	13-5	16-8	13-3	8-9	19-0	24-4
19	22-9	15			23	15-2	24-9	13-8	19-1	15-2	10		24-5
19	22-3	11-8			21-2	14-5	20-4	13-1	14-4	11-3	7-1-8-3	19-1	24-4
20-7	21-6	10-1	13-5		22-9	17-4	21-0	12-4	16-3	12-3	9-8		24-4
20	21-3				21-7	18-2	24-2	11-4		12-9	10	17	23
23	23	10-2			20	16	13-7	13-2	18	13-2	9	20-3	26-7
19-7	21	9			25	15-5	23-4	12-1	14-9	11-3	10	18-8	23-9
20	21-2	12			25	20	22-6	12-8	16	11-6	10	20-3	23-8
19-9	19-9	9-5	13-5	45-0	23-3	17-6	22-5	11-3	14-1	10-0	9-4	20-3	25-2
18-5	23-5				24-3	15	16-2	11-5	12-3	8-4	10	19-7	25-1
20	17-5	9			25	17-5	18-1	9-7	13-1	9-4	10	19-3	24-8
22-5	20	9	13-5		19	17-5	20-6	11-7	15-2	11-3	9-1	20-3	25-3
19-3	20-7	10			25	19	27-5	11-7	16-1	11-5	9	21-5	26-2
19	17-6	10			25	19	30-3	12	13-7	9-6	9	21-5	26-2
15-6	18-0	11-8	13-6		21-8	18-9	27-9	13-6	21-1	16-5	10-3	26-4	28-8
25	25	11	20					13-7	21-2	16-5	10		27-7
18	20	12-5	19					14-6	19-3	15-2	10		27-2
								30	14-2	19-3	15	25	28-9
								18-6	17-5	24-5	10	25	27-2
								21-3	16-9	25-5	10	26-4	28-4
								21	19	24-7	10-12-5a	26	27-6
								20	20	35	10 a	28	30-6
											12-5a		30
								15	26	17-5			30-1



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s per can	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.8	5.5a	14.7	2.7	4.6	7.9	10.7	11.7	11.7	11.5
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.8	6.2	14.6	3.2	4.9	7.7	13.7	12.0	11.4	11.4
1—Sydney.....	18.7	6.7	16.5	2.9	4.8	7.4	13.8	11.4	11.9	11.2
2—New Glasgow.....	18.8	5.3-6	14	3.2	4.9	7.4	12	11.8	10.2	10.9
3—Amherst.....	19	6	15	3.3	5	6.7	14.5	12.2	11.2	10.8
4—Halifax.....	18.7	6.7	14.2	3.4	4.7			11.4	10.8	10.8
5—Windsor.....	18.7		13.7	3.1	5	8	15	12.3	12.3	12.3
6—Truro.....	21.5	6	14	3.3	5	8.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	12.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.2	6.7	15	2.8	5	8.3	13.7	12.5	12	12
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.8	6.8	14.1	3.2	4.5	7.7	12.4	11.2	10.9	10.9
8—Moncton.....	19.4	6.7	14.4	3.3	4.6	9.2	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.1
9—Saint John.....	19.2	5.3-7.3	14.8	2.9	4.5	7.3	12.2	10.8	10.5	10.4
10—Fredericton.....	18.5	7.3	14.5	3.2	5	7.2	13.2	11.2	10.8	11.2
11—Bathurst.....	22	6.7	12.5	3.2	4	7.2		11	11	11
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18.4	4.3	13.2	2.8	4.7	6.9	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.4
12—Quebec.....	20.8	6.5-7	13.2	3.1	4.7	7.7	11	10.3	10.5	10.5
13—Three Rivers.....	19.4	3.3-4	14.4	3	4.5	6.6	11.5	10.2	11.1	10.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	18	4	13	2.8	5.2	6.8	11.6	10	10.9	11.4
15—Sorel.....	16		14.7	2.4		6.3	10	10.2	10.2	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.6	3.3	13.2	2.2	5	7.1	11.1	10	9.7	10
17—St. John's.....	15.8	3.3-4	11.7	2.5	4.5	7.5	11.2	10		11.2
18—Therford Mines.....	22.4	3.3	12.3	3.1	4.7	5.7	10.4	10	10.1	10.1
19—Montreal.....	18.6	4.5-3	13.9	3.2	5.1	7.5	10.4	10	10.5	10.5
20—Hull.....	16	4.7	12	3.1	4.2	6.9	11.2	9.3	9	9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	18.8	5.1	14.5	2.5	4.5	8.6	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.8
21—Ottawa.....	16.5	5.3-7.3	14.2	3.2	4.9	8.8	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2
22—Brockville.....	15.1	4.5-3	13	2.8	4.3	8.4	10	10.2	10.2	10.2
23—Kingston.....	15.9	4.7	14.2	2.9	4.4	8.7	11.3	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	18.7	4.7	14.2	2.2	4.2	7.9	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.8
25—Peterborough.....	17.3	4.7	13.5	2.4	4	8.5	9.9	9.9	10.5	9.9
26—Oshawa.....	18.4	4-6		2.2	4.5	9.7	10.7	10.7	11	10.7
27—Orillia.....	18.2	4	14.7	2	4.1	8.7	10	11.5	11.9	11.2
28—Toronto.....	22.7	5.3-6.7	14.5	2.7	4.5	8.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	19.1	4.7	15.5	2.2	4.2	7.9	11	10.7	10	10.1
30—St. Catharines.....	17.9	4.7-6.7	14	2.3	4.3	9.6	11.7	10.5	10.8	10.7
31—Hamilton.....	23.7	4-6.7	14.7	2.2	4.4	8.9	10.2	11	10.7	10.7
32—Brantford.....	20.1	4.7-6.7	15	2.2	4	9.1	10.2	11	11	11
33—Galt.....	21.6	4.7-6	15.8	2.2	5	8.4	10.5	11.4	11	10.7
34—Guelph.....	20	4.5-3	15.3	2.1	4.7	10.2	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.3
35—Kitchener.....	18.7	4.7	14.9	2.2	4.7	9.1	11.1	10.9	10.4	10.6
36—Woodstock.....	18.4	4.5-3	14.1	2	4.5	8.5	10.4	11	10.8	11.1
37—Stratford.....	18	4.7-6	15	2	4.9	9.2	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.6
38—London.....	19.3	4.7-5.3	15.7	2.2	4.4	8.1	10.7	11	10.9	10.9
39—St. Thomas.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	14.9	2.2	4.8	8.9	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.7
40—Chatham.....	18.2	4.5-3	14.7	2.2	5	8.7	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.2
41—Windsor.....	17.7	5.3-7.3	13.5	2.2	3.7	7.3	10.8	10.6	11	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	17.3	4	15	2.1	4.8	8.9	11.3	11.5	11.1	10.8
43—Owen Sound.....	21	4.5-3	16	2.2	4.4	7.7	11.7	11.2	11.8	11
44—North Bay.....	19.5	4.7		3	5	9.2	12.2	10.6	10.4	10.5
45—Sudbury.....	18.8	5.3	12	2.9	5	6.1	14.6	11.1	11.2	10.9
46—Cobalt.....	19.5	6		3.5	4	8.1	12	12.9	13.5	13.1
47—Timmins.....	19.4	5-6	13.6	3.2	4.9	8.8	11.8	12.4	12.6	11.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	15.4	4.5-3	15	3.2	5	8.8	12.7	11.3	11.8	11.6
49—Port Arthur.....	20	4.5-3	14.5	2.7	4.5			11.1	10.6	11
50—Fort William.....	19.4	4.5-3	13.2	2.8	4.4	7.9	10.4	11.6	11.4	11.1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.3	5.0	16.0	2.8	4.5	9.5	10.2	13.6	12.9	12.8
51—Winnipeg.....	21.5	5-6.6	16	2.7	4.2	9.5	9.6	12.8	12.6	12.4
52—Brandon.....	21	4.4-4		2.8	4.7	9.5	10.8	14.4	13.1	13.1
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.0	5.2	14.8	2.6	4.2	8.9	10.1	14.2	13.7	13.7
53—Regina.....	20.4	4.5-6	15	2.6	5	8.8	9.2	14.7	13.8	13.4
54—Prince Albert.....	21.4	4.8	14	2.4	3.8	7.7	9.7	13.7	13.5	13.5
55—Saskatoon.....	19.4	5	15	2.7	4.2	9.5	10.2	13.8	13.3	13.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.7	5.6	15	2.6	3.9	9.5	11.3	14.7	14.2	14.7
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.0	6.0	14.7	2.7	4.6	7.2	9.6	13.5	14.0	14.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.8		14	2.8	4.7	6.8	9.7	14.1	13.8	14
58—Drumheller.....	20	5.4	13	2.8	5	6.4	9.3	13.7	14.4	14.4
59—Edmonton.....	19.6	6.7b	16.3	2.7	4.6	7.5	9.3	12.3	13.6	13.6
60—Calgary.....	21.5	5.6-7	15.4	2.6	4.1	7.9	9	12.9	13.6	13.6
61—Lethbridge.....	25	5-7		2.8	4.5	7.5	10.8	14.5	14.8	14.5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.0	6.9	18.1	3.1	5.2	6.2	7.1	13.1	13.1	12.8
62—Fernie.....	23.3		16	2.9	5	8		14	15	15
63—Nelson.....	24.1	6.3	18.5	3.2	5.3	6.2	8.3	12.9	14	13.9
64—Trail.....	22.3	7	15	2.9	4.7	5	7.2	13.2	12.7	12.7
65—New Westminster.....	21.4	6.3	18.6	3	4.8	5.5	6	12.3	12.8	12.4
66—Vancouver.....	20.9	6.3	20	3	4.9	6.5	6.9	11.5	11.7	11.6
67—Victoria.....	22.2	7.5	18.8	3.2	5.2	6.6	6.2	12.4	11.9	11.2
68—Nanaimo.....	26.2	7.5-8	20	3.3	5.4	7.1	8	13.2	11.9	12.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	6.3-8.3		3.2	6	5.5	6.5	15	15	12.7

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20-oz. loaf at 5c. 6c. and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
3-8	3-9	.947	19-4	20-9	14-9	11-2	17-1	16-3	57-6	20-3	52-1	39-5
3-6	4-4	.915	18-2	22-0	13-5	10-9	16-4	14-9	69-0	19-7	54-7	37-4
3-2	3-9	.946	18-7	25	13-7	10-7	17	14-6	50	21-5		1
3	3-8	.87	17-1	25	13	11-3	16-4	14-7	65	18-7	55	38-5
3-8	5	.762	15		16-5	11	15	15		18-8		35
4	4-4	.934	19-3	15	12	11	17-2	16	65	20-2	55	38
4	4-7	1-042	20			10-1	16-5	15		19-5		35
3-8	4-6	.938	19-2	25-9	12-5	11-5	16-4	13-8		19-3	54	40-3
3-5	5-5	.65	13-7	15	12-5	16-3	15			23-3		43
3-6	4-6	.819	17-7	21-7	13-3	11-8	15-6	15-2	48-8	18-3	49-0	38-3
3-9	4-4	.878	18-1	25	15	12-4	16-7	15-2	42-5	20-6	54	39
3-8	4-6	.801	17-7	20	13-1	12-1	14-6	14-8	55	17-9	41-7	38-3
3-8	5-3	.694	15-6	20	13-2	11-3	16-1	15-7		17-5	51-3	40-7
2-9	4	.903	19-5		12	11-2	15	15		17		35
3-6	4-4	.959	18-7	22-0	13-3	11-3	16-5	14-9	72-8	19-8	53-5	37-5
3-6	4-9	.96	19-9	25	13-7	11-9	17-4	15-7	75	22-7	53	37-9
3-9	5-2	1-078	20-8	22-5	14-1	11-4	17-1	14-8		19-3	52	38
2-6	4-8	.937	18-9	27	12-7	12-3	17-8	15-1		22-2	57	38-5
3-6	4-5	.90	18-5		12	10	15-5	13		19-7		37-7
3-2	4-3	.981	18	17-5	14-3	12-8	15-2	13-7		17-7		37-7
4-5	3-8	.963	18	20	12-5	10-2	17	16	75	18-3		37
3-4	4-7	1-029	20		15	11	16	14-4	60	20-5	52	37-7
4	4	.969	18-7	24-2	12-8	11-1	16-7	14-6	81	19-8	50-7	36
3-4	3-5	.813	15-9	18	13	11-1	15-5	16-8		17-8	56-5	35-8
3-4	3-9	.993	19-9	20-6	14-7	11-3	17-0	17-0	56-2	19-6	52-6	36-3
3-4	4-6	.934	19-5	23-5	12-9	11-2	16-5	17	50	19-5	54-3	36
3	4-3	.77	15-5	17-7		10	17-7	15-2		19-7	66	39-5
4-1	4-3	.925	18-4	23-6	15-2	11	16-6	16-7		18-4	53	36-8
3-1	4	.75	15-4	20-7		12	16-7	16-2		18-4		36
2-8	3-7	.772	15	19-2		10-5	16-4	15	52	19-3	48-2	34-4
3	2-7	.875	18-3	20		11-8	17-5	18-2		19-3	59	32-3
3-5	3-7	.86	19	20		11-2	18	18-7		21-3	53	35
4-1	4-2	1-03	18-9	16-9		10-8	16-2	16-9	60	19-1	53	35-7
2-9	4-2	1-19	22-5	21-2		10-9	17-7	16-2	60	17-5	60	31-7
4	3-7	1-15	22-4	18-3		11	18-1	16-8	62-5	17-6	49-7	37-4
3-7	4-6	1-04	21-3	23-5		11-4	17-1	15-4	48	18-1	42	35-4
2-6	2-5	1-05	19-7	15		11-4	16-5	15		18-5		35
3-3	3-3	.867	17-4	19-2		12-5	16-5	17		18-8	52-5	34-7
3-8	4-3	.893	20-5	23-3		12-1	17	17		19-1	49	37-9
3-4	3-6	.91	18	13-3		11-3	16-2	16-7	50	18-5		34-7
2-6	2-7	.933	17-8	21-7		11-8	15-8	15-3	47	20		34-3
3-4	3-9	1-03	18-4	16-7		12-4	17-8	16-5	61	20	56	36-3
3-3	3-1	.912	18-7	23	13	10-9	15-7	15-3		20-6	59	34
3	3-2	.918	17-4	15-4		12-4	16-6	16-9		22-6		36-5
2-3	3-2	.971	18-8	17-6		10-4	19-1	16-1	69	19-4		34-7
2-4	2-3	1-148	20-5	22		9-3	16-8	15-4	48	20		36-2
3-5	2-9	.883	17-8	20-7		11-4	17-2	18		20-6		34-8
4-3	3-9	.80	17-7	12-5		10-6	16	16-3		22-5		37-3
3-5	4-7	1-15	25-6		20	10-6	15-8	17-2	69	19-2	50	36-2
3-2	4-4	.949	18-8		12-2	11-1	17	19	64-2	19-5	55	37
4-5	4-7	1-27	27-7		15	12-3	18-5	22-5	53-3	19-3	45	40
4-1	4-7	1-41	28-1	25	15-5	11-6	17-4	17-4	59-4	20-5	49-7	40-8
3-3	4-5	.783	17-8	25		11-7	17-5	19	55	18-2		41-7
3-7	4-1	1-34	25	30	14-7	11-6	17-8	17-6	52-1	21-1	52-1	39
3-5	4-2	1-29	24-3	30	13-6	12-4	17-3	18-4	51-2	20-1	45-4	38-2
4-0	3-3	.994	21-0	15-0	11-8	11-8	18-2	16-8	54-9	21-4	51-0	39-0
4-1	3	1-24	25-3		15	11-2	18-1	15-6	52-2	22-3	47	38-6
3-9	3-5	.747	16-7			12-4	18-2	18	57-6	20-4	55	39-4
4-4	4-2	.913	19-2	16-2	11-5	11-5	18-3	18-3	58-5	22-5	53-2	44-3
4	4-2	1-07	21-7		20	12-5	19-5	18-5	58-2	22-2	52-6	42-5
4-4	4-5	.617	13-5		15	11-2	18-7	18	57-7	24	54-5	46
4-6	3-9	.926	17-4		13-5	10-6	17-7	18-5	59-7	22-9	50-7	44-7
4-7	4-1	1-04	24			11-5	19-3	18-1	58-5	20-9	54-9	44-1
4-4	3-0	.796	17-8	15-6	10-8	10-8	18-5	16-9	57-6	22-8	53-1	49-1
5-2	2-8	.838	20	19	12-2	18-1	16-3	16-3	65	23-6	57-7	49-5
4-2	4	.85	17-5		13	9-1	19	16	59-3	23	53-3	50
4-6	2-9	.829	16-6		15	11-2	17-1	17-1	55-2	23	50	49-1
4-2	2-1	.848	20		15-5	9-5	17-3	17-5	55	20-8	51-2	46-8
3-8	3	.613	15		15-5	11-8	21	17-8	53-3	23-7	53-3	50
5-3	3-1	.980	21-9	17-8	10-1	17-3	15-4	15-4	54-8	22-2	49-2	47-1
5-5	3	.95	25		15	10-5	18-7	16-2	60	25	57-5	47-5
5-8	3-4	1-30	25		20	10-8	18-3	16	61-1	23-4	50-8	54-3
5	3	1-12	27-5		20	11	18	16-2	60	23-5	47-5	46
5-2	2-5	.683	15		14-7	9-9	16-5	14-5	48-1	21-7	45-6	43-6
4-6	2-3	.727	18-6		15-3	9-5	15-3	14-5	48-6	20-8	44-5	43-9
4-8	3	.907	20-5		19-3	9-4	16-5	13-4	50-9	19-8	46-8	45-2
6-3	3-4	.864	18-7			10-4	16-4	14-4	51-7	23-5	52-5	48-3
5	4	1-29	25		20	9-4	18-3	18-3	58-3	20	48-3	48-3



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, grove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	cents 7.8	cents 7.6	cents 39.7	cents 41.7	cents 24.6	cents 14.7	cents 3.0	cents 43.7	cents 50.7	cents 11.5	cents 5.1	\$ 15.291
Nova Scotia (average).....	7.8	7.4	41.8	34.5	23.1	12.0	2.8	41.3	38.1	11.8	5.0	14.000
1—Sydney.....	7.9	7.7	43	31	24.2	15.2	2.7	42.7	42.7	12.3	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	7.8	7.7	39.8	34.8	23.6	12	2.9	44	34.5	11.3	4.8	
3—Amherst.....	7.8	7.1	50	39.4	25	10.5	2.8	40	38.7	11.2	5	
4—Halifax.....	7.5	7.2	37.7	31	22	12.4	2.5			13.3	5	14.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.5	35	35	20	10	2.9	40	40	11	5	
6—Truro.....	8	7.4	45.2	35.8	23.8	12	3	40	34.5	11.7	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7.5	6.8	53.3	34.7	25	16	3.1	48	46.5	13.5	5	14.40
New Brunswick (average).....	7.4	7.2	43.6	36.4	24.6	11.0	2.8	41.2	35.8	11.6	4.8	15.125
8—Moncton.....	7.8	7.2	45.8	37.5	25.8	12.2	3	44.5	36.6	11.8	5.1	15.50g
9—Saint John.....	7.2	7.2	40.7	35.8	23.1	10.8	2.5	40.1	35.7	11.5	4.8	14.75
10—Fredericton.....	7.2	7.3	44.2	37.3	24.4	11	3	40	34.2	11.2	4.8	
11—Bathurst.....	7.2	7.2		35	25	10	2.7	40	36.5	12	4.5	
Quebec (average).....	7.2	7.0	40.4	44.6	24.1	13.3	2.9	44.7	52.0	10.2	4.8	14.375
12—Quebec.....	7.2	6.9	43.1	49.3	25	15.7	3.2	40.8	60	10	5	13.50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.5	7.2	46.7	46.5	23.2	13.6	3.1	51.4	50	10.7	5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.3	7.1	39.7	44.3	23.8	11	2.8	41.7	48	10.2	5	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel.....	7.3	7	38.3	43.3	26	11.7	2.5	40	55	10	5	14.00-14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.1	6.9	46.7	52.4	25	13.1	3.3	45.6	52	10	4.8	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	38.7	42	24.5	12.7	2.6	46.7	55	9.3	4.7	
18—Thoford Mines.....	7.5	7.1	37	44	22.7	14.8	2.9	44	48	10	4.7	
19—Montreal.....	7.1	6.9	41.1	44.5	24	14.1	2.7	44.9	52.7	10.1	4.8	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	6.7	6.7	32.5	35	22.7	13	2.9	47	47.5	11.6	4.1	15.25-15.75
Ontario (average).....	7.7	7.6	40.9	45.0	24.1	13.1	2.8	42.4	52.6	10.8	4.9	15.242
21—Ottawa.....	7.2	7.1	41.6	43.2	24.5	13.2	2.7	50.3	57.1	10.2	5.1	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.5	7.2	41.5	44.7	25	13.2	2.8	37.5	50	10.5	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	7.2	6.9	39.7	43.5	24.4	11.5	2.7	47.1	53.3	10	5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.3	7.3	38.6	48.2	23.2	11.8	2.7	48	50	10	4.6	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7.3	45.1	42	23.3	13	3	39.2	44.3	10.8	5	14.00-14.25
26—Oshawa.....	7.6	7.6	40.7	54.7	25	12.5	3	45	55	12	6	14.50
27—Orillia.....	7.7	7.7	42.7	46.7	24.7	13.3	2.6	50	47.5	10.7	5.5	15.50
28—Toronto.....	7.4	7.2	44.2	49.3	23.7	11.5	2.6	40.7	52.1	9.7	4.8	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.7	7.7	41.6	47.6	21.2	12.6	2.9	43	60	10.5	4.6	13.00-13.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7.6	7.5	40.4	43.6	22.9	14.2	3.3	42.5	55	10.7	5	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	7.5	7.3	41.1	46.4	23.7	10.8	2.8	38	48.7	9.8	4.6	14.50
32—Brantford.....	7.8	7.8	41.4	41	24	10.9	2.9	41.7	48.3	10.4	5.3	14.50
33—Galt.....	7.7	7.8	35.8	34.7	22.8	13.5	2.9	45.8	61.6	10.4	5.1	14.75-15.00
34—Guelph.....	7.6	7.5	34.9	44.1	24	11.6	2.9	43.3	50	10.3	5.2	14.75-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	7.7	7.5	36.3	46	23.9	12.6	2.7	36.7	48	10.4	4.3	15.00
36—Woodstock.....	8.2	7.8	39.4	39.4	24.4	10.4	2.8	42.3	49.8	10.5	4.8	14.25-14.50
37—Stratford.....	7.8	7.6	43	45.1	24.6	12	2.7	43.7	56	12	5.3	15.00
38—London.....	7.7	7.6	45.1	40.3	22.3	13.2	2.6	40.9	53.3	9.9	5	15.00-15.25
39—St. Thomas.....	8.2	7.9	44.9	44.3	24.8	12.9	2.7	44	53.7	10.2	5.2	14.00-15.00
40—Chatham.....	7.9	7.8	43.6	45.6	23	13.1	2.9	41.9	56.7	9.9	5.1	15.00-15.50
41—Windsor.....	7.5	7	39.6	39.4	24.4	13.4	2.3	41		10	4.7	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	8	8	41.5	48.7	25	12	2.8	37.5	50	10.2	5.2	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	7.3	7	52.5	48.3	23	13.3	2.6	43.3	45	12.5	4.5	15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.3	7.2	52	54.6	23	15.1	2.6	42.5	60	14	4.7	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8	7.9	38	37.4	25.2	16.1	2.7	40	60		4.4	16.50-16.75
46—Cobalt.....	8.7	8.2	36.7	41	28.3	15	3	36.7	46.7	11.5	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	8.4	8.2	35.6	46.1	25.2	16.4	3.3	42	56	15	5	17.75-18.25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.9	7.9	33	47.5	24.3	14	2.5	41.7		10	4.3	15.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.8	7.7	37.1	50	25	16.7	2.5	44	50	11	5	16.25-16.50
50—Fort William.....	8.3	8.3	40	47.5	24.9	13.7	2.8	42.8	56	10.7	4.8	16.25-16.50
Manitoba (average).....	8.4	8.4	39.6	40.0	25.3	14.2	3.0	45.6	55.0	13.8	6.2	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	8.3	8.3	34.2	39.6	24.5	13.4	3	44.2	60	12.5		19.50
52—Brandon.....	8.5	8.4	45	40.4	26	15	3	47	50	15		21.50
Saskatchewan (average).....	8.5	8.3	34.5	39.9	26.1	19.1	3.2	43.5	50.0	13.6	6.6	
53—Regina.....	8.3	8.4	31.2	34.6	25.6	18	3.1	50		13.7	7	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.5	8.1	34.5	38.2	28.2	17.5a	3.2	42.2		12	6.7	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.8	8.6	33.1	42.1	25.4	20	a	38.4	60	13.7	6.1	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.4	8	39.3	44.6	25	21	a	43.3	40	15	6.4	
Alberta (average).....	8.5	8.2	35.1	40.7	26.4	17.8	3.5	45.1	54.7	13.9	5.3	
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	8.3	32.7	41.7	26	20.5a	3.1	46	60	12.5	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.3	8.2	39	40.8	26.2	20	a	45	50	13.5	5.9	
59—Edmonton.....	7.9	8.1	33.8	36.1	25.3	14.7a	3.3	42.5	58.7	15	6.2	g
60—Calgary.....	8.6	8.2	35	44.3	28.7	17	a	45	60	14.7	5	
61—Lethbridge.....	8.1	7.5	34.7	37.1	25.6	21.6	3.4	48.9	55.1	11.7	5.3	
British Columbia (average).....	9	8	35	36	25	20	a	3.5	40		5	
62—Fernie.....	8.6	8	31.9	43.6	25.7	26.2a	3.8	53.6	60	14.2		
63—Nelson.....	8.5	8.2	31.5	37	24	25	a	3.7	57.5	50	11	
64—Trail.....	7.5	7.3	32.1	36.1	25	20	a	2.9	47.2	55	10.8	5.4
65—New Westminster.....	7.1	7	35.5	34.3	24.9	18.8a	2.8	46	57.5	10.4	4.8	
66—Vancouver.....	8.1	7.4	33.6	34.2	25.5	19.7a	2.9	48.1	53.4	10.2	5.5	
67—Victoria.....	7.6	7	38.7	38.7	27.5	21.2a	4.1	50	55	12.5	5.2	
68—Nanaimo.....	8	7.2	31.7	36.7	27.5	21.7a	3.3		55	12.5	4.5	
69—Prince Rupert.....												

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. o. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$24-\$30. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-236	\$ 11-701	\$ 9-889	\$ 11-855	\$ 7-372	\$ 8-960	\$ 7-458	c.	c.	\$ 23-223	\$ 16-315
8-225	9-667	6-667	8-333	5-500	6-500	5-500	27-0	10-1	23-167	15-417
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-6	10	16-00-26-00	12-00-16-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	10	20-00	10-00-12-00
8-75-9-00							28-7	10	15-00-18-00	10-00-3
9-00-10-00	10-50	9-00	11-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	32	10	25-00-40-00	18-00-25-00
							30	10	25-00	20-00
9-25							28	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
8-30-9-40	10-80	8-00	9-50	6-25	7-50	6-75c	27-9	9-7	21-00-26-00	10-00-17-00
9-813	11-167	8-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	31	9-9	22-00-30-00	17-375
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g		28	9-9	18-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-11-00	11-00	8-00-10-00	8-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	27-5	9-9	25-00	16-00-22-00
9-00-10-00							25	9	18-00	18-00
9-25							23-5	9-7	20-944	15-00
8-875	11-875	10-583	11-476	8-084	9-179	8-850	22-1	9-9	20-00-30-00	13-688
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	26-8	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
8-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	12-00	10-00	25	10	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
9-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	21-5	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
8-00-9-00	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335	9-335	7-50c	19-2	9-9	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00
							20	9-6	20-00-28-00	12-00-18-00
8-50	11-25	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	25-4	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
9-25	13-00	8-50	9-50	5-50	6-50		25-6	9-4	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00
10-106	11-353	10-633	12-917	8-391	10-389	8-900	25-6	9-2	22-00-30-00	14-00-22-00
9-25	12-00-13-00	8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-1	9-7	23-593	16-375
	12-50						23-6	9-5	22-00-32-00	18-00-23-00
8-00	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00c	22-3	9-9	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
11-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00		23-5	9-7	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24	9-9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25	9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
9-75	12-50	8-00	10-00	5-00-7-00	6-00-8-50		27-5	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00
10-50	10-00	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25	9-8	20-00-24-00	12-00-18-00
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	25-9	9-8	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	23-5g	9-6	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	11-50		15-00		13-00	8-348	23-2g	9-8	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	24-8	9-7	20-00-35-00	12-00-20-00
9-50-11-50	11-50	12-00-12-50	13-00	9-00-10-50	11-00		24-5	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-00	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	12-00	14-00		21-5	9-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
11-00	11-00						24-2	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-10-50	12-00	14-00-16-00	16-00	12-00-13-00	13-00-14-00		23-9	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
9-00-10-50	10-00-11-00		11-25c		10-50c		22-5	9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
11-50	10-25-12-00	16-00-18-00				8-25c	22-3	9-8	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
9-00-10-00	10-00					12-00	23-9	9-7	20-00-30-00	14-00-20-00
8-50	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	22-6	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
7-25-9-00	11-25						24-1	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
12-75	13-50						25	9-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-13-00	13-00		13-50c		10-50c	12-00c	23	9-4	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
			10-50c		8-25-10-50		23-3	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50			5-00	7-50-9-00		28-7	9-1		18-00
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	31-7	10	22-00	14-00
9-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-50	6-30c		34	9-7	p	46
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	6-00	7-00	5-50-6-50	25	10	15-00-22-00	12-00-18-00
10-188	13-625			6-125	6-875	6-500	27-5	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50			4-00-6-50	5-00-7-50	6-00c	27-2	10-1	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	7-00	25-3	9-8	22-00-32-00	12-00-22-00
8-625	16-375			4-750	8-875	9-750	25-5	10-3	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				6-50-10-00		29-0	10-9	25-000	16-375
8-00-9-50h	19-00			3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00		25-7	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
7-50-9-00h	17-50			5-75	7-00-10-00	7-50	29-5	13-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50				13-00-14-00	12-00c	30-7	10-1	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-844	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-450	30	10-2	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	4-50h	30-0	10-5	23-875	17-375
3-50-6-00h	4-50			5-00	7-00	5-33c	30	g	20-00-27-00	18-00-20-00
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30	11-3	22-00-30-00	15-00-25-00
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	g	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-921	11-000			7-000	7-167	4-814	30	12	18-00-26-00	10-00-16-00
9-00-11-00	12-00			6-00-7-00	8-00-10-00		33-9	12-0	22-933	16-688
8-50-9-50	13-00			6-00	7-25	6-50	37-5		20-00	18-00
9-50-10-50	10-50				5-00	3-50	40	13	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-50				6-50	4-50	30	11-2	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
8-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	30	10-8	16-00-20-00	10-00-16-00
7-70-8-20s					5-00		29-3	10-8	22-50	19-00
12-00-13-50				7-00-11-00	6-00-12-00	4-80c	31-7	10-8	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
							33-7	15	20-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
							35	13	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines.



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	May 1926	May 1927	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	May 1932	Apr. 1933	May 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.2	98.3	97.9	93.4	89.7	72.5	67.4	65.4	66.9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	102.6	101.8	101.3	84.0	85.3	58.6	57.3	56.8	61.0
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.8	100.3	102.5	108.4	102.6	72.4	57.6	59.6	58.7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.1	92.5	93.7	91.8	83.0	74.2	69.6	67.3	69.3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	97.9	99.0	94.1	89.7	80.3	71.1	59.6	59.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.4	96.7	94.0	94.4	91.4	87.5	86.5	85.0	84.5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	97.6	91.1	91.7	99.2	80.6	63.6	57.2	60.5	64.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	98.5	96.3	91.1	92.3	90.8	84.7	85.9	84.0	84.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	98.5	95.4	95.5	93.5	86.9	83.9	82.4	81.5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	100.4	95.5	95.1	93.0	91.3	75.8	70.9	70.5	71.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.6	100.1	98.5	96.5	98.1	70.6	60.8	64.1	64.4
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	100.9	92.5	92.8	90.7	86.7	79.3	77.7	74.8	75.5
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.3	100.2	101.0	93.1	87.1	68.5	64.4	60.7	63.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.2	102.2	92.4	94.9	91.5	90.1	88.2	87.2	86.7
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.6	100.0	101.9	92.9	86.6	66.1	61.8	57.8	61.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	99.7	95.6	95.3	99.1	92.9	83.0	77.8	74.8	75.6
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	100.8	101.0	103.1	91.5	85.2	62.4	58.3	54.0	58.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	101.7	100.7	99.2	83.8	82.5	59.0	56.6	56.7	61.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	96.5	100.1	99.7	104.5	99.1	72.9	58.5	60.7	60.2
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.3	104.6	107.5	93.0	91.9	57.7	50.2	46.8	51.2
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.2	101.7	101.0	103.6	94.0	71.4	65.5	59.3	59.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	97.9	98.9	94.0	89.5	80.3	71.2	59.9	60.0
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	98.9	94.6	90.9	92.6	88.5	80.8	81.1	79.9	79.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.7	101.4	100.9	93.0	88.5	62.7	55.4	53.3	56.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.8	96.5	95.3	91.1	88.9	74.5	70.3	69.7	70.6

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 652)

Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six roomed houses of two classes in

districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and

# CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	153	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	163	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	153	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	143	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	133	107	160	121

this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to permit the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1921, quarterly from 1922 to 1931, and monthly since January, 1932. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.



### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1, 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.6; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1; 1932, 63.8.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1932. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3; 1931, 89.6.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1931 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 126.6; 1931, 125.1; natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 159.3; 1929, 159.5; 1930, 158.8; 1931, 157.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-15, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices continued, sirloin steak averaging 21.6 cents per pound in May as compared with 20.7 cents in April, round steak 17.5 cents per pound in May and 16.7 cents in April, and shoulder roast 11.8 cents per pound in May as compared with 11.3 cents in April. Increases were reported from most localities. Mutton was again substantially higher averaging 21.4 cents per pound as compared with 19.2 cents in April. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former

being up from 14.5 cents per pound in April to 15.1 cents in May, and the latter from 14.3 cents per pound to 14.6 cents. Sliced breakfast bacon was 1 cent per pound higher at 22.9 cents. The price of lard was fractionally higher at 12.8 cents per pound.

The price of eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, fresh being down from an average price of 22.9 cents per dozen in April to 19.2 cents in May and cooking from 18.1 cents per dozen to 15.4 cents. The price of milk averaged 9.1 cents per quart in May as compared with 9.3 cents the previous month. Lower quotations were reported from Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Cobalt, Edmonton and Trail. Both dairy and creamery butter were lower in most localities, the former averaging 24 cents per pound as compared with 24.9 cents in April and the latter averaging 27 cents per pound as compared with 28.8 cents. Cheese was fractionally higher at 19.8 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.5 cents per pound. Flour was fractionally higher at 2.7 cents per pound as compared with 2.6 cents in April. The price of potatoes averaged 95 cents per ninety pounds in May as compared with 92 cents in April. The price in May, 1932, was 65 cents per ninety pounds. Granulated sugar was again somewhat higher at an average of 7.8 cents per pound as compared with 7.4 cents in April and 5.6 cents in March. Anthracite coal was 4 cents per ton lower at \$15.29, decreases being reported from Halifax and Peterborough. A substantial decline in rent was reported from several localities.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were generally higher. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 63.3 cents per bushel as compared with 53.6 cents in April. The high price for the month was 65½ cents per bushel on May 12th and again on May 30th and the low 59.3 cents on the 1st. The unfavourable crop prospects in the United States together with the movement toward inflation were said to be factors in the advance in price. In coarse grains flax advanced from 84.1 cents per bushel in April to \$1.10 in

May, rye from 37.7 cents per bushel to 44.9 cents, western oats from 24.7 cents per bushel to 28.3 cents and western barley from 31.3 cents per bushel to 36.1 cents. Flour at Montreal advanced from \$4.70 per barrel to \$5.40, rolled oats at Toronto from \$2.45 per ninety pound sack to \$2.70, while bran at Montreal declined from \$18.79 per ton to \$18.17. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$1.26 per cwt. (Canadian funds) to \$1.49, while granulated at Montreal was up from \$6.18 per cwt. to \$6.37. Ceylon rubber at New York again advanced being up from a price of 4.2 cents per pound in April to 5.7 cents in May (Canadian funds). In live stock choice steers at Toronto rose from \$4.80 per hundred pounds to \$5.06 and at Winnipeg from \$3.78 per hundred pounds to \$4.32. Veal calves at Toronto declined from \$6.09 per hundred pounds to \$5.74 but advanced at Winnipeg from \$5.01 per hundred pounds to \$5.14. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from \$5.55 per hundred pounds to \$5.71 and at Montreal from \$5.87 to \$6.09. This same grade at Winnipeg was 24 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$5.22. Lambs at Toronto rose from \$7.82 per hundred pounds to \$10.63 and at

Montreal from \$6.37 per hundred pounds to \$12.21. The price at Winnipeg was up from \$6.81 per hundred pounds to \$7.93. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 27.3 cents per pound to 22.3 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were 1 cent per dozen lower at 19.5 cents. At Winnipeg the same grade was practically unchanged at 14.6 cents per dozen. Raw cotton at New York averaged 9.9 cents per pound in May in Canadian funds as compared with 8.3 cents in April. Raw silk at New York was also higher at \$1.89 per pound as compared with \$1.69 the previous month. The price of raw wool was substantially higher at prices ranging from 11.5 to 13 cents per pound as compared with a range of 9 to 10½ cents in April. In lumber spruce scantling advanced \$1 per thousand board feet to \$10. Common fir timber was also \$1 higher at \$13 per thousand board feet. Steel rails declined from \$47 per ton to \$45. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper rose from \$7.62 per hundred pounds to \$8.93, copper wire bars from \$6.42 per hundred pounds to \$8.01, tin from 34.3 cents per pound to 44.5 cents and silver from 36 cents per ounce to 38.9 cents.

### "Silicosis in the Foundry"

In a pamphlet entitled "Silicosis in the Foundry," Dr. C. P. McCord, director of the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories at Cincinnati, Ohio, discusses the characteristics of this disease, its control, and the question of compensation for the workers exposed to the risk. The writer summarizes the results of his study as follows:—

Silicosis is a genuine and direful occupational disease, threatening many industries utilizing silica in one or more of its many forms. In foundry work, in the absence of protective measures, silicosis may arise in any department, but chiefly it is limited to the three departments designated as 'Casting cleaning'—'Sand conditioning'—and 'Shake-out work.' In the early future, more rather than fewer cases of silicosis may be expected in many industries, including the foundries.

Prevention of silicosis in the foundry is practical, and not especially difficult or expensive. The primary requirements for prevention are—(a) Short periods of services of workmen in casting cleaning, and other highly dusty operations; (b) Sustained and painstaking housekeeping, to the end that the quantity of dust in the foundry may be reduced; (c) The use of positive pressure hose masks at dusty work points; (d) Careful physical examination of applicants and employees, including X-ray examination; (e)

Use of dust-tight blasting machinery; (f) Substitution of steel or synthetic abrasives for sand, or other methods of casting cleaning, wherever practical to do so; (g) Entrainment of all possible dusts at their point of origin.

Since no treatment of silicosis is known to be efficacious, extra incentives for prevention exist. Apart from human considerations the extraordinarily high cost per case for silicosis (which cases nearly all terminate fatally) makes preventive measures highly desirable, economical, and in fact a necessity. The average cost per case of silicosis approximates \$10,000.

Under the Women's Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia public meetings are being held throughout the Province, commencing on June 12, for the reconsideration of the Orders of the Minimum Wage Board relating to wages, hours of labour, and conditions of employment in the following occupations and industries, namely: mercantile, manufacturing, office, telephone and telegraph, fruit and vegetable, public housekeeping, laundry and cleaning, personal service, and fishing. Written statements from employers and employees relevant to wages, hours, conditions of employment, cost of living, and other matters vital to the question are specially welcomed by the Board.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the April LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 58·5 for April, a decline of 0·5 per cent from the March level. Food was 1·2 per cent lower due chiefly to reductions in the prices of milk, eggs, butter and Australian frozen beef. Non-foods were 0·1 per cent lower.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 78·5 for April, an advance of 1·9 per cent over the March level. Of the six groups, five were higher, the greatest increases occurring in minerals and textiles.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 136 at May 1, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month due to reductions in food prices and in the heat and light group.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 73 for April, showing no change from the March level. Foods were lower due entirely to a substantial decline in animal foods. Non-foods were higher due to advances in minerals and metals and in textiles.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 90·7 for April, a decline of 0·4 per cent for the month. The groups to show the greatest changes from March were rubber with an advance of 10·2 per cent and non-ferrous metals with an advance of 3·6 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 116·6 for April, showing no change from the March level. Slight declines in heat and light, clothing and sundries were offset by a small advance in food prices, while rent was unchanged.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Provincial Economic Council, Milan, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 79·8 for February, a decline of 1·4 per cent from the previous month. With the exception of a small advance in minerals and metals, all groups were lower than for January.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 77·88 for March, a decline of 1·3 per cent for the month due to a reduction in food prices.

### United States

The sharp advances noted below between the index numbers for the month of April and for the month of May follow the suspension of the gold standard in the United States on April 19, 1933.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 60·4 for April, an increase of 0·3 per cent over the March level. Increases were noted in farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products and chemicals and drugs, while decreases were recorded in fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 90·5 for May, an advance of 8 per cent over the April level. Increases were recorded in all groups except fuel, which was considerably lower.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$6·9845 at May 1, an advance of 6·9 per cent for the month. All groups were higher except coal and coke, oils and building materials which showed decreases.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$133·488 at May 1, an advance of 4·15 per cent over the previous month due to increases in breadstuffs, dairy and garden produce, "other food" and clothing, while meat, metals and miscellaneous commodities were lower.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 118·9 for April, which is slightly higher than the March index number due to increases in the food and clothing sections, partly offset by a decrease in the fuel and light section.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Liability of Owner for Safe Condition of Elevator Shaft

A number of workmen were engaged to clean up the debris in the fifth floor of a building, which had been leased by the defendant company, with instructions to take the debris down an elevator and remove it to an incinerator. One of the men, the plaintiff in this case, while he was at work on the fifth floor, fell down the elevator shaft, which was without guards, and sustained serious injuries. He brought an action against the lessees of the fifth floor, and also the owners of the building. The case was tried by Mr. Justice Wright and a jury, who held Greisman, the owner of the building, liable to the plaintiff, but dismissed the action in respect to the other defendants. The jury found that the interlocking safety device in the elevator was in a defective condition, due to the owner's negligence, but that the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence in having failed to look before he stepped, as he supposed, on the elevator hoist floor. The jury assessed the plaintiff damages at \$9,840.75, 10 per cent to be apportioned to the plaintiff and 90 per cent to the owner.

Mr. Justice Wright, in giving judgment accordingly, pointed out that whether the plaintiff was an invitee or a licensee was immaterial because an owner is under a duty even towards a licensee not to create a trap which is known or ought to be known to the owner.

On appeal by Greisman the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, subject to certain variations in the judgment.

Chief Justice Latchford, after reviewing the circumstances, referred to the decision of the English Court of Appeal in *Sutcliffe versus Chients' Investment Co.* (1924), which he regarded as analogous. In that case the person injured was a licensee with an interest and therefore in the position of an invitee and the Court's enquiry was directed to the question whether the owner ought to have known of the defect in the balcony where the accident occurred. In this case, the Chief Justice continued, the elevators were in the possession and control of Greisman. If Gillingham (the plaintiff) was a licensee with an interest and hence in the position of an invitee, as the Chief Justice inclined to think he was, the reasons for judgment in the *Sutcliffe* case applied and because of the finding of the jury the defendant Greisman was liable to the plaintiff. "Mere contributory negligence is not now in this province a bar to the right of a

plaintiff to recover damages, and the extent of Gillingham's contributory negligence has been determined by the jury, and allowed for by the trial Judge." Subject to the reduction of the damages by \$500 to cover a miscalculation in the quantum as to the plaintiff's wages and the deletion from the judgment of the paragraph that Greisman should pay to the plaintiff the costs payable by him to the owners of the Balfour Building the Chief Justice concluded that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

*Gillingham versus Shiffer-Hillman Clothing Co. et al.* (Ontario), 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 360.

### Offence of Vagrancy not Implied in Refusal to Accept Employment

Under Section 238 (a) of the Criminal Code, the Police Magistrate for Oshawa convicted a man named Fleury on the charge that he, not having any visible means of maintaining himself, lived without employment and was therefore "a loose, idle and disorderly person and a vagrant." Fleury was an inmate of the hostel at Oshawa and later received public relief in the form of food and shelter at that institution. On or about April 4 a superintendent of an employment office under the Provincial Government, being in need of a number of men to go to Trenton in connection with the preparation of a new aviation field, applied to the superintendent of the hostel for the requisite men. They were to receive clothing, food and lodging and twenty cents a working day. Fleury being offered this employment declined to accept it, saying that taking it would prevent his getting a better job and that the pay was not sufficient. Thereupon the charge of vagrancy was laid. Appeal was made against the conviction by way of a stated case.

Mr. Justice Garrow, in the High Court of Justice, quashed the conviction. He said there was nothing in the evidence to indicate in the slightest degree what Fleury's previous circumstances, character or occupation had been. It seemed to be implied in this conviction that any unfortunate receiving relief who declines to accept the first job offered thereby becomes liable to conviction as a vagrant.

"The conviction is clearly bad," he said. "No sympathy is to be extended to idlers willing to live at the public expense, but it is still necessary that in this as in every case of the kind, the charge laid must be made out and proved by the prosecution. Here the accused was being maintained at the



hostel and he still continues to be according to the evidence, exactly as he was before his refusal of the proposed employment, and unless it is to be held that that refusal immediately constituted him a vagrant, then he and all others in like case might be convicted merely upon proof of the fact that they were receiving public support in this manner and are without means. 'The mere fact of living without employment is not an offence against the law if the person . . . is able to do so because he has sufficient means either belonging to himself or which are provided for him in a legitimate way.'" (Reference to judgment of Boyd, C., in *Rex v. Munroe* (1911), 25 O.L.R. 223 at 225.)

"In the same case and on the same page the Chancellor approved of the opinion expressed in *Regina v. Bassett* (1884), 10 P.R. 386, that it is the general trend of his (the accused's) life that is to be looked at, i.e., the sort of character he is exhibiting. The offence lies not in the doing of any of the things mentioned in sub-secs. (a) to (j) of the section in question, but in being a loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant. (Reference to *Rex v. Jackson* (1917), 40 O.L.R. 173 at 191.)" The learned Justice said that he was quite unable to appreciate how this man who was before his alleged offence and who has been since lawfully maintained in the manner described, can be said to have suddenly at the moment he declined the offer of work thereby acquired the character of a vagrant. There was no evidence to warrant the conviction, which must be quashed.

*Rex versus Fleury* (Ontario), 1933 *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 390.

### Salary to be Paid in Case of Unjustifiable Dismissal

A baker who was employed for demonstration purposes by a milling company at Montreal, at a salary of \$200 a month, with travelling expenses, was dismissed without notice by his employer. He brought an action for a month's salary in lieu of notice, with travelling expenses of \$21. The employer contended that the dismissal was justified by the fact of the employee's misconduct and insubordination after many warnings; the case hinged on what transpired at a certain convention at Toronto, to which the employee had been invited by his employer to go with other representatives of the company. On that occasion he became intoxicated, and his companions could not restrain him from indiscreet actions; and finally he refused to return with them to Montreal, this refusal

constituting the "insubordination" alleged by the company. In the Superior Court at Montreal, Judge Cousineau allowed the claim, and on appeal by the defendant company this judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Letourneau in the latter Court pointed out that the company had permitted the claimant to attend the convention and had some responsibility for his actions there, and he agreed with the trial judge that there had not been sufficient reason for dismissing him. He viewed the matter as in the nature of a breach of contract; and legal action could be taken in the form of a claim either for damages for dismissal, constituting a breach of contract, or else for the execution of a contract, that is, for the recovery of salary—provided that, in the latter alternative, the period covered by the salary must have expired before claim was made. However, in the present case, the defendant company appeared to regard the claim as a matter merely of salary said to be owing to the claimant as the result of his dismissal.

*Benoit versus Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.* (Quebec), 1933, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour du Banc du Roi)* vol. 54, page 387.

### Compensation Board to determine Workmen's Right of Action

While in the employment of the Town of Orillia a workman received serious injuries owing to the negligence of the driver of a truck on which he was riding, the driver being also employed by the town. He took action against the town, but the defendant contended that there was no cause of action.

Mr. Justice Kerwin said that the proper course to follow was that adopted in *Dominion Cannery Ltd. v. Costanza* (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 664) and to direct that the action against the Town be stayed, so as to permit of an application being made to the Workmen's Compensation Board under sec. 14 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act for its adjudication and determination as to whether this action, so far as the Town was concerned, was one the right to bring which is taken away by Part 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Upon a certificate of the Board's decision being filed, this application would then be disposed of.

*McNiel versus Town of Orillia et al* (Ontario), 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 394.

### Claim of Compensation Board has Priority over that of Mortgagee

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia seized chattels under execution for the amount of an assessment due to the Board. Mortgagees of the property under a prior mortgage claimed the goods so seized. The Court being asked to determine whether the goods were the property of the Board or of the prior mortgagees, Mr. Justice Howay decided in favour of the mortgagees. The Board then appealed, and the Court of Appeal (British Columbia) allowed the appeal.

Chief Justice Macdonald pointed out that the Board founded its case on section 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act, the amount due to the Board by an employer upon any assessment made under this Act, or in respect of any amount which the employer is required to pay to the Board under any of its provisions or upon any judgment therefor, shall have priority over all liens, charges, or mortgages of every person, whenever created or to be created, with respect to the property, real, personal, or mixed, used in or in connection with or produced in or by the industry with respect to which the employer was assessed or the amount became payable, excepting liens for wages due to workmen by their employer."

Reference was made in the judgment to the case of *Dinning versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 243). In that case it was held that the Board had no lien and were general creditors only, and were therefore not entitled to compete with a prior mortgagee. That, however, the Chief Justice pointed out, was a bankruptcy case in which the funds were in the hands of a trustee for distribution under the Bankruptcy Act. The present case was founded upon facts widely different.

Referring to the provisions of section 46, his Lordship said: "By its terms it gives the debt of the appellant priority over all liens, charges, or mortgages affecting the property in question 'whenever created or to be created' except wages due to workmen, and this notwithstanding any Act to the contrary. If, therefore, the appellant has a charge upon the property seized by the sheriff, section 46 expressly declares that that charge shall have priority over a mortgage whenever created, that is to say, whether prior to subsequent to the mortgage. To put it shortly the appellant's lien takes priority of the respondent's mortgage. The appellants here are seeking to enforce their right by execution, and the mortgagees are seeking to prevent them so doing. No doubt they are owners of the property by reason of their mortgages from

the debtor, but if the appellant has by its execution a lien or charge upon the property, as I think it has, that lien or charge is entitled to priority over the mortgage by reason of the said section. The Legislature can make that the law which formerly was not the law, and may destroy vested rights both at law and in equity if it expresses its intention so to do. Has it done so by section 46? I am satisfied that it has. There can be no question about the meaning of the words used, though I feel that they would destroy to a great extent confidence in securities of those lending money to employers on mortgage securities, notwithstanding that the securities are executed by the debtor and on registration are protected by the Land Registry Act (Revised Statutes of B.C. 1924, ch. 127), but if that is the intent and meaning of the Act, that meaning must prevail in a Court of law and equity. There is, therefore, nothing in the way of appellant in enforcing its lien or charge which in equity and without the assistance of section 46 it would not have, but in view of section 46 it has priority not in the equity of redemption but in the property seized. The Legislature had power to give them the whole property and I think meant to do so as security for their lien.

"Since the lien is considerably less in amount than the probable value of the goods mentioned in the mortgage and seized by the sheriff, I shall direct that the Board shall receive only the full amount of its claim and the balance of the property shall be left to the mortgagees or, if sold, the balance of the money shall be paid to the mortgagees."

*Workmen's Compensation Board versus Pumas Oil and Gas Co. Ltd.* (British Columbia) 1933. *Western Weekly Report*, vol. 2, page 121.

### Trade Agreement may be dissolved by External Circumstances

The decision rendered by Mr. Justice Logie in the case of *Ziger et al versus Shiffer and Hillman Company, Limited*, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1354. It was to the effect that the plaintiffs were each employed by the defendant for a period of one year from July 24, 1931, if there was work to do, and that they were each entitled to recover damages from the defendant for being wrongfully dismissed on October 5, 1931.

The defendant, the employer of the plaintiffs, subsequently appealed against Judge Logie's judgment, and the Ontario Court of Appeal, in a judgment handed down on April 24, 1933, allowed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Middleton delivered the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He pointed out



that the trial judge had not dealt with an aspect of the case which in his opinion was fatal to the plaintiffs' claim.

"Apparently before the making of the agreement referred to in the reasons for judgment of the trial Judge, the defendants' shop was a union shop. The defendants themselves were members of the Manufacturers' Association. The employees were all members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an international body. This meant co-operation between the shop and the workers' union. No one could be employed in the shop unless he was a member of the union. The union controlled the employment. Business being very dull the defendants apparently conceived the plan of establishing an independent shop and themselves resigning from the Manufacturers' Association. It was expected that this would enable goods to be manufactured at a lower price, and consequently steadier work would be secured for the employees and greater profit for the shop. With this in view the agreements were drawn up and executed, the defendants withdrew from the Manufacturers' Association and the employees from their local union. As might have been foreseen this provoked keen antagonism on the part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The shop was besieged, the workers were intimidated and beaten, the police force failed to give any adequate protection, and in the end the defendant found themselves unable to carry on and capitulated, making an agreement with the workers' union to operate in future under it. About half the workers who had resigned from the union had repented and yielding to persuasion and violence had rejoined the union before this decision was arrived at by the defendants. Some of the remaining workers were received back into the union; others, including the plaintiffs, who had resigned from the Union and had not been reinstated, found themselves unemployed: hence this action.

"The parties here must be held to have made their bargain on the footing that it would be possible to operate and maintain an inde-

pendent shop, that the police force would be able to protect both parties from mob violence and permit them to enjoy the freedom of contract which is rightly deemed to be an essential privilege in civilized countries, and that therefore a term is to be implied, although not expressed, in the contract, that it is founded on the continued existence of an independent shop the destruction of which by *vis major* would free either party from liability if the terms of the contract should be frustrated by acts of violence and misconduct over which neither contracting party had control and which the police force of the community did not keep in hand. This principle is enunciated by Lord Hanworth in *Walton Harvey Ltd. v. Walker and Homfray's Ltd.* (1931) 1 Ch. 274,— 'where some higher authority has supervened and has prevented the completion of the terms of an agreement, such failure to perform the agreement is not to be imputed to one of the parties but is due to what has subsequently made performance impossible with the result that the defaulting party is not to be answerable in damages to the other party.' Reference also to *Nickoll v. Ashton*, (1901) 2 K.B. 126, where A. L. Smith, M.E., at 132 said: 'The true construction of the contract is that it is not a positive and absolute contract as contended for by the plaintiffs but is a contract subject to the condition that the parties shall be excused if before breach performance becomes impossible by reason of the particular specified thing ceasing to exist without the defendant's default.'"

The learned Justice of Appeal said that there was another serious difficulty in the plaintiff's way. The agreement was in the nature of a collective bargain between the employer and the employees, and when the majority of the employees abandoned it and rejoined the union, thus making it impracticable for the employer to continue as an independent shop, the agreement came to an end. There must be implied a term relieving the employer in such circumstances. The appeal must be allowed and the action dismissed.

*Ziger et al versus Shiffer and Hillman*, Limited, Ontario, 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 293.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed an important expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,105 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 743,572 employees on June 1, as compared with 715,068 on May 1. This increase was the greatest reported in any month since June 1, 1930, being approximately twice as large as the gain indicated at the beginning of June in either 1931 or 1932; it was, however, rather less than the average gain shown between May and June in the years since 1920. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 80.7 on June 1, 1933, as compared with 77.6 on May 1, 1933, and 89.1 on June 1, 1932. At the beginning of June in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows:—1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7.

At the beginning of June, 1933, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 23.8 in comparison with 24.5 per cent at the beginning of May, 1933, and 22.1 per cent at the beginning of June, 1932. The June percentage was based on the reports forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,704 labour organizations with a total of 148,016 members.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of placements effected each day during May, 1932, was greater than that recorded daily during the previous month, but somewhat below the corresponding average for May, 1932, the major gain under the first comparison being in construction and maintenance, and the greatest decline under the second, in services. Vacancies in May, 1933, numbered 32,693, applications 55,706, and placements in regular and casual employment 30,952.

Statistical information as to the employment situation at the beginning of June will be found on another page, being based on reports received from employers and trade unions throughout Canada, and from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The reports of the superintendents of the Employment Service for June are outlined in another article describing the industrial situation at the end of that month.

The table of monthly statistics reflecting industrial conditions in Canada which appears on page 675 gives the most recent information available. Improvement is indicated by the rise in wholesale prices, the advance of 6 per cent during the past four months being the greatest in some years, and by the increase in employment which appeared chiefly in manufacturing where the greatest seasonal improvement in twelve years was experienced. Bank debits and car loadings also showed improvement. Steel production increased and while there was no production of pig iron in March, April and May, several furnaces renewed operations toward the end of June. The figures showing production of sugar, footwear, newsprint and passenger automobiles as well as the output from central electric stations indicated improvement over the same period a year ago. Building and construction continued on a low level as indicated by figures as to permits issued and contracts awarded.

The cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was again lower, due mainly to reductions in rent in some localities and to lower prices of anthracite coal. Foods declined only slightly, higher prices for meats, flour, sugar and potatoes being more than offset by declines in the prices of dairy products. The cost of the budget including fuel and rent with that of foods was \$15.41 for June as compared with \$15.57 for May; \$16.20 for June, 1932; and \$21.44 for June, 1930. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on prices in 1926 as 100, again advanced, continuing the movement which commenced in March. The index for June was 67.6 as compared with 66.9 in May; 63.6 in February and 93.4 in June, 1929. The advance was due mainly to higher



prices for grains, raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool and non-ferrous metals.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during June was almost three times as great as that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved also showing a substantial increase, due chiefly to the occurrence during the month of a dispute involving 1,300 pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario and causing a time loss of 18,000 working days. As compared with June, 1932, a slight decrease appeared in the number of disputes recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar decline. There were in existence during the month fourteen disputes, involving 3,249 workers and resulting in a time loss of 34,834 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes, involving 1,542 workers and resulting in a time loss of 11,927 working days in May. In June, 1932, there were on record sixteen disputes, involving 4,006 workers and resulting in a time loss of 40,182 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 612 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

The Department recently received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with disputes

(1) between various shipping companies at Montreal and their longshoremen, and (2) between the Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees. One new application for the establishment of a Board was received and was under consideration at the close of the month. An account of the recent proceedings under the Act, with the text of the two reports above mentioned, will be found on another page.

#### **"Labour Legislation in Canada, 1932"**

The fourth annual supplement to the volume "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928" has been published by the Department of Labour under the title: "Labour Legislation in Canada, 1932." The new supplement follows the lines of former reports, containing the text of the various Dominion and provincial labour laws, together with certain orders in Council and a number of regulations made under statutory authority, notes being added to the text to interpret new amendments. It contains also a cumulative index to the

main volume and the four supplements, this index forming a useful guide to the entire body of labour laws in force in Canada as at December 31, 1932.

The volume of 1928 may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, the charge for each of the four annual supplements being 25 cents.

#### **Labour Code of the Province of Quebec**

A revised edition of the "Code of Labour and Industrial Laws of the Province of Quebec" has appeared recently, consolidating the labour legislation

of the province up to the end of 1932. This compilation is the work of Mr. Gustave Francq, now chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province. It includes the text of provincial laws affecting labour, with the orders and regulations thereunder, and also gives the text of various Dominion Acts that are of special interest to workers in the Province. For example, the text of the Women's Minimum Wage Act is followed by the Orders issued by the Board to date; the Workmen's Compensation Act is supplemented by instructions "what to do in case of accident," "information for employers," etc.; and the Inspection of Scaffolding Act is illustrated by drawings showing the correct methods of scaffold construction. This arrangement makes the volume an exceptionally convenient handbook for practical use.

#### **"National Health Review" published at Ottawa**

A new publication that should render important service to public health authorities and to medical practitioners in Canada, was begun this year by the National

Health Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health (Ottawa). The *National Health Review*, of which the second number appeared in June, takes the place of a monthly bulletin containing abstracts of recent medical publications, which the Department had conducted for the past ten years. The "foreword" to the first issue states the purposes of the new magazine as follows:—

"It is quite realized that the busy practitioner has neither the time nor, probably, the opportunity to cover the broad field of reading that deluges the profession from every angle; nor should he be expected to subscribe to more than his share of scientific periodicals. It was, therefore, obvious that the Department should undertake, in the interests of science, to weed out the less important and abstract the worthwhile material and present this in brief form to the profession at frequent intervals... We believe that the quarterly will

be of greater value to the profession if it contains one article per issue on whatever subject appears to be timely and of general interest, together with carefully selected abstracts.

"The public is rapidly becoming more informed, through the press and other interested agencies such as life insurance companies, on the newer aspects of public health and more particularly, concerning preventive medicine. We shall, therefore, endeavour to secure and convey to you new developments along that line. To prevent disease requires effort on the part of the individual, the family, the municipality and the State, but there must be co-ordination of effort. It is with this in view that the *National Health Review* will come to you quarterly, in the hope that it will be a co-ordinating force in that part of your practice that merges with health problems; because, it is now generally conceded that the family doctor is the first line of defence against disease and in support of physical fitness. It is to the family doctor that the family should turn for their Public Health guidance, he, in his turn, apportioning to the family that responsibility which is theirs and notifying the municipality, or State, to accept responsibilities that belong to them. These are the personal things in which the family doctor is the co-ordinating force. On the other hand, the municipality, through its Public Health program, co-ordinates its forces and deals with the community matters, such as pure water, pasteurized milk, quarantine and general sanitation... On the other hand, the family doctor must continue to be the chief instrument through which Public Health is administered. Schools of Hygiene and Public Health laboratories are in a large measure the sources and proving grounds for newer ideas in Public Health practice. It is, therefore, imperative that the line of communication between the proving grounds and the unit in the field (the family doctor) be kept actively in operation, and it is hoped that this newly designed quarterly will fulfil—at least in part—this important mission."

A feature of the first number was a series of articles from the Provincial Officers of Health describing conditions in their respective provinces.

#### Canadian industry and United States legislation

*Pulp and Paper of Canada*, the monthly magazine published by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, discusses the possible effects of recent legislation in the United States upon the Canadian pulp and paper industry, particularly upon the newsprint branch. "Mr. Roosevelt's plan of

a body to stabilize industrial production and distribution so as to eliminate unfair and destructive merchandising practices will undoubtedly have an effect on Canadian newsprint producers. A system of licensing imports to those who conform to standards of business that are likely to be established in the United States could become very awkward hindrances to the successful operation—or even the continued operation at all—of Canadian mills. It seems likely that Canadian business would be more closely regulated through the operation of trade organizations, either existent or to be formed under the new scheme of things, and it would seem therefore the sensible thing for Canadian newsprint manufacturers to make use of the facilities of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association to get ready for the new order of business in the United States, which is likely to operate for several years without the hindrance of the Sherman Law."

A summary of the Industrial Recovery Act and other measures enacted at the recent session of the United States Congress appears on another page of this issue.

#### Settlement of wages dispute on United States railways

The principal railways in the United States on June 15, 1933, notified the representatives of the various classes of employees of a decrease in basic rates of pay of 2½ per cent effective from November 1, 1933, replacing the ten per cent deduction in effect since February 1, 1932. The representatives of the twenty-one unions of the employees refused to agree to this and the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation recently appointed under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act as a mediator discussed the matter with each party, and at a conference on June 21, it was agreed that the ten per cent deduction would be continued until April 30, 1934.

#### New minimum wage laws in United States

In 1923 the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Adkins versus Children's Hospital*, affirmed the decision of a lower court which declared the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia to be unconstitutional, mainly on the ground that it interfered with the right of the citizen to contract his labour freely (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1923, page 461; January, 1923, page 77). Similar decisions were rendered later in regard to the laws of Arizona and Arkansas.

With a view to overcoming the constitutional difficulty the National Consumers' League drafted a standard minimum wage bill and legislation based upon this standard bill has been adopted recently by the legis-



latures of New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Utah (*Monthly Labour Review*, June, 1933, page 1259). "The law," it is stated, "does not attempt to fix a living wage. Whenever a substantial number of women and minors in any occupation are receiving less than a subsisting wage the law provides that the industrial commission may conduct an investigation to determine whether the wages are 'fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered.' The law defines an unreasonable wage as one that is 'less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health.' Under the terms of the law, power is granted to the labour commissioner, after a directory minimum wage order has been in effect for a period of time—five months in New Hampshire and nine months in New Jersey and New York—to make such wage orders mandatory, if he is of the opinion that 'the persistent non-observance of such order by one or more employers is a threat to the maintenance of fair minimum wage standards.' Employers who fail to observe the provisions of the law and the orders of the labour official are liable to fine and imprisonment. The Utah minimum wage law is similar to the California law. The industrial commission is empowered to ascertain the wages paid, and the hours and conditions of labour in the various occupations. Upon investigation, if it is determined that the wages paid 'are inadequate to supply the cost of proper living,' the law provides that the commission shall call a 'wage board' into conference. After a public hearing, the commission is empowered to fix a minimum wage, a maximum number of hours, and the standard of conditions of labour 'demanded by the health and welfare of the women and minors engaged in every occupation.' A mandatory order may be subsequently issued setting forth the minimum wage and the maximum hours."

Prior to the enactment of these three laws, minimum wage legislation had been enacted in nine other states, namely, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

#### Old Age Pension legislation in U.S.A.

Nine additional States have this year adopted old age pension legislation (the progress of pensions in the United States was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE,

September, 1932, page 948, and in previous issues). With these additions the number of

State old age pensions laws is 26, of which 20 are mandatory. New legislation was enacted in Arkansas, Arizona, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington. Colorado, moreover, re-enacted an earlier pension law in amended form so as to meet the constitutional objection recently made by the Supreme Court of the State; while Minnesota amended its optional law to make it mandatory upon the counties. The present standing of old age pension legislation in the United States is summed up by the *American Labour Legislation Review*, June, 1933, as follows:

"The old age pension movement has now been successful in more than half of the States. In the number of pension laws enacted, this has been a record year. The first constitutional state laws were enacted by Montana and Nebraska in 1923, following the drafting of the 'Standard Bill' in 1922 by the American Association for Labour Legislation in co-operation with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Other states have enacted pension laws for the most part following the essential provisions of the standard bill, as follows: Wisconsin (1925), Kentucky (1926), Colorado and Maryland (1927), California, Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming (1929), Massachusetts and New York (1930), Delaware, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey and West Virginia (1931).

#### Effects of change from 8-hour to 6-hour day

The conclusions reached in a study of the change from an 8-hour day to a 6-hour day in a factory employing mainly women are described in Bulletin No. 105 of the

Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour. In December, 1930, when the change to a 6-hour working shift was made by this factory, the plant was running three shifts of 8 hours each, operating continuously except that it shut down for 24 hours once a week. With the exception of the general office and a few occupations where the volume of production did not permit of continuous operation, the entire plant was changed to four shifts of 6 hours each. This necessitated the employment of more women, and the records show that the average number on the payroll during a 4-week period just before the change and during a 4-week period one month after the change increased from 298 to 415, or 39 per cent. At the same time the hourly rates of pay for the women were increased 12½ per cent, while the men were guaranteed a minimum of \$4 a day. Practically all pay was on an hourly basis plus a production bonus. A year later the women

received a second increase in hourly rates of 12½ per cent, so at the time of survey there had been a total increase of 25 per cent over the rates in effect before the change in hours.

The advantages of the new arrangement were summed up by the management as follows: (1) Increased daily production from the plant as an operating unit, due to increased production at every station or task, slight in itself but considerable in the aggregate; (2) Elimination of meal periods, with their waste, and the expense of a large cafeteria; (3) Increased return from the capital invested in plant and machinery, owing to the increased rate of plant operation; (4) Opportunity for reorganizing the working force to rectify inequalities and to fit all "pegs" in appropriate "holes"; (5) Decreased overhead due to the fact that the factory produces more goods per dollar of overhead than under the 8-hour shift.

The workers expressed their preference for the new plan on the ground that the shorter work-day resulted in higher earnings, that it lessened fatigue, improved the conditions of their home life, and opened up new opportunities for the use of leisure time.

#### **Progress of co-operation in home building**

The fourth International Congress of Building Societies was held at London in June, the delegates in attendance representing 3,000,000 members in Great Britain, Ireland and Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Bulgaria, France, Sweden, Germany, Austria, the United States, Denmark, Belgium and other countries. It was stated that in Great Britain to-day the building society movement controlled assets aggregating over £469,000,000; the annual average advances to members for the three years ended 1932 amounted to £87,000,000; the advances in 1930 were approximately equivalent to the net output of the building and contracting trades in that year, and to that of the iron and steel trades; the amount advanced during the three years ended 1932 exceeded the new capital issues applied to industrial purposes in the United Kingdom during the same period; building societies had provided finance for about 1,000,000 of the new houses, or roughly half the total number erected since the war; concurrently they had made advances on old properties, and in all had loaned a total of no less than £719,000,000 during the post-war period 1919-32.

The Prince of Wales, in a speech to the delegates, said that the achievements of build-

ing societies in the post-war years was one of the most stimulating features in our social and economic life. "During these years," he said, "Great Britain has slowly but surely overcome the most acute phase of housing shortage in its history. Approximately 2,000,000 houses have been erected in England and Wales since the year 1919, and to the various forms of State and local government assistance must be added your own practical contribution in helping to finance this gigantic housing effort. The word gigantic is not misapplied in this connection, for I see from the official statistics that British building societies have advanced over £626,000,000 to assist house purchase since 1919, and that you now have something like 2,500,000 individuals who are using the service you provide. But in spite of the achievements of the post-war years we must remember the fact that there are not yet enough homes of the right type in this country. We have a great responsibility in this country in the matter of re-housing and slum clearance, and it is a responsibility in which building societies play a very prominent part."

#### **Centenary of the first British Factory Act**

In connection with the opening of the 17th International Labour Conference the *Manchester Guardian*, on June 7, called attention to the fact that it marked the centenary of the passage of the Act with which the modern British system of the statutory regulation of the conditions of labour first began—the Factory Act of 1833. "That Act—passed in August, 1833—established, for the first time, a Government factory inspectorate, the pre-requisite for the practical enforcement of statutory conditions, and is thus the starting-point of the ever-growing body of industrial legislation in all countries which it is the function of the International Labour Office of the League to strengthen and extend. There is a further and more domestic interest in the centenary on which we have less reason, perhaps, to congratulate ourselves. With the Act of 1833, almost as an afterthought, came the first effort at compulsory education in England; and the issues raised in 1833 on the school attendance of the factory child warped educational development until 1918. The Act of 1833 to restrict the labour of children in textile factories was one of the two great achievements of the first year of the Reformed Parliament; the other was the Act abolishing slavery in the British colonies."



**Firedamp  
alarms desired  
by British  
coal miners**

The Miners' Federation has prepared a statement for the consideration of the British Parliament, recommending the compulsory instalment of automatic firedamp alarms in coal mines. The Federation states that an average mine employing 1,000 men underground can be equipped with these alarms at a cost of £3 a week, and against this charge could be set savings in insurance and accident compensation. This automatic alarm is a lamp which shows a red light when gas is present. It tests for gas automatically and continuously, and the Miners' Federation is satisfied that it will reduce the liability to accident.

The Federation points out that notwithstanding the Davy safety lamp (which was invented in 1815) and recent advances in methods of detection, the protection of miners against gas remains far from adequate. Gas is described as the greatest menace to safety in the industry, being directly the cause of explosions, and also, indirectly, limiting the amount of lighting that is possible in a mine. Better lighting would greatly reduce haulage accidents and also accidents due to falls of roof. It would minimize the occurrence of miners' nystagmus, which is a cause of the constant incapacity of 10,000 men and a charge on the industry of approximately £500,000 a year.

Mr. P. J. Wood, president of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, addressing the directors' annual meeting at Hamilton in June, stated his opinion that forgetfulness and carelessness were the principal cause of the accidents which he had investigated. Everyone, he said, is subject at times to a "mental blind spot," which results in actions contrary to teaching, training and experience. It is necessary therefore, to develop a safety instinct, industrial workers being drilled in accident prevention so that they may subconsciously take the safe course in any emergency.

Section 10 of Regulations of 1931 under the Mineral Resources Act of Saskatchewan, which provided that the minimum coal mining area to be disposed of shall be forty acres, was amended by a provincial order, dated May 20, 1933, which stated that "in view of existing economic conditions and in order to reduce the amount of illegal coal mining and assist the small operator the said section 10 should be amended by striking out the word 'forty' in line two thereof and substituting therefor the word 'twenty.'"

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 17, 1933, contained the text of new rules and regulations relating to the Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. The regulations govern the construction of pressure vessels and their installation, and provide for their annual inspection.

The *Business Survey*, published monthly by the National Industrial Conference Board (United States), reported in its issue of June 20 that business activity showed steady improvement during May and the first half of June. Production in major industries increased during the same period, moving counter to seasonal tendencies. Employment in manufacturing industry rose 5 per cent between April and May, although the seasonal movement of recent years is a slight decline. Weekly earnings moved up sharply with a rise in hours worked per week. The cost of living in May was about one per cent above the April level.

The British Ministry of Labour recently issued a circular to explain how far unemployed persons may receive unemployment benefit or transitional payments while engaged in certain occupations or activities. For the receipt of either the benefit or the payments a person must be unemployed, but the Ministry points out that there are many things he can do to occupy his time without ceasing to be "unemployed" in the sense in which that word is used in the Unemployment Insurance Acts. If a man is not working under a contract of service and derives no remuneration or profit from his work in money or in kind then no question arises—he will be regarded as unemployed. But if the work he does is done under a contract of service or if he derives remuneration or profit from it, then he is not unemployed unless (1) he could have done the work or followed the occupation in addition to his usual employment and outside his ordinary working hours, and (2) the remuneration or profit does not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average. All the work need not be done outside the ordinary working hours of the man's usual employment if it could be so done when he is in his usual employment. In addition to being unemployed, a man must be available for work. He must therefore be free and willing to accept at once any offers of suitable employment and to relinquish, if necessary the occupational activities in which he has been engaged during unemployment. If he leaves his home area he should first make arrangements to be recalled as soon as there is opportunity of getting work.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		79,035,360	40,769,251	82,444,180	85,645,611	57,201,708
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		32,926,630	20,457,294	40,743,105	44,361,312	29,794,296
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		45,576,337	20,011,652	40,945,490	40,476,404	26,927,756
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,065,560	3,923,301	7,944,090	8,014,139	6,082,178
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,649,625,031	1,876,753,214	2,202,785,422	2,175,183,890	2,073,905,560
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		128,365,391	134,272,610	136,295,915	131,073,118	137,352,511
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,396,819,807	1,399,541,563	1,373,265,341	1,387,026,640	1,382,887,756
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		897,077,958	913,022,937	1,037,313,917	1,057,227,680	1,069,550,424
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	74.7	63.7	51.9	43.2	45.8	54.0
Preferred stocks.....	58.5	54.6	47.2	45.2	48.4	55.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	97.1	98.1	101.3	114.4	113.2	111.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	67.6	66.9	65.4	66.6	67.7	68.4
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.41	15.57	15.74	16.20	16.45	17.09
Business failures, number.....			174	176	204	190
Business failures, liabilities... \$			2,922,466	3,794,281	3,148,067	3,170,679
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	80.7	77.6	76.0	89.1	87.5	87.5
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	23.8	24.5	25.1	22.1	23.0	20.4
Immigration.....		1,474	1,427	2,562	2,718	2,659
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	156,507	141,958	132,711	163,996	168,523	166,380
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,526,022	12,260,416	11,110,406	13,797,710	13,189,523	13,529,951
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			9,596,667	11,272,616	10,932,408	10,935,498
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		8,789,285	7,921,872	10,496,801	9,517,355	9,511,106
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,813,476	7,383,407	8,918,185	8,779,990	8,592,623
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,412,893,410	2,023,059,884	1,632,461,607	1,653,428,962
Building permits..... \$		2,002,309	1,551,693	4,386,349	5,488,845	4,370,863
(9) Contracts awarded..... \$	8,086,200	6,514,100	8,608,700	12,154,700	14,186,000	10,112,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	857	None	None	8,163	13,339	16,898
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	31,602	23,126	11,384	18,118	29,239	36,030
Ferro-alloys..... tons	910	1,030	918	893	1,132	2,185
Coal..... tons		669,206	641,398	749,453	672,441	734,500
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		83,980,000	36,190,000	113,950,000	109,520,000	38,570,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,817,000	1,245,000	6,349,000	3,171,000	3,585,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		8,111,000	4,050,000	4,486,000	12,463,000	6,230,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,316,000	954,000	816,000	1,096,000	347,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		166,782,387	98,523,661	178,540,469	184,293,211	165,489,203
Flour production..... brls.			1,013,486	1,151,286	1,040,693	963,385
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	89,254,010	41,167,462	46,454,674	73,721,634	58,751,000	35,879,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,754,564	1,442,020	1,559,192	1,656,088	1,523,492
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		43,510,000	43,173,000	39,941,000	41,081,000	44,316,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		30,215,000	29,624,000	40,744,000	30,779,000	33,425,000
Newsprint..... tons		171,780	147,760	161,370	175,890	176,660
Automobiles, passenger.....		8,024	6,957	6,308	7,269	5,660
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		76.4	69.8	81.4	79.9	75.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		72.7	65.1	76.9	74.6	68.2
Mineral production.....		93.4	81.9	92.3	94.4	105.0
Manufacturing.....		77.4	67.0	82.1	77.4	66.5
Construction.....		14.1	20.6	28.1	31.8	27.9
Electric power.....		138.9	134.9	130.5	131.2	139.0
DISTRIBUTION.....		86.7	82.9	93.7	94.5	95.0
Trade employment.....		110.3	110.1	117.4	117.8	117.3
Carloadings.....		62.9	59.4	70.3	71.2	77.2
Imports.....		54.8	44.2	69.7	72.9	61.6
Exports.....		66.6	47.3	59.3	58.4	61.9

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending July 1, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(9) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 17, May 20 and April 22, 1933; June 18, May 21, and April 23, 1932.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**N application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on June 5 from certain employees in the water works, engineer's and power house departments of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30. The dispute arose in connection with the alleged unjust suspension and dismissal in 1930 of Malcolm Ainslie, a member and business agent of the union above named. The application states that 300 employees are directly concerned in the dispute and 1,000 indirectly. In view of the suggestion of the representatives of the employees that, pending the establishment of a Board, an officer of the Department endeavour to effect a settlement by conciliation, the western representative of the Department, Mr. F. E. Harrison, has been instructed to take this matter up with the parties concerned when in Edmonton with a view to assisting them in reaching an amicable settlement of the dispute if at all possible without the necessity of Board procedure.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the principal railways in Canada (the Canadian National Railways and

Canadian Pacific Railway and subsidiary railways) and their locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, together with the text of the minority report submitted by the employees' nominee on the board, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, appeared in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 478. The board recommended that the ten per cent deduction provided in the agreement of February 4, 1932, be continued, and that after May 1, 1933, an additional deduction be made of ten per cent, making a total deduction of twenty per cent from the wages earned subsequent to May 1, 1933. The recommendations of the board were accepted by the railway managements, who stated that, pending negotiations with the representatives of the employees for the revision of the agreements in accordance with the board's report, the change would be put into effect as from May 1, 1933. The board's findings were not acceptable to the employees, and, after conferences with the railway officials and with the Minister of Labour, it was arranged that a joint meeting of representatives of the railways and of the employees would be held in the Confederation Buildings at Ottawa on Wednesday, June 28, at which the Minister of Labour would be present. A settlement of the dispute was not, however, reached at this conference.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Various Shipping Companies Trading to the Port of Montreal and their Longshoremen

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on June 19 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between various shipping companies trading to the Port of Montreal, P.Q., and certain of their employees being members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal. A reduction of approximately 10 per cent in the hourly rates of wages proposed by the employers was the cause of the dispute. The Board's recommendation that the basic rates of pay should be reduced by approximately 5 per cent, has been accepted by both the employers and employees concerned as a settlement of the dispute and an agreement embodying the Board's finding was signed June 30.

The personnel of the Board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, of Aylmer, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recom-

mendation from the other members, Messrs. F. Curzon Dobell and John A. Sullivan, M.P., both of Montreal, nominated by the companies and employees, respectively.

The text of the Board report follows.

#### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of differences between various shipping companies trading to the Port of Montreal, P.Q., and certain of their employees being members of the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.*

To the Hon. W. A. GORDON, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the matter above referred to begs respectfully to make its report and recommendations as follows:—

Several sessions of the Board have been held during the months of May and June. Some of these have been attended by representatives of the Employers and the Employees who have

presented their cases and have given the explanations required by the members of the Board, and others have been attended only by the members of the Board for the purpose of discussing all phases of the dispute submitted to it for investigation with the object, if possible, of agreeing upon recommendations for its settlement. No oral evidence was taken, but each party to the dispute was invited to submit a written factum enumerating the reasons for the position taken by it and its arguments in support of such position. Each party was likewise given an opportunity of replying in writing to the factum filed by the other side. The material so produced by the two interests explained the situation in clear and simple terms to the members of the Board, and was not only of great assistance to them but has also shortened the inquiry and accelerated their decision as to the recommendations to be made.

The agreement between the Employers and the Employees, which was in operation during the last shipping season of the Port of Montreal, was executed on April 11, 1932, and ceased to have effect on December 31, 1932. The scale of wages provided by this Agreement was as follows:—

*General Cargo.*—59 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. 69 cents per hour from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. 79 cents per hour from 12 midnight to 5 a.m.

*Bulk Cargo.*—72 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. 82 cents per hour from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. 92 cents per hour from 12 midnight to 5 a.m.

On March 1, 1933, the Employers suggested the execution of a new agreement for the current season of navigation and, alleging that the shipping industry was in deplorable condition, offered the following reduced wage scale:—

*General Cargo.*—53 cents per hour for day work. 63 cents per hour for all night work.

*Bulk Cargo.*—65 cents per hour for day work. 75 cents per hour for all night work.

In answer to this offer the Employees maintained that they could not reasonably be asked to agree to lower wages than those which had been in force last year. After several meetings between the representatives of the two parties had proved abortive, the present Board was established for the purpose of making its recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

The arguments presented by the Employers and the Employees, with the replies of each to the other's arguments, may be summarized as follows:—

### 1.—VOLUME OF TRADE

The Employers contend that during the past three years the ocean steamship companies have been seriously affected by the general depression in trade, often finding it impossible to secure a complement of general cargo for their vessels.

To this contention the Employees reply that the Port of Montreal is less affected by the general depression in trade than other Atlantic Ports and refer to the report of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal for the year 1932 as showing increases in both import and export traffic for the season as compared with the previous season.

The Employers in return point out that the increase in imports is due entirely to a larger volume of coal and oil, neither of which commodities is unloaded by or provides work for longshoremen, and that the increase in exports is likewise due entirely to a larger volume of grain for the loading of which the longshoremen receive the bulk cargo rate, whereas the companies receive for its carriage only one-half the freight rates which were in force in 1928.

### 2.—FREIGHT RATES

The Employers contend that they have in recent years been forced to make heavy reductions in the rates of freight charged to shippers and importers for the carriage of their goods and quote in their factum the percentage of such reductions effected in the rates for the carriage of sixteen of the principal commodities shipped from Montreal, ranging from 21 per cent to 45 per cent and averaging 33½ per cent.

To this contention the Employees reply that such reductions in freight rates apply not only to the Port of Montreal, but to all other Atlantic seaports.

### 3.—DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

The Employers contend that in reducing their freight rates as above mentioned they have been actuated by the object of securing the shipment via the Port of Montreal of as much traffic as possible, that as a result they have been forced to reduce their costs of handling in the Harbour, including the wages paid to longshoremen, but that this does not impose any hardship on the longshoremen as without such reduction the work would not be available. They state that a considerable volume of general cargo which was formerly transhipped at Montreal, providing work for the local longshoremen, was last year carried direct from Great Lakes ports to overseas countries in foreign tonnage, but that this year both in order to attract this traffic back to the Port of Montreal and in order to prevent still greater diversion of traffic they have been forced to make further heavy reductions in freight rates.

The Employees in reply to this contention invite the Employers to prove the tonnage of freight alleged to have been carried last year from Great Lakes' ports to overseas countries and state that in their opinion it does not exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the total tonnage carried through the Port of Montreal.

In answer to this invitation the Employers file as an Exhibit a list establishing the tonnage that was last year carried direct from Great Lakes' ports to Europe in foreign vessels. They reiterate that in addition the further drastic reduction in rates made this year has prevented a still larger diversion of such traffic.

### 4.—RELATION BETWEEN WAGES PAID TO LONGSHOREMEN AND THEIR COST OF LIVING

The employers produce the following statement showing the basic rate of wage paid to longshoremen in the Port of Montreal from 1921 to 1933 and showing the average cost of living in each year as disclosed by figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE:—



Year	Basic Rate for season (Gen. Cargo)	Cost of Living Weekly Budget (Labour GAZETTE) March	Average Prices (all items) Index Number March
	cents	\$	
1921.....	60	23 87	175
1922.....	50	20 96	157
1923.....	50	21 42	159
1924.....	62	21 00	157
1925.....	62	21 00	156
1926.....	62	21 77	159
1927.....	65	21 29	157
1928.....	65	21 15	156
1929.....	65	21 52	157
1930.....	65	21 96	159
1931.....	65	19 47	145
1932.....	59	17 16	131
1933.....	53	15 59	122

and submit not only that the basic rate of 53 cents per hour proposed for this year is as high a rate as can be justified by the financial situation of the Steamship Companies which are carrying on unprofitably services essential to the trade of the country, but also that the reduced cost of living at the present time makes this wage superior in purchasing power to the higher wages in force in previous years. They maintain that the 65 cents rate which was mutually agreed upon at the opening of the 1927 season of navigation may be assumed to have been a fair rate of wage at that time, but that 53 cents now has more purchasing power than 65 cents had in 1927. They also contend that they would have been justified in reducing the wage scale from 65 cents before they did so, but that they agreed to maintain the 65 cents rate in force during 1931, in spite of the depressed condition of the shipping industry and in spite of the decline in living costs, in the hope that conditions would improve during that season, a hope which was not destined to be fulfilled.

The Employees maintain that, although the same rate of wages was continued in 1931, a drastic change in rules of work was agreed to at the Employers' demand which, together with the introduction of mechanical equipment, resulted in a decrease of actual earnings amounting in some cases to 50 per cent.

To this the Employers reply that changes in working conditions and the introduction of mechanical equipment have caused no substantial reduction in hours of work and quote the average weekly wages paid in 1931 and 1932 by the principal Companies. The Employers contend that in spite of the 10 per cent reduction of wages effected in 1932 no material reduction in earning power was suffered by the longshoremen due to the changed working conditions.

##### 5.—RATE OF WAGES REQUIRED TO PERMIT THE LONGSHOREMEN TO MAINTAIN A REASONABLE STANDARD OF LIVING

The Employees contend that their earnings are not sufficient to maintain themselves and their families and that no further reduction in their wages should be allowed.

To this the Employers reply that if a longshoreman's wages are not sufficient to maintain him and his family in the proper standard of living the cause must lie either in an insufficiency of volume of traffic or in a superabundance of longshoremen employed in hand-

ling that traffic. They state that by reducing freight rates they have done their best to attract the maximum tonnage to the Port of Montreal, but that the number of longshoremen who are members of the Union and therefore available to the handling of that traffic is within the exclusive control of the Employees, not the Employers.

The Employers also state that the Employees have admitted to their Union within the past year a considerable number of new members and have thus aggravated a situation already acute.

##### 6.—COMPARISON WITH OTHER TRADES

The Employers contend that the Employees are not being penalized in comparison with other workers when they are asked to accept a reduction in their basic rate of wage from 65 cents an hour in 1930 to 53 cents an hour in 1933, to wit, a reduction of 18.4 per cent, and produce a statement showing the rates of wages in certain trades in Montreal as published by the Department of Labour and the reductions therein between 1930 and 1933, which average 32.9 per cent.

The Employees reply that if such wages have been reduced as mentioned the working conditions in the trades in question have remained the same, whereas the introduction of mechanical devices and appliances has resulted in a heavy reduction in working hours to them.

The Employers in turn reply that in the past three years working conditions have changed in all classes of labour and further contend that the changes in working conditions affecting longshoremen were merely changes giving the Employers the right to say what weights should be handled by mechanical gear.

##### 7.—COMPARISON WITH OTHER PORTS

The Employees contend that the Port of Montreal, although the largest, is the lowest paid seaport on the North Atlantic Coast, and suggest a comparison with rates of wage paid at Halifax, Saint John and Quebec, and that if the companies are forced to lower their operating expenses by reducing wages they should not select the lowest paid port as the first in which to put such reductions into force.

The Employers reply that the basic rate at Halifax was reduced by 10 per cent last December in the light of conditions as they then existed and that the agreement then entered into cannot be terminated before November 30, 1933. Similarly, the basic rate at Saint John was reduced by 10 per cent last December in accordance with the recommendation of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and the agreement then entered into cannot be terminated before October 31, 1933. At Quebec the basic rate which has been 60 cents since 1925, was this year reduced by agreement to 57 cents, i.e., a reduction of 5 per cent, and this rate applies to the loading and unloading of both general and bulk cargoes, there being no differential for bulk cargoes as at other ports.

##### 8.—OTHER LABOUR

The Employers contend that they have for some years dealt exclusively with the Union, which is a party to the present dispute, but that similar work is now being carried out in the Harbour of Montreal at rates of wage very much lower than those which the Employers are now offering and that ample labour for their

purposes is available from sources outside the Union.

The Employees reply that such other labour is not qualified with the skill and experience necessary to serve the Employers to the best advantage.

#### 9.—AGGREGATE EARNINGS OF LONGSHOREMEN

The Employees contend that their earnings during the last two years have declined very considerably and file as an Exhibit lists which purport to show the average earnings of five gangs employed by one steamship line during the seasons 1931 and 1932, the result of which is to demonstrate that the men in these gangs earned in 1932 an average of \$4.39 per week less than in 1931.

The Employers attack this Exhibit as misleading, stating that it gives the average earnings of only five gangs employed by one company and secondly that the five gangs in question received other income from other steamship companies. The Employers file as an Exhibit a statement showing the aggregate weekly wages paid to gangs employed by them in 1932 covering 86 gangs, i.e. 1,376 Longshoremen, which they contend is a more reliable indication than the Employees' Exhibit.

#### 10.—AMOUNT OF REDUCTION PROPOSED BY THE EMPLOYERS

The Employers propose as fair and reasonable under the circumstances a reduction of 10 per cent in the basic rate of wage for general cargo, to wit from 59 cents to 53 cents and a reduction of 10 per cent in the basic rate of wage for bulk cargo, to wit from 72 cents to 65 cents.

The Employees contend that the fact of abolishing the higher rate previously earned by them between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. is to make the reduction asked for by the Employers amount to 13 per cent rather than 10 per cent.

#### 11.—SEASONAL NATURE OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL

The Employees contend that the season of navigation into and out of the Port of Montreal is limited by local weather conditions and that they have to rely for their livelihood during the whole year on the work obtained during the limited season.

#### 12.—HAZARDOUS NATURE OF THE LONGSHOREMEN'S OCCUPATION

The Employees contend that they are constantly subject in the course of their duties to the danger of meeting with accidents, even fatal.

The Employers reply that their superintendents are at all times mindful of the risk of accident and that they take and have at all times taken the utmost possible precautions to safeguard the men in their employment.

#### 13.—WORKING CONDITIONS

The Employees contend that the removal in 1931 of the restrictions on sling-loads accelerates the loading and unloading of vessels, thus giving less work to them, and forces them to greater physical effort and attendant dangers. They suggest that a maximum sling-load be fixed for the unloading of sugar and baled paper.

The Employers reply that the movement of the sling-load is a mechanical operation, the only natural restriction on which is the weight

which the sling can carry with complete safety, and that the restrictions on hand-trucks operated by the men themselves have not been removed.

### Conclusions

The Members of the Board were in no doubt from the outset but that, in addition to considering the arguments presented by each side and specifically reproduced above, they were constrained by current conditions to endeavour by all means to make recommendations which would effect an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the two parties in dispute. On the one hand, the public interest must be furthered to the utmost extent possible by encouraging the Steamship Companies to carry on from our National port services essential to the trade of the country, which they allege are now being carried on unprofitably, and some measure of economic relief by way of reduction of handling charges must be accorded to them. On the other hand the difficulties by which all classes of labour are beset during the present period of depression are well known and the wages payable to the Longshoremen must not be reduced more than is reasonably necessary to permit the Steamship Companies to render efficient service to the community.

The members of the Board were impressed by and have taken full cognizance of the various arguments which were fully and clearly presented by both sides in their factums and which are summarized above. There is no doubt but that the representatives of each party to the dispute are entirely satisfied with the equity of their case and are themselves convinced that the positions which they have respectively adopted are justified. It then becomes the primary duty of this Board to endeavour to make a report and recommendation with which both parties can agree in accordance with the provisions of Section 63 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, rather than to weigh minutely the merits of the arguments advanced by each side and, having decided in favour of one side, to make a report and recommendation which might not be acted upon by the other, thus leaving matters in the uncertain situation in which they stood before the establishment of the Board.

The Employers propose for the current year a reduction of 10 per cent in the basic rate of wage. The Employees insist that they are entitled to the same wages as they received last year. This is the basis of the dispute.

After careful consideration of all the arguments presented, and with the guidance and assistance supplied by the figures submitted in the parties' factums, the members of the Board have reached the conclusion that a reduction in the basic rates payable to Longshoremen of approximately 5 per cent from the rates in force last year would be equitable both to them and to their Employers, the Steamship Companies.

The Board therefore respectfully recommends that the dispute submitted to it for investigation should be settled by the introduction of the following rates of wage for Longshoremen at the Port of Montreal for the current season of navigation:—

**General Cargo.**—56 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 66 cents per hour from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.; 76 cents per hour from 12 midnight to 5 a.m.  
**Bulk Cargo.**—68 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 78 cents per hour from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.; 88 cents per hour from 12 midnight to 5 a.m.



With regard to the working conditions to which objection was taken by the Employees on account of the time saved in loading and unloading vessels due to the introduction of new and improved machinery, the members of the Board are of the opinion that it is not within their province to make any recommendation which might appear to be designed to retard the march of progress or the advance of science. It is nevertheless true that such improved machinery should not be used by the Employers to the prejudice of their Employees, and without presuming to specify the number of pounds to which sling-loads should be restricted, the members of the Board would wish to take this opportunity of suggesting most earnestly to the Employers that, whenever possible and in particular in the case of cargoes of sugar and baled paper, sling-loads should be reduced to

such weights as to preclude any danger of accident to the men.

It only remains for the Board to express the hope that both parties will agree to act upon its recommendation in order that by making such sacrifices as are thereby entailed on each side the business of our National port may be carried on harmoniously and without friction between Employer and Employee.

The whole respectfully submitted,

Montreal, June 15, 1933.

(Sgd.) L. COUSINEAU,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) JOHN A. SULLIVAN,  
*Member.*

(Sgd.) F. CURZON DOBELL,  
*Member.*

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Hull Electric Company and its Operating and Maintenance Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established at the end of May to deal with a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees presented a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour on July 4, together with a signed agreement between the company and employees in question disposing of the points at issue.

A wage reduction of approximately 10 per cent and an adjustment in working hours and conditions proposed by the company was the cause of the dispute. The agreement reached as a result of the Board's efforts provides for a wage decrease of about one cent per hour less than that originally proposed by the company for each group of employees.

The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. H. P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

Following is the text of the Board's report and of the agreement consummated between the parties to the dispute.

### Report of Board

Ottawa, June 29th, 1933.

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR.—In the matter of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on or about the 27th day of May, 1933, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 112, with relation to a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees, of which Board Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., is Chairman and Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., and William F. O'Connor, K.C., are members, the undersigned respectfully report as follows:

1. That a settlement of the dispute was arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, that pursuant to Section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act a memorandum of the settlement was drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and that a copy of such memorandum is annexed to this report.

2. The proceedings of the Board were as follows:

(a) The Board was organized at Ottawa in the office of Mr. Hill on June 19th, 1933. Present Messrs. Hill and O'Connor. Arrangements were then made for securing attendance of the parties and witnesses for a hearing on the 22nd June, 1933, and quarters for meetings of the Board were secured in the Senate of Canada, Room 148. These arrangements were made in the interest of expedition at the request of the Chairman, who was unable to be present;

(b) The Board met at Room 148, the Senate, on June 22nd and 23rd and at Mr. Hill's office on June 24th and heard evidence and arguments. Present the Chairman, Mr. Hill and Mr. O'Connor.

(c) The Board met in Mr. Hill's office on June 26th and adjourned thence to the Chateau Laurier. Present the Chairman, Mr. Hill and Mr. O'Connor. Efforts were made to bring about an agreement between the parties and late in the day tentative agreement was reached, the terms of its expression to be settled and reduced to writing by Messrs. Hill and O'Connor next day (in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman) and signed by the parties.

(d) Messrs. Hill and O'Connor met in Mr. Hill's office on June 27th and prepared and agreed upon the form of a Memorandum of settlement which, however, did not prove satisfactory to both parties, and time was allowed for consideration until next day.

(e) Messrs. Hill and O'Connor met in Mr. Hill's office on June 28th and a redrafted Memorandum of Settlement in the terms of the copy annexed to this report was signed at Ottawa during the evening of the same day on behalf of the employees, and on the following day on behalf of the employer company.

3. The witnesses summoned and heard before the Board were J. J. Gibeault, Joseph Noel and W. A. Sutherland (who each attended for three days) and Cedric Mohr, (who attended

for one day). Other witnesses present and/or heard, but not summoned, were A. C. Brittain, A. E. Meach and C. W. Bolton.

4. The case of the employer company was presented by Mr. A. V. Gale, General Manager, and that of the employees by Mr. Magnus Sinclair.

Yours respectfully,  
(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,  
(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,  
(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR.

The two members of the Board who were appointed thereto upon the nomination of special interests desire to add to the foregoing report an acknowledgment that the settlement happily attained in these proceedings would have been impossible but for the wisdom, graciousness, tact and persistence of the Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,  
(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR.

The Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees hereby agree that, operative July 1st, 1933, all such employees now in receipt of wages of forty cents or upwards per hour shall accept a reduction of three (3) cents per hour, all such employees in receipt of wages of thirty to thirty-nine cents per hour shall accept a reduction of two (2) cents per hour, and all such employees now in receipt of wages of less than thirty cents per hour shall accept a reduction of one (1) cent

per hour, saving and excepting the company's freight crew of four men, which may be reduced to three men, these to be paid upon the basis of an eight hour instead of a ten hour day, the same wages per hour now being paid them.

This agreement is made by the parties to it with the understanding that the adequacy of the wage rates set by it is not intended to be determined thereby.

This agreement on the part of the employees is intended to express a voluntary concession made by such employees in view of the presently prevailing economic depression, the present financial condition of the employing company and to offset any inability of such company to earn its operating costs.

This agreement is made without prejudice to the right of either party thereto to apply, at any time after the making thereof, for any Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, upon compliance with the provisions of that Act.

Dated the 27th day of June, A.D. 1933.

On behalf of the Employees,  
(Sgd.) JOHN J. GIBEAULT,  
(Sgd.) W. A. SUTHERLAND,  
(Sgd.) J. A. NOEL.

On behalf of the Company,  
(Sgd.) A. V. GALE.

Witness:  
to employees' Signatures  
(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR,  
(Sgd.) H. P. HILL.

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1933.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1932-33 include six cases in which

certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding fiscal period. On March 31, 1933, results were still pending in connection with three applications.

TABLE II.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1933

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	85.	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	234	7
Street and electric railways.....	132	7
Motor busses.....	1	0
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	44	0
Telegraphs.....	26	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	33	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	156	2
Total.....	785	38

TABLE I.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1932, TO MARCH 31, 1933

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal mines.....	2	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—			
Steam railways.....	4	3	0
Street and electric railways.....	5	4	0
Motor busses.....	1	0	0
Shipping.....	2	2	0
Telephones.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	3	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	1	0	0
Total.....	19	10	0



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1933....	14	3,249	34,834
*May, 1933...	16	1,542	11,927
June, 1932...	16	4,006	40,186

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for June was slightly less than that shown for May, 1933, but owing to a dispute involving 1,300 pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario, with a time loss of 18,000 working days, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showed a substantial increase over that recorded during the previous month. As compared with June, 1932, a slight decrease occurred in the number of disputes recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar decline.

Six disputes, involving 491 workers, were carried over from May, and eight disputes commenced during June. Of these fourteen disputes, twelve were terminated during the month, four being in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employer concerned, and compromise settlements were reached in four cases. At the end of June, therefore, there were two disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: electrical workers, Hamilton, Ont., and hosiery factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that

employment conditions are no longer effected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer, this last being added this month. The disputes involving compositors employed by one firm in Regina, Sask., commencing November 21, 1931, and motion picture projectionists employed by three firms in Toronto, Ont., commencing February 6, 1933, carried in this list for some months, are considered to have lapsed and have consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

A cessation of work by loggers at Hillcrest, B.C., on May 12, 1933, was noted in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, definite information not having been received. Reports from the parties involved show that some sixty employees ceased work, chiefly riggers, donkey engineers, loaders, etc., 250 other employees being indirectly affected. Wages for these classes were between \$1.80 and \$4 per day, and they demanded a scale between \$2.25 and \$4.50. On May 15 work was resumed on the undertaking of the employer that wages would be increased later if business should warrant it.

A minor dispute involving employees engaged in the construction of a building at Sackville, N.B., on June 15, 1933, has been reported, about twenty men ceasing work for a few hours to secure an increase in wages above the rate of 15 cents per hour for labourers. The work being for Mount Allison University, the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada, in session there, had appointed a committee to inquire into the wages paid and recommended to the contractor that rates should be raised. The contractor had agreed to give a preference in employment to those on the town relief list, increasing the

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to June, 1933</b>			
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b> Fishermen, salmon trollers, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	250	3,000	Commenced May 16, 1933; in sympathy with fishermen on strike in Oregon, U.S.A., since May 1, 1933; terminated June 15, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Drumheller District, Alta. (Wayne and East Coulee).....	150	1,000	Commenced April 24, 1933; against a reduction in wages; lapsed by June 30, 1933; in favour of employers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors (job office), Winnipeg, Man.....	15	150	Commenced Mar. 13, 1933; against reduction in wages; employment conditions no longer affected by June 30, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Building trades workers, Halifax, N.S.....	50	200	Commenced May 1, 1933; against reductions in wages; terminated June 6, 1933; compromise.
<b>**Plasterers, Hamilton, Ont.....</b>	14	84	Commenced May 1, 1933; against reduction in wages; terminated June 8, 1933; in favour of employer.
Electrical workers (inside wiremen), Hamilton, Ont....	12	150	Commenced May 15, 1933; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during June, 1933</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters, Onion Lake, etc., Ont.....	1,300	18,000	Commenced June 5, 1933; for increase in wage rates and reduction in rates for board; terminated June 21, 1933; compromise.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Inverness, N.S....	400	4,000	Commenced June 10, 1933; for change in management; terminated June 22, 1933; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, South Minto, N.B.....	20	40	Commenced June 20, 1933; against reduction in piece rates; terminated June 21, 1933; in favor of employer
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Vegetable Foods—</i> Cannery workers, St. Catharines, Ont.....	50	250	Commenced June 10, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated June 18, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Knitting factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	600	6,500	Commenced June 19, 1933; against installation of efficiency system; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Sawmill workers, Durieu District, B.C.....	78	700	Commenced June 6, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated June 17, 1933; compromise.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Bridge—</i> Pile drivers, etc., New Westminster, B.C.....	10	10	Commenced June 5, 1933; against reduction in wage rates; terminated June 6, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b> <i>Water—</i> Longshoremen (coal trimmers), Montreal, P.Q.....	300	750	Commenced June 19, 1933; against reduction in wages; terminated June 21, 1933; compromise.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

\*\*Bricklayers and masons reported on strike in the June issue of the Labour Gazette, worked under protest.



rate after some days' trial, but a number of these refused work at this rate and picketed the job. It being ascertained that an increase to twenty cents per hour was about to be made, the men resumed work.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**FISHERMEN (SALMON), VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.**—The workers involved in this dispute, on strike since May 16, 1933, in sympathy with fishermen in the U.S.A., Oregon and Washington, resumed operations on June 16, 1933. The latter had ceased work on May 1, 1933, to secure an increase in the rates paid to fishermen for spring salmon, which is marketed fresh or stored. The fish caught in Canada are marketed extensively in the United States. It is stated that no changes in rates or conditions were demanded for the Canadian fishermen. An advance of two cents per pound was secured by the American fishermen and this may later be reflected in Canada.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALTA. (WAYNE & EAST COULEE).**—This dispute, commencing April 24, 1933, arising out of a reduction in wages in a number of the mines in the district surrounding Drumheller, is recorded as having lapsed by June 30, employment and mining conditions being no longer affected, most of the mines involved being engaged only in development work during the summer.

**COMPOSITORS (JOB OFFICE), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, an alleged lockout involving compositors in one establishment, owing to a reduction in wages, commencing on March 13, 1933, is recorded as terminated, the employees having been replaced some time ago, and employment conditions being no longer affected is transferred to the list of such disputes not called off by the unions affected.

**BUILDING TRADES WORKERS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—As stated in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute, which had commenced May 1, 1933, against a reduction in wages, was terminated on June 6, a compromise settlement being reached by agreement between the employers and the electrical workers, the trade chiefly involved, while the other trades are reported to have continued to work under protest. The bricklayers' union, however, have declared a strike but practically no work is reported to be in progress. The electricians' agreement is given elsewhere in this issue.

**PLASTERERS, ETC., HAMILTON, ONT.**—The plasterers involved in this dispute, com-

mencing May 1, 1933, in connection with a reduction in wages from \$1 per hour to 90 cents, returned on June 9 at the decreased rates proposed by the contractors, as noted in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, having reached an agreement with the master plasterers. The bricklayers, masons and tile setters continued to work under protest, there being very little work in progress and only four employed, and the dispute was settled by an agreement on June 14, providing for 90 cents per hour for bricklayers and masons and 80 cents per hour for tile setters, a reduction of 20 cents per hour in each case.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS, INSIDE WIREMEN, HAMILTON, ONT.**—The dispute involving employees of eight firms, commencing May 15, 1933, was reported unterminated at the end of June, only two of the firms involved having settled with the union at a rate of 85 cents per hour, a reduction of 10 cents per hour, the contractors having proposed a reduction to 75 cents.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, ONION LAKE, ETC., ONT.**—On June 5, 1933, some seven hundred pulpwood cutters, some of whom were members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, employed by one firm in the Onion Lake region, ceased work to secure an increase in wages (piece rates) from \$2.50 per cord to \$3 for peeled pulpwood with a decrease in rates for board from between 85 cents and \$1 per day to 70 cents, and for the recognition of camp committees. Objection was also made to the employment contract signed by each worker regarding any violation of contract, participation in strikes, etc., as well as to deductions from pay for certain camp expenses. During the week the dispute spread to camps of other employers in the Nipigon district, bringing the number involved to approximately 1,300. The timber contractors early in the dispute offered a rate of \$2.75 per cord with board at 75 cents a day but this was not accepted by the strikers. The provincial minister of lands and forests and the member of the provincial legislature for Port Arthur, together with the Mayor and city officials of Port Arthur, conferred with representatives of both parties for several days with the result that on June 21 work was resumed, an agreement having been reached providing for a rate of \$2.75 per cord for peeled spruce pulpwood, 75 cents being deducted for board, while concessions as to camp committees and certain other points were made by the employers.

**COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.**—A cessation of work by coal miners at Inverness, N.S., from about June 10, 1933, to June 22, 1933, has

been reported, and while full particulars have not been received, it appears that the miners demanded the resignation of the board of directors and that following conferences of the parties with the provincial Deputy Minister of Mines and later with the Premier of Nova Scotia, this was arranged. The mine has been operated for the past year by a co-operative company, after being in receivership for some years, after which the mine finally reverted to the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1932, page 947). In February, 1933, wages were reduced by ten to fifteen per cent, the mine continuing to be operated at a loss.

**COAL MINES, SOUTH MINTO, N.B.**—Twenty coal miners employed in one mine at South Minto, N.B., ceased work on June 20, 1933, in protest against a reduction in piece rates from 31 cents per box of coal to 25 cents. The strikers returned to work, however, at the reduced rates on June 22, 1933.

**CANNING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**—Fifty women employed in one canning factory ceased work demanding an increase in the wage rate of 15 cents per hour. Pickets were placed about the plant and it is reported two women were arrested as a result of a disturbance. The Mayor of the city intervened in the dispute and a settlement was reached providing for an increase to 17½ cents per hour and operations were resumed on June 19.

**KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Knitters in the full-fashioned hosiery department in a knitting factory ceased work on June 19, 1933, as a result of the introduction of a new system of work and wage payment. The employees claimed that this was a speed-up system requiring them to do in sixty minutes work that was formerly done in eighty minutes, involving one man tending three machines instead of two, and reducing earnings. In a conference with the strikers, the management offered to guarantee earnings of each employee during the next four weeks up to his average during the first five months of the year and it was expected that earnings would average ten to twenty-five per cent more than before and that men displaced would be given positions elsewhere in the factory if possible, a conference to be held after four weeks to discuss any objectionable features. This was refused and on June 21 about five hundred employees in six other departments ceased work demanding the abolition of this system. This had been introduced into their departments in December, 1932, as a result of which the employees ceased work demanding its abolition but returned to work on the understanding that the

system would be tried out for a few months and adjustments made. The management claim that the results had been satisfactory but the employees now claim that it resulted in intolerable conditions of speeding-up and reduced earnings considerably but greatly increased output. As a result of the strike operations at the factory were practically suspended for a few days and the management stated that it would be necessary to close the plant and carry on the work in its factory in Woodstock. The mayor of the city requested the assistance of the Department of Labour and a conciliation officer met the parties to the dispute separately at Hamilton on June 29. The strikers refused to withdraw their demand for the abolition of the system and the management stated that under no circumstances would they enter into any discussion of the abolition or change in the system but would agree to some other demands including the formation of a grievance committee and the eight hour day. Both parties refused to refer the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. No settlement, therefore, was reached and at the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. Early in July it was reported that several of the departments at Hamilton were operating and that the work of other departments was being carried on at Woodstock by employees of the Hamilton factory willing to resume work.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, DURIEU DISTRICT, B.C.**—Loggers and millworkers, members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, employed in two mills operated by one firm near Durieu, B.C., on June 6, 1933, ceased work, demanding an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, the rates paid being stated to be from 15 cents to 35 cents. The plant was picketed by the strikers but it is reported that work was resumed by June 17, 1933, the workers securing an increase of 2½ cents per hour.

**PILE DRIVERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—On June 5, 1933, ten bridgemen, pile drivers, etc., members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders), ceased work in protest against a reduction in wages from 90 cents per hour to 75 cents. Work was resumed the next day, however, at the 90 cent rate.

**LONGSHOREMEN (COAL TRIMMERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Coal trimmers employed by three companies ceased work on June 19, 1933, in protest against a reduced wage scale in effect from the beginning of the navigation season about April 1. An agreement between the longshoremen's union and the shipping companies in Montreal for the 1933 season had not been reached and the dispute was referred



to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act, the report of the Board appearing elsewhere in this issue. The shipping companies had announced rates approximately ten per cent below those under the agreement for the 1932 season, and it was arranged that these rates would be paid until the Board reported when the new scale would be retroactive to the beginning of the season. The sittings of the Board began early in May and the report was released to the parties involved on June 21st, a scale five per cent below that for 1932 being awarded and accepted. While the coal trimmers were not under this agreement their rates were on the same basis and the coal companies had put into effect a ten per cent reduction. The coal trimmers worked at the reduced rates pending negotiations which were to follow the issue of the Board's report, but by June 19 refused to delay further and ceased work demanding the 1932 rates for coal trimmers and an in-

crease to the 1931 rate of 40 cents per hour for dock hands, yardmen and labourers. The coal trimmers are reported to have seceded from the longshoremen's organization, the Association of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, an independent union, and formed another independent union, the National Independent Union of Longshoremen of the Island of Montreal. Negotiations between the strikers and the coal shippers were carried on during the strike and a settlement was reached and work resumed on June 21. It was agreed that the rates for coal trimmers, etc., for 1933, should be 69 cents per hour for day work, 80 cents per hour for time from 6 p.m. to midnight, and 85 cents per hour from midnight to 6 a.m.; for dock-hands 36 cents per hour, these being the same rates as in 1932 except for day work for coal trimmers, the rate for which was 70 cents per hour in 1932.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in May was 32 and 8 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 40 disputes in progress during the month, involving 7,800 workers with a time loss of 54,000 working days for the month. Of the 32 disputes beginning in May, 8 were over proposed reductions in wages, 8 over other wage questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on other ques-

tions of working arrangements and 5 on questions of trade union principles. Settlements were reached in 30 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workers, 13 in favour of employers and 9 were settled by compromise; in one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### New Zealand

For the year 1932, the number of disputes reported was 23, involving 67 firms and 9,335 workers with a time loss of 108,528 working days and a wage loss of approximately £105,715. Nearly 90 per cent of the time loss occurred in the coal mining industry.

### United States

Revised figures for the year 1932 show the number of disputes beginning in the year as 808, involving 242,826 workers, with a time loss of 6,462,973 working days for the year. Of the 808 disputes beginning in the year, 525 were over wages questions, 101 over recognition of unions and the remaining 182 over various other questions. During the year settlements were made in 817 disputes, of which 353 were in favour of employers, 218 in favour of employees and 218 were settled by compromises. In the other 28 disputes, the results were either unclassified or not reported. The industries in which the greater number of workers were involved were as follows: the clothing industry with 157 disputes in-

volving 71,461 workers; the building industry with 199 disputes and 58,051 workers; the coal mining industry with 57 disputes involving 47,478 workers; the textile industry with 92 disputes involving 20,563 workers.

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1933, was 43 and 49 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 14,357 and the time loss for the month was 317,289 working days.

Most of the salmon fishermen of the trolling vessels of the Columbia River who were mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as being on strike since May, returned to work during June, when a compromise was reached as to the prices for fish, and arrangements made for joint committees to meet from time to time to discuss prices and other conditions. The settlement of the sympathetic strike of British Columbia fishermen is reported in the previous article of this issue.

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## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Prosecution of Alleged Coal Combine in Province of Quebec

**A**NNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., to take action against the principal importers of British anthracite coal in the province of Quebec was made by Premier L. A. Taschereau, as Attorney General of the province, on June 23. The announcement indicated that the companies to be prosecuted as members of an alleged combine included the Canadian Import Company, Limited, the F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited, Hartt and Adair Coal Company, Limited, and the Scotch Anthracite Coal Company of Canada,

Limited, all of Montreal. It was stated that the defendants, if committed for trial, would probably appear before the Criminal Assizes at the October term.

The conclusion of the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act which led to the prosecution was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1933, page 500. The greater part of the investigation was conducted at the city of Montreal, the principal centre for the importation of British anthracite coal into Canada.

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## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Statistical and Financial Summary of Administration as at March 31, 1933

**T**HE accompanying tables give particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156; as amended by statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the first quarter of 1933, and since these Acts became severally effective. A financial summary was given in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, bringing the information down to the end of March, 1933. This table has been revised in the light of later information and appears in the present article as Table I. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. The provinces participating in Old Age Pensions during the period of this report were British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The Northwest Territories are also within the scheme. It is

understood that the Province of Prince Edward Island will participate as from July 1, 1933. The New Brunswick legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session in 1930, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia an Act providing for the participation of that province in any federal scheme was passed at the session of 1931, to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year;



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Alberta — Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia — Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba — Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario — Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskat- chewan — Act effective May 1, 1928	Northwest Territories — Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners, as at March 31, 1933.....	5,244	7,128	8,280	42,853	8,195	5	71,705
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 91	\$18 93	\$18 88	\$18 18	\$16 94	\$20 00	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fourth quarter of fiscal year 1932-33 (period, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1933).....	\$ 289,968 01	\$ 402,668 79	\$ 477,371 33	\$1,691,385 12	\$ 422,264 30	\$ 356 73	\$ 3,284,014 28
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 217,382 62	\$ 302,334 03	\$ 358,028 49	\$1,259,938 30	\$ 316,831 37	\$ 356 73	\$ 2,454,871 54
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1932-33 (period April 1, 1932-March 31, 1933).....	\$1,104,392 54	\$1,570,339 76	\$1,816,169 93	\$9,127,024 55	\$1,755,857 30	\$ 1,477 41	\$15,375,261 49
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 827,805 91	\$1,176,230 25	\$1,362,127 45	\$6,827,955 49	\$1,316,956 68	\$ 1,477 41	\$11,512,553 19
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1933.....	\$2,958,376 73	\$6,262,567 61	\$6,375,943 41	\$27,420,600 49	\$ 5,982,375 11	\$ 5,140 96	\$49,005,004 31
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$1,855,890 74	\$3,678,456 46	\$3,812,600 89	\$16,740,562 23	\$ 3,611,766 64	\$ 5,140 96	\$29,704,417 92

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

—	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1933.....	5,244		7,128		8,280		42,853		8,195		5		71,705	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.72%		1.03%		1.18%		1.24%		0.89%		0.05%		.....	
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.93%		3.00%		2.57%		4.11%		1.91%		0.95%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age..	37.09%		34.25%		45.97%		30.30%		46.48%		5.37%		.....	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>														
Married.....	1,594	804	1,871	906	2,658	1,479	10,542	5,599	2,748	1,473	2	—	19,415	10,261
Single.....	362	79	1,064	228	395	158	2,699	2,743	390	81	—	—	4,910	3,289
Widowed.....	965	1,323	1,003	1,713	1,217	2,264	6,624	14,326	1,307	2,061	2	1	11,118	21,688
Living apart.....	95	22	238	105	78	31	191	129	93	42	.....	.....	695	329
	3,016	2,228	4,176	2,952	4,348	3,932	20,056	22,797	4,538	3,657	4	1	36,138	35,567
<i>Classification of British Subjects:</i>														
Birth.....	3,579		6,288		5,651		41,299		4,971		5		61,793	
Naturalization.....	1,553		705		2,487		1,097		3,164		.....		9,006	
Marriage.....	112		135		142		457		60		.....		906	
	5,244		7,128		8,280		42,853		8,195		5		71,705	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension</i>														
Alberta.....			667		76		105		144		2		994	
British Columbia.....	177				97		69		86		1		430	
Manitoba.....	125		367				177		489				1,158	
New Brunswick.....	24		54		9		44		26				157	
Nova Scotia.....	31		87		21		53		33				225	
Ontario.....	350		390		283				572				1,595	
Prince Edward Island.....	16		15		2		1		15				49	
Quebec.....	89		69		56		458		93				765	
Saskatchewan.....	253		501		370		193						1,317	
Northwest Territories.....			1		17								18	
Yukon Territory.....	4		31		2		1						38	
	1,069		2,182		933		1,101		1,458		3		6,746	

and in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of

## COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Alberta	B.C.	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	N.W.T.	Total
Canada.....	2,173	2,892	3,510	31,180	3,423	5	43,183
England.....	897	2,197	1,284	6,353	985		11,716
Scotland.....	311	764	545	1,541	418		3,579
United States.....	614	329	150	765	553		2,411
Ireland.....	147	301	242	1,559	139		2,388
Austria.....	217	21	574	57	725		1,594
Poland.....	186	17	696	128	360		1,387
Russia.....	95	9	255	186	390		935
Germany.....	99	71	69	389	198		826
Sweden.....	119	121	121	77	198		636
Iceland.....	13	17	488	4	76		598
Norway.....	156	85	50	28	274		593
Roumania.....	34	3	42	29	107		215
France.....	17	22	72	45	45		201
Hungary.....	11	2	16	8	157		194
Italy.....	8	51	8	119	5		191
Wales.....	26	14	18	75	23		156
Newfoundland.....	4	39	2	104	3		152
Denmark.....	30	25	19	18	23		115
Belgium.....	9	21	56	7	19		112
Finland.....	22	26	5	33	12		98
Czecho Slo'kia.....	13	8	8	7	16		52
Holland.....	10	12	13	4	7		46
Switzerland.....	11	7	6	11	10		45
Channel Islands.....	2	7	3	24			36
Australia.....	5	10	3	13	1		32
British West Indies.....	1	5	4	21	1		32
India.....	1	7	6	8	1		23
Isle of Man.....	1	7	1	4	3		16
South Africa.....		5	2	8			15
Syria.....	1		3	8	2		14
Japan.....		13					13
Jugo Slavia.....				1	12		13
Greece.....	2	3		5			10
Turkey.....		1		8	1		10
Luxembourg.....	3		1	1	4		9
British East Indies.....		1		6			7
Lithuania.....			2	5			7
New Zealand.....		4		3			7
British Guiana.....	1	1	1	2			5
China.....	2	3					5
Gibraltar.....	1	1		2			4
Malta.....				2	2		4
Isle of St. Helena.....			1	2			3
Bulgaria.....	2						2
Chile.....		2					2
Latvia.....			2				2
Persia.....					2		2
Algeria.....			1				1
Arabia.....				1			1
Iraq.....				1			1
Bahamas.....		1					1
Hawaiian Islds.....		1					1
Labrador.....				1			1
Peru.....		1					1
South Sea Islds.....		1					1
Spain.....			1				1
	5,244	7,128	8,280	42,853	8,195	5	71,705

Canada paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure, effective from November 1, 1931. Accordingly new agreements were made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions of the amending Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 517). That issue also contained the text of the Old Age Pensions regulations, as revised.

## Health Insurance in the Irish Free State

A bill providing for the establishment of a single national society to administer health insurance in the Irish Free State was adopted recently by the Dail. Previously there were 83 administrative units, having 450,000 insured persons, the membership in these units varying from 90 to 9,000. It is expected that unification will result in rendering the whole scheme solvent. The bill provides for the creation of a unified health insurance society, which shall take over the members, assets and liabilities of all the existing societies. The new society would be administered by a committee of management of 15 members: nine being elected by the insured persons, three being employees' representatives appointed by the Minister, and three trustees similarly appointed. The constitution differs therefore from that of the present societies, which are, with few exceptions, administered solely by representatives of the insured persons.

A committee appointed by the Irish Government a year ago to study the possibility of establishing a scheme of widows' and orphans' pensions has just decided to recommend a scheme of a non-contributory character, similar to those in several provinces of Canada and in Denmark and New Zealand. A detailed report will be issued later.

The Central States Co-operative League (U. S. A.), at a recent convention, appointed a committee to prepare a plan for affiliating co-operative societies of the unemployed. It was decided to encourage the organization of such societies in connection with every co-operative society in the area covered by the League. Some account of the co-operative movement among the unemployed in the United States was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1933, page 366; October, 1932, page 1039, etc.



## RECENT LEGISLATION FOR INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

A LIST is given below of the measures adopted at the session of the United States Congress which opened on March 9 and adjourned on June 16, in furtherance of the policies favoured by President Franklyn D. Roosevelt for restoring prosperity in the United States (This summary is based mostly on an article on the "Roosevelt Legislative Record," which appeared in *The Nation* (New York), June 28, 1933).

The Emergency Banking Relief law gives the President power to regulate transactions in credit, currency, gold and silver, and foreign exchange, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to call in all gold and gold certificates in the country. It also makes provisions for safeguarding the banking system.

The Economy Act authorizes the President to reduce Civil Service salaries and veterans' pensions to the estimated amount of \$500,000,000.

The Beer and Wine Revenue law legalizes the production of beer and wines with alcoholic content not exceeding 3·2 per cent by weight, and provides for the payment of an annual permit tax of \$50 each by wholesalers and \$20 each by retailers of these beverages.

The Reforestation Unemployment Relief law gives the President power to provide employment in public works connected with reforestation, forest fire prevention, flood control, soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, and other work in the public domain as the President may determine, provision to be made for housing the workers and supplying them with subsistence, medical attendance, and cash allowance while they are employed.

The Inflation Farm Relief law authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, for the purpose of increasing prices of farm products, to allocate the production of certain crops, and to lease land for the purpose of withdrawing it from production, the cost of this relief to be met by taxing processors of agricultural products. It also provides for the issue of \$2,000,000,000 in government bonds for refinancing farm mortgages at 4½ per cent interest, the government guaranteeing the interest, but not the principal, of the bonds. The law further authorizes an expansion of Federal Reserve credit to the amount of \$3,000,000,000 by the purchase of government securities in the open market, and the issuance of a maximum of \$3,000,000,000 in Treasury notes secured solely by the credit

of the federal government. It also empowers the President to reduce the legal gold content of the dollar in any proportion up to 50 per cent of the present gold content; and to accept silver to a total amount of \$200,000,000 in payment of war debts for six months after passage of the act, the price of the silver not to exceed 50 cents an ounce.

The Emergency Relief law (the Wagner-Lewis bill) authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make available out of its funds the sum of \$500,000,000 for emergency-relief purposes, the money to be spent under the direction of a federal emergency-relief administration created by the act. A portion of the fund is set aside for allocation to the several States on a basis of need, and the remainder is to be distributed to the States according to population.

The Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley Development laws sets up the "Tennessee Valley Authority," which is to maintain government-owned properties, improve navigation and control the flood waters of the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers. It enables the Authority to distribute electrical power in the event of private utility companies refusing to protect the interests of consumers.

The Security Act (said to be based on British Companies Act) provides for widest publicity in connection with issuance of securities sold in interstate commerce or through the mails, and makes issuers liable to criminal prosecution for false information.

The Employment Service law (the Wagner bill) provides for co-operation between the federal government and the States through the creation in the Department of Labour of a bureau to be known as the United States Employment Service. The director of the bureau is to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The bureau is charged with the task of co-ordinating the activities of the State employment services and of assisting States in establishing such services. The act authorizes an annual appropriation of \$4,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is to be distributed to the States for the purpose of assisting them to establish and maintain their employment bureaus.

The Home Mortgage law authorizes the issue of two billion dollars in bonds by a home-owners loan corporation, the bonds to be exchanged for mortgages. The bonds will bear government-guaranteed interest of 4 per cent, but the loan corporation is to collect 5 per cent interest from the home-owners.

The owners must amortize their loans within fifteen years. In cases where mortgage holders refuse to exchange their mortgages for bonds, the home-owners may borrow from the loan corporation up to 40 per cent of the value of their properties and reduce their indebtedness to that extent. Cash loans up to 50 per cent of the value of homes to free small debts against such properties are provided for, while the act also authorizes limited loans to enable persons to recover dwellings they may have lost by forced sale or foreclosure within the last two years. This home-owners' loan corporation is to have a capital of \$200,000,000, which is to be provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, whose duties will be to encourage or require railroad companies to avoid waste and preventable expense, to promote financial reorganization of railroads, to improve railroad credit and reduce fixed charges to the extent required by "public interest," and to study ways and means of improving the general status of the carriers. The anti-trust laws may be set aside when necessary to carry out the co-ordinator's decisions. The railroads are to set up committees to work with the co-ordinator, and will be assessed at the rate of \$1.50 a mile to meet the expenses which will be incurred under this law. The Act provides that the number of employees in the service of a railway shall not be reduced by any action taken under its provisions, below the number on the payrolls in May, 1933 (allowance being made for reductions by death, normal retirement, etc. Such reductions not to exceed 5 per cent of the employees). The act requires the Federal Co-ordinator to establish regional boards of adjustment for the settlement of labour disputes in the manner provided by the Railway Labour Act, and also provides for compensation to employees for property losses and expenses imposed upon them by reason of their transfer from one place to another incidental to carrying out the terms of the act.

The National Industrial Recovery Act empowers the President to promote the self-regulation of industry under federal supervision with a view to regulating competition, curtailing over-production, improving wages, and shortening hours of labour. The law provides for the formation of trade and industrial associations which are to draw up "codes of fair competition" by which they are to govern themselves. Such codes must be submitted to the President for his approval.

The President is authorized to work out such codes on his own initiative for industries where no action is taken. He is further empowered to licence industries for the purpose of enforcing the codes. The right of collective bargaining is guaranteed to labour, and the workers are also secured in their right to maintain their own unions. The second title of this law authorizes a \$3,300,000,000 bond issue to finance construction of federal, State, and local public works, and such private projects as may benefit the public generally, for the purpose of creating employment. The office of Public Works Administrator is established. This official is charged with the administration of the federal public-works program, and is empowered to make grants to States and municipalities for construction and improvement projects up to 30 per cent of the cost of labour and materials.

In addition to the foregoing measures originated by the administration, the Congress enacted the "Glass-Steagall" banking law, which was approved by the President. This measure provides for government insurance of bank deposits up to \$2,500 (this section to become effective January 1, 1934); curbs the use of Federal Reserve credit which may be used in stock-market speculation; requires national banks to divest themselves of their security affiliates; legalizes branch banking by national banks within the States in which such banks are located, but only in States where the branch-banking privilege is accorded to State banks; increases the authority of the federal government over the management of banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system; and establishes a method for quick liquidation of assets for the benefit of depositors in banks that have failed.

#### Plan of Recovery Act

Shortly after the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act the President appointed General Hugh S. Johnson as recovery administrator. General Johnson explained the purpose of the Recovery Act in a speech which was broadcast over the radio throughout the United States on June 25. He analysed the factors that enter into an industrial depression, and proceeded as follows:—

"The whole thing simmers down to the job of keeping the purchasing power of workers in step with the price and quantity of the things they make. Wages, prices, and production—these are the three causes of good or bad times and if we could keep all three in line we wouldn't have so much trouble. What have we done to keep them in line? We have done precious little. . . .



"We have had many periods of prosperity. The trouble was that it wasn't evenly enough spread over the country. Too much of profit went back to build new factories and too little went to let people buy the products of the factories we already had. That was bad both ways. It produced too much and it consumed too little. Also, too great a share of prosperity went to too few people. As long as human beings are what they are, one man will earn more than another. But there must be a limit to this if we are to keep our country going.

"Just because a man has a million dollars he doesn't actually consume very much more than a man with a thousand dollars. The very rich do not buy forty dollars worth of ham and eggs for breakfast. If we want to keep our country going we have got to find a way to let everybody buy a half dollar's worth of ham and eggs.

"Like a great many of the President's ideas, this plan seems too simple and direct to argue about. The way to work out factories and farms is to see to it that people who work get enough for their labour to buy what they need of the labour of others.

"Well, how are we going to do that now, with 12,000,000 out of jobs and not enough business to hire any more men? The answer of the Roosevelt plan is: split up the existing work to put more men on the payroll and raise the wages for the shorter working-shift so that no worker is getting less than a living wage.

"That also seems too simple to argue much about. But some employers say, 'I can't pay out more in wages—I am losing money now. If I pay more, my goods will cost more and my competitors will undersell and ruin me.'

"Now, if we only look at one employer, that is absolutely true. But it is absolutely not true if all employers would do exactly the same thing at exactly the same time. Theoretically, if we would pull together, we could do this job to-morrow, and if we did it to-morrow that would be the end of this depression. . . .

"The Recovery Act had to be passed for two reasons—one, that it was actually unlawful for all employers to do the same thing at the same time and, two, that even after you have made that lawful, you have to have a practical method for all employers to act together and you have to have some leadership which they can follow freely in the doing of it.

"The President has set up machinery for this great co-operation, and it is wholly unnecessary for me to say that this country is under one leadership in him to an extent that

has probably never happened in any country, anywhere, any time. In other words, the whole setting is ready, and it is now up to our people to perform. No law and no government can do that for them and American industry has got to save itself.

"So much for the underlying idea of what we are trying to do here. What employers of the country want to know is how they can go about joining what the President called a great national team for victory over this depression. Well, the team is pretty well organized in this country already. Nearly every principal employer belongs to what is called a trade association. These associations were mostly formed long ago for what mutual help the members could get by agreements within the law.

"They were not very strong under the old law but the new one makes them highly important. They are almost a part of the government and they can do and agree to many more things than they could ever before. First and foremost among those things is a contract to divide up the existing work in such a way as to put hundreds of thousands of new names on the payroll and then raise the wage scale high enough to give all workers a living wage for the shorter shift.

"If they do this, buying will move forward on a rapid scale, and that in itself will put many more men back to work. Their own profits will come back and we shall be on our way back to the kind of a country that we knew in happier years.

"If that were all there is to it it would be simple, but there is more to it. In the first place the tendency of higher wages is higher prices. If we do a thing like this and do not also put some control on undue price increases so that prices will not move up one bit faster than is justified by higher costs, the consuming public is going to suffer, the higher wages won't do any good, and the whole bright chance will just turn out to be a ghastly failure and another shattered hope.

"This does not mean selling below cost. The first effect of this plan will be to increase business and bigger business is a better way to profit than is higher price.

"This is a deadly serious matter—this danger of runaway prices. There are still about 12,000,000 unemployed in this country and even those who still have jobs are largely on much reduced incomes. Any wild-cat price lifting will have its first bearing directly on the very creature necessities of these unfortunates—their means to keep out hunger, thirst and cold.

"This administration simply will not stand for that and we do not expect to have any

trouble about it. Our best people understand that this is no time to get rich quick. It is the time to pull our country out of a hole. We need every good man on the ropes and nobody is going to do a thing that makes him a peace profiteer by taking advantage of the patriotic unselfishness of his fellows.

"Again, in order to get this kind of co-operation among so many people, we must keep each of the many employers' agreements in harmony with all the rest and this also requires them to strain through some central sieve.

"This central sieve is the National Recovery Administration. Its job is principally to advise in the preparation of plans by industry: to receive those plans; to examine them in the public interest; to insure by fair and impartial hearing that every one who fears harm from them can state his case; to study them in relation to the general plan; to see whether they go too far or do not go far enough; to suggest any necessary changes and then to take them to the President for his action.

"After such a plan has been approved it becomes a sort of law merchant for the industry submitting it and thereafter it is the duty of the administration to watch its execution. . . .

"In a sense, all our industries compete with each other and each has an interest in the plans of all. All of industry, therefore should have its say as to the plans of any industry and the general plan for all.

"For this reason the President has created an Industrial Advisory Board. As an impartial umpire, it would not be appropriate for the administration to name or control this board, or for this board to control the findings of the administration. Secretary of Commerce Roper has therefore appointed this board.

"He has selected industrial leaders—not primarily on a basis of regions or of kinds of business, but rather on a basis of leadership, liberality and experience and in an effort to see that we have the point of view of the larger as well as the smaller business groups. This board will advise from the viewpoint of industry. It is responsible that industry at large is properly represented at every hearing.

"Labour is also vitally interested here—and the word labour means all labour, organized as well as unorganized. It has a stake in every agreement and every hearing. For exactly the same reason that the Secretary of Commerce appointed the Industrial Advisory Board, the Secretary of Labour appointed the Labour Advisory Board, and, in the same way, she has sought to assemble every pertinent point of view. Like the Industrial Advisory Board, it counsels, but it neither controls nor is controlled by the decisions of the administration.

"While the administration itself is directly responsible for safeguarding the public welfare and effectuating public policy, the actual consumers' interest is a matter of primary and acute concern. If that is not watched—at all times and from every angle—the whole plan may be imperilled. To provide against this, the administration itself has chosen a Consumers Advisory Board, which is responsible for watching every agreement and every hearing to see that nothing is done to impair the interest of those whose daily living may be affected by these agreements.

"The thought in choosing this board was to get wide regional representation by devoted people who have interested themselves in this problem and are willing to give their time and effort to this vital work.

"The machinery the President has thus set up is a balanced sort of executive-legislative-judicial tribunal. It is not a bureau and will not become one. It is rather a forum of co-operation. It will duplicate no existing government machinery. It has the active and vital guidance, co-operation and support of every government department and on its board of directors sets every Cabinet officer whose department is affected or can help.

"This board is presided over by the Secretary of Commerce, but, in the normal business sense, the Chairman of this great board is the President himself. Neither that board nor any of the advisory boards is a 'scenery' board. This whole government is uniting and extending every effort to make this plan a success."

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At the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Druggists' Association held at Toronto, early in June, the president, Mr. H. W. Shoemaker, referred to the advent of the idea of state medicine in Canada. "Whether we like it or not," he said, "state medicine is coming. We had rather expected the Dominion Parliament would pass some such legislation, and we had a committee appointed to furnish us with facts with regard to similar legislation in Great Britain and foreign countries. It appears now that the scene has shifted to provincial centres so far as state medicine is concerned." It will be recalled that the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons in 1931, that the subject of health units would be brought before a future conference of the Dominion and Provincial Governments (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 381). The progress of this movement in various provinces has been noted in recent issues May, 1933, page 509, 563; March, 1933, page 254; March, 1932, page 289, etc.).



## Industrial Relations in Ontario Paper Company, Limited

An account of the organization of the various departments of the Ontario Paper Company, Limited, of Thorold, appears in the current issue of *Pulp and Paper in Canada*. This company is stated to be attracting much attention "because of the admirable condition it is in to-day as the result of wise direction. It is, and has been, as a matter of fact, a company with policies that might well be regarded as exemplary."

### Employment Department

This department operates on well-defined policies as laid down by the management and all relations between the Ontario Company and its employees are concentrated in this Department. No one is engaged, transferred, promoted, or discharged except through this medium, which acts as a clearing house for these activities. The employment policies are as follows:—(1) To consider the interests of the employees, as well as those of the Company, and to give fair and considerate treatment to each and every employee; (2) Select employees carefully and assign them as nearly as possible to work for which they are suited by aptitude, education and training; (3) Pay fair wages; (4) Work reasonable hours; (5) Endeavour to provide steady employment; (6) Provide safe and healthful working conditions; (7) Recognize exceptional work and encourage promotion within the organization; (8) Protect employees from unjust discharge; (9) Provide competent supervision; (10) Give careful and honest consideration to any grievances and provide means by which these questions may be brought before the Management; (11) Encourage suggestions; (12) Co-operate with employees in handling all matters pertaining to insurance, benefit associations, relief, education, recreation and similar activities; (13) Create a working partnership and real spirit of co-operation between the Company and its employees.

### Safety First Department

The combined results of the safety first and first aid departments has been to reduce the number of lost time accidents from 160 in 1930 to 90 in 1931 and a further reduction to 64 in 1932.

The first step in the campaign against accidents was the installation of one main display board located at the time office main entrance to the plant, a sub-main display

board located at the entrance to the mill from the office and ten single display boards located at strategic points in each department throughout the mill for the display of photographic and educational literature. These educational displays cover bulletins on accident prevention, waste of materials, progress or improvement, daily news events, executive letters and notices. Every effort is made to guard the employees from moving machinery injuries by properly guarding the dangerous points.

Working in conjunction with the safety first department there is a very efficiently operated first aid department. All employees are ordered to report to the first aid room for attention to all accidents although they may be very minor. All patients are dressed daily and again when going off shift or dressings are provided for home use. This procedure has proven effective in keeping infections at zero for years. Employee absentees are reported by the foreman of each department to the time office at the same time he turns in his daily time sheets. The nurse is then able to visit all homes of men reported absent for industrial accidents or non-industrial accidents. Public health talks and advice are given daily to employees who visit the first aid room by the nurse. If requested by an employee the nurse will attend sickness or injury of member of family resulting from accident at home. Social service relief problems of employees of the company are handled by the nurse.

Silicosis was the subject of a special discussion by scientists from Great Britain, Canada and the United States in connection with the 29th annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, which was held at Toronto in June. Dr. A. R. Riddell, of the Ontario Department of Health, stated that the only effective treatment was removal from exposure, which in most cases meant a change of occupation. "Silicosis is relatively common," he said, "it may play an important role in the general spread of tuberculosis. This possible source of infection has not received the attention it merits, as it is too often not considered infectious. But we have found on investigation as great an amount of infection among the wives and children of silicotics as was disclosed among those in contact with ordinary tuberculosis."

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC, ALBERTA, AND MANITOBA IN 1933

### Quebec

**T**HE following is a brief summary of the laws of labour interest which were enacted by the Quebec Legislature during the session which opened on January 10 and closed on April 13, 1933.

#### Unemployed Aid

The Unemployed Aid Act, 1933, ratifies an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province and vests in the latter all necessary powers for carrying it into effect. The agreement, which is reproduced in the schedule to the Act, provides for settling on the land certain families who would otherwise be on direct relief, and is similar to the agreement in the schedule to the British Columbia Unemployment Relief Act summarized in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 503. The Act further provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Public Works to make agreements with the Dominion Government and the municipalities of the Province for the relief of unemployment. The Unemployed Aid Act passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1931 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, page 297) is to apply to the carrying into effect of the agreement regarding land settlement and all agreements relating to unemployment relief. As from May 1, 1932, the government of the Province may assume in whole or in part the payment of the contributory portion devolving upon a municipality for the cost of direct relief, and may also make such expenditure as it deems necessary to aid the unemployed, which cannot be included under the agreements in the claims to be addressed to the Government of the Dominion. As from the same date it is provided that when direct relief is a charge upon the Dominion, the Province and the municipalities, or upon the Dominion and the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to advance in whole or in part the sums necessary to pay the contributory share of the Dominion Government and that of one or more municipalities. Loans contracted before March 15, 1933, by the municipalities under the Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, the Certain Works Unemployed Aid Act or the Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, are validated. The Minister of Public Works is charged with the administration of the Act.

#### Return to the Land

An Act to Promote the Return to the Land was amended to enable the Minister of Colonization, on the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to purchase lots for the establishment of settlers at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars per lot.

#### Hours of Labour

An Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours, which came into force by Proclamation on June 10, 1933, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix the number of hours per week or per day during which a workman employed in manual labour may work.\* Such limitation is to be for such regions of the Province, such kinds of industry and works, such categories of workmen and for such terms and lengths of time as may be determined by Order in Council. The Act does not apply to the agricultural industry. No limitation of working hours may be decreed for industries or works which are subject to competition from other countries or provinces. The limit of working hours may not be less than six hours per day or thirty-three hours per week so that as far as possible work may be assured for two or more crews of workmen employed at the same work. Before the limitation of working hours is decreed, the employers' or workmen's associations, if any, must be consulted. The Order in Council may permit exemptions for preparatory, complementary or urgent work. An employer who permits a workman to contravene the provisions of an Order in Council under the Act is liable, in addition to costs, to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

#### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of a number of amendments. No compensation is payable for the first seven days of disability unless the workman is disabled for at least three weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed. The minimum weekly payment to a widow or

\* An Order in Council relating to the hours of work in the building industry in the District of Montreal is given on page 701.



invalid widower with one or more children is reduced from \$12.50 per week to \$10 per week. The minimum compensation for total disability is also reduced from \$12.50 per week or the amount of weekly earnings to \$10 per week or the amount of weekly earnings. In the case of navigation, towing, operation of vessels, marine wrecking, etc., the responsibility of the owner of the vessel is limited to the maximum fixed by the Canada Shipping Act.

Those clauses were repealed which provided that the workman should be furnished with all the medical aid his case required, the cost being met by the employer or the accident fund, as the case might be, and giving the workman his choice of a physician. The clauses replacing them provide that medical aid shall be given, in all cases, under control of the Commission, which, in industries under Schedule I, must take necessary steps therefor and pay the cost from the Accident Fund. As to industries in Schedule II the employer is personally bound to provide medical aid and to pay the cost thereof. Should he fail to do so, upon decision of the Commission, medical aid given at the request of the workman or of any person for him or on the order of the Commission shall be at the employer's expense. Wherever possible the workman must be provided with a doctor speaking his language and must be consulted as to the choice of a physician. An amendment to the clause imposing a penalty up to \$50 upon an employer failing to report an accident to the Commission imposes the same penalty for deliberately furnishing false information. With regard to the homologation of a decision of the Commission by the Superior Court, it is now provided that the Court may also award its judgment with costs against the debtor.

Provision is made for greater latitude as regards the maintenance of the Accident Fund. Formerly the Commission was required to maintain the fund so that with the reserves, exclusive of the special reserve, it should always be sufficient to meet all payments in respect of compensation as they become payable. This is amended to permit the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to order otherwise. The English version of the Act is brought into line with the French version by the addition of the words "or demerit" to the clause permitting the Commission to adopt a system of merit rating. The section under which an employer who defaults in the making of returns or paying assessments is liable for the capitalized value of the compensation payable for an accident happening during de-

fault was amended to make him liable also for the cost of medical aid. A new section provides that an employer who is in default as to an assessment for more than one month and who continues to carry on an industry under Schedule I is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 per day. That clause is repealed which provided that the privileged claim of the Commission on the property of an employer should not exceed, for a particular claim, the sum of \$1,000.

Occupational diseases due to employment in mining and quarrying are struck out, viz: ankylostomiasis, miners' phthisis, stone workers' and grinders' phthisis, silicosis and pneumoconiosis. The provisions of the amending Act do not apply to accidents happening before the date of its coming into force (April 13, 1933).

An amendment to the Civil Code provides that in cases covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act no recourse may be had at common law.

### Silicosis

The Silicosis Act, 1931, was repealed. This Act required that every person employed in the cutting, polishing or finishing of granite should have a medical certificate and that employers in such processes should provide their workmen with masks or with approved safety devices. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council was empowered to make regulations for the protection of workmen and to extend the Act and regulations to cover workmen engaged in the cutting, etc., of substances other than granite.

Sections dealing with silicosis which were added to the Mining Act in 1931 were also repealed. These required every workman employed below ground for more than fifty hours per calendar month to have a certificate to the effect that he was free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. Such certificate was to be issued by a medical officer appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act and was to be renewed annually. A similar certificate was required in the case of workmen engaged in ore or rock-crushing operations unless the ore or rock was kept constantly moist. The Director of Mines might exempt any mine which did not contain silica in such quantity as to produce silicosis.

### Women's Minimum Wages

The Women's Minimum Wage Act was amended to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minimum Wage Commission, may

make regulations to compel employers to keep registers of the names, ages and places of residence of the girls and women employed by them, and also of the duration of each day's work of such girls and women, the wages they have received therefor and whether they are engaged by the day, by the hour, on piecework or otherwise. (The text of a regulation under this provision was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1933, page 521.) The section providing a maximum penalty of \$100 for an employer who violates an order of the Commission as regards wages or hours of work is replaced by a section fixing a fine not exceeding \$50, in addition to costs, for infringement of any Order in Council under the Act and in default of payment a term of imprisonment of not less than one month and not more than two months.

### Electrical and Boiler Inspection

The Public Fire Protection Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The title was changed to "Electricians and Electrical Installations Act," and those portions relating to the inspection of boilers and pressure vessels were deleted, that section of the work having been taken away from the Electrical Inspectors' Department and a separate service created for it under the Pressure Vessels Act as outlined farther on. On the other hand the powers and duties of electrical inspectors were considerably enlarged. The definition of "public building" was amended to include industrial establishments, transformer rooms, and vaults, and also the installation of transformers on posts, etc., if situated on private property. Electrical installations of public buildings must be inspected annually. An inspector appointed under the Act is authorized to require the production of licences, and demand proof of compliance with the law, failing which he may stop the work and notify the Board of Examiners. These powers were formerly confined to the Provincial Police. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Board of Advisers to the Board of Examining Electricians, these advisers to represent corporations and associations interested in the electrical industry. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also establish the manner and duration of apprenticeship for electricians. A penalty is provided for a company, association, corporation or person refusing or neglecting to register every apprentice in its employ within thirty days following his entry into service. Provision is made for adding to the inspection staff a number of duly qualified journeymen electricians to inspect all build-

ings in the Province, make the law known to interested persons and report infringements. The provisions of the Act do not apply to miners governed by the Mining Act. Regulations made under the Public Fire Protection Act are continued in force.

The Pressure Vessels Act provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a chief inspector of pressure vessels and a number of qualified inspectors. The inspectors are charged with the duty of examining and verifying all plans and specifications of pressure vessels, supervising their construction and installation, issuing certificates, and making the annual inspection required by the Act of all pressure vessels in public buildings and industrial establishments. "Pressure vessels" are defined to include the following apparatus: boilers and furnaces, either steam or hot air, used for producing motive power or heat; automatic apparatus to supply heat for boilers or furnaces using oil or coal; refrigerating plants used for cooling the air, chilling articles or making ice; tanks or vessels used for containing gas, air or liquids under pressure; every vessel or mechanical apparatus under pressure either of steam, gas, air or liquids, and mentioned in the Canadian Interprovincial Code; every other apparatus added by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister. The Act does not apply to mines which are governed by the Mining Act. Plans and specifications of pressure vessels manufactured in the Province must be submitted for the approval of the Chief Inspector and the vessels made according to such plans and specifications, must be accompanied by an affidavit that they are so made. Vessels constructed outside of the Province to be used in the Province must be registered in the office of the Chief Inspector, and for this purpose plans and specifications must be submitted for his approval. Manufacturers of such vessels must furnish a specification sheet supported by an affidavit establishing the quality of material and labour mentioned in the plans. Such vessels are to be inspected during construction. The Canadian Interprovincial Code is to serve as a guide in the construction of pressure vessels and the classification of their accessories, for the technical direction of inspectors and the application of the Act. Any inspector or any member of the Provincial Police may require the production of the certificates, failing which he may stop the work under way and notify the Chief Inspector of any violation of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations under the Act and



regulations already issued under the provisions of the Industrial Establishments Act are continued in force until replaced, notwithstanding that the sections of the Industrial Establishments Act under which they were issued are repealed. It is provided that nothing in the Pressure Vessels Act shall prejudice the powers of municipal councils to make rules concerning public safety if such are not inconsistent with the Act and regulations.

### Licensing of Pipe Fitters

The Pipe Fitters Act, which came into force on July 1, 1933, establishes a system of inspection of pipe-fitting apparatus and installation, and requires all contractors, journeymen and apprentices in pipe-fitting to be licensed. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appoint a Board of Examiners of three members having theoretical and practical knowledge of such work. An applicant for admission to an examination for a journeyman's licence must have served four years apprenticeship unless he gives proof of study at a technical school, when he will be admitted after three years' apprenticeship. Provision is made for the appointment of qualified inspectors who may carry out inspections at any reasonable hour. Any member of the Provincial Police or any person authorized by the examiners may require production of licences and proof of compliance with the law, failing which he may stop the work and notify the examiners of any violation of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the carrying out of the Act.\* Penalties are provided for employment of unlicensed persons and for hindering an inspector on duty. The Act does not apply to work on locomotives, railway cars, or ships; to any person employed on the upkeep of systems installed on his employer's premises; nor to mines governed by the Mining Act.

### Other Legislation

An amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure provides that the exemption from seizure of wages and salaries which is granted by the Code shall not apply in the case of a claim for alimentary pension when such wages and salaries are to be seizable up to 50 per cent.

An Act to repeal the Mechanics' Institute and Library Act and to enact a new mode of incorporating Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations, repeals the Mechanics' Institute and Library Association Act and declares all such organizations incorporated thereunder to be dissolved and deprived of their rights as from April 13, 1933, except for their liquidation. Such organizations may, however, within thirty days of the said date, obtain a new incorporation under Part III of the Quebec Companies Act. Other persons desirous of establishing such organizations may also be incorporated in the same manner.

An amendment to Part III of the Quebec Companies Act adds a number of sections which provide, *inter alia*, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order an inquiry into the affairs of any corporation. The judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the corporation has its head office may order the cancellation of the letters-patent of such corporation, on petition of the Attorney General served upon the corporation and based upon grounds of public interest, and particularly when the corporation prints, publishes, edits or circulates or aids in printing, etc., any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, print, publication or document of any kind containing blasphemous or seditious matter, allows blasphemous or seditious words to be uttered at its meetings, aids and abets an unlawful assembly or riot or does acts or incites to the doing of an act declared to be an offence by section 98 of the Criminal Code.

### Alberta

The Alberta Legislature which was in session from February 9 to April 11, 1933, enacted a new statute dealing with unemployment relief, and amended the laws relating to workmen's compensation and to motor vehicles.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada and with cities, towns, villages, and municipal and improvement districts for instituting and carrying out relief measures; to contribute to the cost of relief measures undertaken by

any municipality; and either alone or in conjunction with the Government of Canada and municipalities or any of them to institute and carry out relief measures. Municipalities are authorized to borrow money and do all things necessary for the carrying out of agreements. A return showing operations under the Act must be made to the Legislature within fifteen days of the opening of each session. The Act comes into force on April 11, and is then to be deemed to have been in effect from April 6, 1932. It expires on March 31, 1934, but liabilities created prior to that date may be discharged.

\* See page 702.

### Workmen's Compensation

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act empowers the Board to divide industries in Schedule II into classes and any class into one or more subclasses. A new clause provides that assessments may be made in such manner and form and by such procedure as the Board may deem adequate and expedient. In case of a strain causing hernia, when it is shown that failure of a workman to report to his employer within twenty-four hours involves hardship for the workman, the Board is authorized to extend the period for reporting as it deems fair and reasonable.

### Motor Vehicles

The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act was amended by the addition of sections dealing with the financial responsibility of owners and

drivers. These are similar to provisions enacted recently in other provinces, including those in the Nova Scotia Motor Vehicle Act summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1932, at p. 866. The Alberta Act came into force by proclamation on June 1, 1933.

An amendment to the Alberta Insurance Act enacts new provisions relating to motor vehicle insurance similar to those added recently in other provinces. These include a clause stating that the insured shall not be liable under an owner's or a driver's policy for any liability imposed by any workmen's compensation law upon the insured nor, unless the coverage is expressly extended as provided in the Act, for loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or death of any employee of the insured while employed in the operation or repair of the automobile.

## Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature, which was in session from February 14 to May 4, 1933, enacted new statutes dealing with unemployment relief and with the inspection of boilers and pressure vessels. An amendment to the law governing shops, and sections in a number of other Acts are also of labour interest.

### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to raise by way of loan the sums required for the relief of distress and unemployment and for assisting municipalities by loaning money to them for relief purposes. Municipalities are also empowered to borrow for such purposes. These powers expire on April 30, 1934. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the expenditure for relief of moneys heretofore raised for capital purposes.

### Steam Boilers

The Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act is a revision and extension of the Steam Boiler Act and covers pressure plants of all kinds, including refrigeration plants, providing for their inspection and proper installation. Boilers exempted under the Act are those developing less than three horse power; those used in heating private residences housing less than three families; and those subject to inspection under the Canada Shipping Act. Pressure vessels of less than one and a half cubic feet volume or operated at less than fifty pounds pressure to the square inch are excluded, as are those subject to inspection under the Explosives Act (Dominion). Both boilers and

pressure vessels forming part of the equipment of a railway under the Railway Act (Dominion) are exempt. The Act places upon the owner of the boiler or pressure vessel the duty of causing inspections to be made and certificates to be posted. The inspector must condemn for use any unsafe boiler or pressure vessel whereupon the owner must close it down and not operate it again until it is passed as safe by an inspector. The latter may also order repairs and alterations to be made and if such are not promptly attended to may condemn the boiler or pressure vessel for use until the repairs or alterations are completed and passed by an inspector. A person who operates and an owner who permits the operation of a boiler or pressure vessel when condemned is liable to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. Provision is made for an appeal to the Bureau of Labour from an order of an inspector and for a further appeal to the Minister administering the Act. Special inspections may be arranged for at the owner's expense. Inspectors must report to the Bureau of Labour concerning all inspections and must keep records thereof and of all accidents. The following classes of equipment must be operated by or in charge of an engineer holding a certificate under the Act: steam plants over three boiler horse power operated at a pressure exceeding thirty pounds to the square inch, or with safety valves set to permit a pressure exceeding thirty pounds, but not including steam plants used on farms for farming purposes only; and refrigerating plants of fifteen tons capacity and over, and compressed air or compressed gas plants over seventy-five horse power where the pressure in either case exceeds fifty pounds to the square inch.



Only British subjects twenty-one years of age or over are eligible for examination as engineers. An applicant for a first class certificate, which entitles the holder to take charge of any plant, must hold a second class certificate and since its receipt have operated a plant of over 200 horse power or assisted in the operation of one over 500 horse power for a period of two years; or he must have served six years in building or repairing boilers or machinery and in addition have two years' experience in operating a plant over 200 horse power or assisting in the operation of one over 500 horse power; or he must hold a certificate in engineering from a recognized school of technology, and have in addition three years' experience in operating a plant over 500 horse power. An applicant for a second-class certificate, which entitles him to take charge of a plant not exceeding 500 horse power in the aggregate, must hold a third-class certificate and since its receipt have operated a plant of 100 horse power or assisted in operating one of over 200 horse power for two years; or have spent four years in building or repairing boilers or machinery and two years in operating a plant of 100 horse power or assisted in operating one of 200 horse power; or hold a certificate in engineering from a recognized school of technology and have in addition three years' experience in operating a plant of 200 horse power. An applicant for a third-class certificate, which entitles the holder to have charge of a plant not exceeding 200 horse power in the aggregate, must hold a provisional certificate and since its receipt have fired a boiler or assisted an engineer in operating a plant of at least 100 horse power for a period of one year; or have served two years firing a boiler or assisting an engineer in a plant developing at least 100 horse power; or have served two years in building or repairing boilers or machinery and an additional year firing or assisting an engineer; or has a certificate in engineering from a recognized school of technology and two years' experience as assistant in a plant of 100 horse power or more. An applicant for a provisional certificate which entitles the holder to have charge of a stationary steam plant not exceeding the horse power specified in the certificate, must have a year's practical experience in the operation or construction of boilers and the machinery used therewith. The Board of Examiners consists of three engineers holding first class certificates appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and including one representative each of employers and engineers. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also on the recommendation of the Min-

ister, make regulations under the Act. Regulations issued under the Steam Boiler Act are continued in force.

### Other Legislation

An amendment to the Shops Regulation Act extends the definition of "shop" to include premises where boots are made and repaired.

In the revision of the Hospital Aid Act the section was omitted which allowed a municipality held liable for hospital expenses of any person to attach all sums of money owing to him by his employer. It is provided that in case a hospital admits for treatment or incurs expense for burial of a patient or the Minister of Health and Public Welfare or any municipality becomes liable for the treatment or burial of a patient admitted to a hospital and the patient was employed by any person whose practice is to deduct from wages a fee for medical aid or burial for his employees or was insured against payment of hospital charges in case of illness or against funeral expenses, the amount so owing to him shall be paid, on demand, by the employer or insurer, to the hospital, the Minister, or the municipality, as the case may be. The provisions of the Act respecting liability of the Province or municipality for hospitalization do not apply to workmen who come under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act or to wards of the Dominion Government.

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to provide that when regulations are made with reference to any shop, office, place of amusement, mail order house, or factory providing a standard of minimum wages for boys under 18 years of age no person over that age shall be employed at a lower rate.

An Act to impose a Special Tax upon Incomes provides for tax of two per cent on wages and incomes with exemption of \$480 per annum for single persons and \$960 per annum for married persons. In the case of wages the amount is deducted by the employer and paid over by him to the Government monthly.

An amendment to the Highway Traffic Act provides that a certificate to operate a public service vehicle may be granted subject to certain conditions, including the payment of reasonable wages and observance of proper conditions of service in respect of employees of the holder.

The Parents' Maintenance Act provides legal machinery to compel children to provide for their parents when they are judged financially able to do so.

## HOURS OF WORK IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

THE following Order in Council under the Hours of Work Act, which was passed at the recent session of the Legislature of the province of Quebec, was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province on June 15, 1933. An outline of this measure appears in an article on page . . . , outlining the labour legislation of the session.

### No. 1253

The Honourable the Minister of Labour, in a memorandum dated the 14th of June (1922), sets forth:—

1. That in virtue of article 1 of the Act 23 George V, chapter 40, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order the number of hours per day or week during which a workman, employed in manual labour, may work;

2. That the building industry, in conformity with article 3 of the said chapter, is not in any manner subject to the competition of other countries or other provinces;

3. That, pursuant to article 5, he called together, on the 16th of May, 1933, the official representatives of the district of Montreal Building Board of Trade, of the International Unions and Catholic Syndicates, of the building trades of the same district, and consulted them on the mode of applying a limitation of working hours in the said industry;

And therefore, the Honourable the Minister recommends that the following provisions be put into force:—

### *Interpretation of the terms for the purpose of the present order*

The following terms will have the significance hereinafter given:—

The words "building industry" comprise the building, repairing or demolishing of every kind and cover especially the men employed in the following trades:

Brick-layers, asbestos-layers, carpenters, joiners, cement finishers, roofers, electricians, tin-smiths, blacksmiths (if employed on the job), crane-men, stationary engineers and firemen, labourers and excavators, lathmen, masons, reinforced concrete workmen, bridgemen, elevator builders, tile-layers, painters, plasterers, plumbers and pipe fitters, marble-polishers, stone cutters, and joint finishers, the helpers and apprentices.

The words "Montreal Division" will comprise the juridical districts of Montreal. Montcalm, Hull, Pontiac, Terrebonne, Joliette, St-Hyacinthe, Chambly, Iberville, and Richelieu (pursuant to the Order in Council No. 1036 of

June 17, 1921, determining the boundaries of the district of Montreal, for the inspection of industrial establishments).

The word "contractor" designates any person, association or corporation;

(a) Contracting or sub-contracting for works by the job, for percentage or by the day;

(b) Building on his own account;

*Article 1.*—From and after the 1st of July, 1933, the duration of effective labour in the building industry and within the limits of the Montreal Division, must not exceed eight hours per day.

The total hours of effective labour, in the course of one single week, must not, in any case, exceed forty hours.

Any contractor may, however, at his option, adopt the two-shift system, pursuant to the provisions of article 2.

*Article 2.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of article 1, any contractor undertaking works for a municipal or school corporation, fabrique or parish trustees, the Government of this province, must establish on his job the two-shift system, with duration for each shift of six hours of effective labour for the six working days of the week.

The contractor of works for an institution, association or corporation, the costs whereof are paid or guaranteed in a proportion of at least 50 per cent by the Government of this province or by a municipal corporation, or by both, shall also be obliged to maintain the two-shift system.

*Article 3.*—The provisions of article 2 shall be applicable only from the 1st of May to the 1st of October of any one year, and if the cost of the work exceeds \$20,000.

*Article 4.*—The present order does not apply:

(a) If a contract by the job was signed before its coming into force;

(b) If the cost of the works, including the salaries and materials, does not exceed \$500.

(c) If a person performs work by his own hands on his property.

*Article 5.*—The Minister of Labour may, after an investigation held by the inspectors of industrial establishments, grant permits of derogation to the present order for preparatory, complimentary or urgent work.

Since the above order was published, the Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial Minister of Labour, has held conferences with employers and workers with a view to the establishment of the 40-hour working week in the building industry in other districts of the Province.



### Regulations Under Pipe-Fitters Act in Province of Quebec

New regulations under the Pipe-Fitters Act, passed at the recent session of the Quebec Legislature, were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 30, 1933. In these regulations, each kind of pipe-fitting mentioned in the Act (i.e. in heating systems, in refrigerating systems, and in connection with mechanical sprayers) is classified as a "trade division" or "division".

The fees for a contractor's licence are as follows: one trade division, \$25; two trade divisions, \$30; three trade divisions, \$35.

The fee for an apprentice licence is 25 cents.

The fees for a temporary contractor's licence are double those mentioned above. The fee for renewing a contractor's licence is the same as the original charge, while renewal fees for a journeyman's licence are \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 for one-trade, two-trade and three-trade divisions, respectively. The apprentice's renewal fee is 25 cents. The Board of Examiners will issue a duplicate licence to replace a licence that has been lost, stolen or destroyed, on receipt of proof, the fee in such case being 50 cents.

### Classes of Trucking Exempted from Licensing in Manitoba

The Municipal and Public Utility Board of Manitoba published an order on June 16, 1933, exempting trucks and trailers that are used for certain purposes from the provision of the Highway Traffic Act, which calls for the licensing of commercial trucks. (The present order consolidates a number of previous findings of the Board.)

Trucks and trailers are exempted that are used for the following purposes during the current year: (1) Transporting eggs from farmers' premises where the truck is certificated to transport milk and cream only; (2) operation of their trucks by local draymen within a fifteen mile radius of their place of business; (3) towing by trucks operated by local garages; (4) transporting tools and equipment owned and used by repair men or companies in connection with the repairing of

tramways, electric or telephone lines, water pipe lines, boilers, boring machinery, farm implements, threshing machinery, and manufacturing plants; (5) transporting livestock to exhibitions or fairs; (6) delivering their own fish by fishermen where the truck does not exceed one-half ton carrying capacity; (7) transporting dead animals to rendering stations; (8) transporting grain, bait, machinery, or other articles to be used in grasshopper poisoning; (9) transporting farmers' grain to market; (10) where the object of transportation is a single or isolated trip and an official of the Board so designates by letter, which letter shall be carried during the trip; (11) delivering meat for local meat ring; (12) delivering gas and oil from local oil stations to consumers only and within fifteen mile radius of place of business.

### Provincial Inquiry Into the Fishing Industry of Manitoba

At the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature the Select Standing Committee of Agriculture and Immigration brought in a report on conditions existing in the fishing industry in the province. This report, which was adopted by the Legislature last May, recommended "that the fishermen reorganize themselves"; and that a special committee be appointed to investigate all matters relating to the industry. Subsequently the provincial government appointed the special committee, as proposed, to consist of the following members: Professor R. A. Wardle, Department of Biology, University of Manitoba; Professor H. C. Grant, Department of Agriculture and Economics, University of Manitoba; Mr. T. W. Laidlaw, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Mines and Natural Resources and

Industry; Mr. James McLenaghan, M.L.A.; and Mr. Skuli Sigfusson, M.L.A.

The committee is to inquire into all matters relating to the fish industry of Manitoba, and more particularly the following:—

(a) The cost of nets and fishing equipment with a view to ascertaining: (1) Reasons for the increase in prices thereof since 1926; (2) If nets and equipment cannot be obtained at lower prices than those demanded at the present time;

(b) The advisability of requesting the Dominion Government to investigate the operations of persons engaged in the purchasing and distributing of fish produced in Manitoba waters under "The Combines Investigation Act," with a view to determining whether or not a combine exists.

(c) The advisability of establishing an open fish market in Canada at a point therein readily accessible to fish dealers in the United States and providing for a competitive marketing of Canadian fresh water fish under Canadian Legislative Control.

(d) To secure the eliminating, if possible, of excess handling charges.

(e) Regulations relating to the fishing industry in Manitoba with particular reference to the production of a standard quality product.

(f) Such further and other matters as the Commissioners may consider in the interests of the industry.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Temporary Reduction in Fruit and Vegetable Industry

THE Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia has issued the following emergency order, dated June 14, 1933, relating to the fruit and vegetable industry, and providing for a temporary reduction of 10 per cent in the existing minimum wage rates for experienced female employees. Similar action was taken by the Board during the canning season last year in connection with this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 768). The original order of 1926 governing the fruit and vegetable industry, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948.

#### ORDER No. 17B (EMERGENCY) RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

Effective June 15, 1933, to December 31, 1933.

Whereas on the 3rd day of September, 1926, an obligatory order was issued by the Minimum Wage Board relating to the fruit and vegetable industry under the provisions of the "Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 173 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924," by paragraphs 2 and 3 of which order a minimum wage in respect of the said industry was fixed for experienced female employees therein:

And whereas the said order became effective in sixty days from the date thereof, and has since been continuously in force, subject during the period from the 15th day of June, 1932, to the 15th day of November, 1932, to the provisions of Emergency Order No. 17a, dated the 14th day of June, 1932:

And whereas the Board, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Act, has held public meetings in Penticton on the 25th and 26th days of May, 1933; at Vancouver on the 27th day of May, 1933; and at Victoria on the 12th day of June, 1933, at which employers and employees in the said fruit and vegetable industry and the general public were heard:

And whereas, in the exercise of the discretion vested in it by the said Act, without reconvening or calling any conference, the Board has re-opened the question respecting the minimum wage so fixed by the said order, and has considered the question.

Now the Board doth order, in amendment of the said order of the 3rd day of September, 1926, that for the period from the 15th day of June, 1933, to the 31st day of December, 1933, both dates inclusive, the minimum wage fixed by the said order for experienced female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry (including the respective rates per hour or per piece fixed in respect thereof) shall be reduced by the deduction therefrom of ten per centum of the amount thereof; and that except to the extent and for the period herein provided the said order of the 3rd day of September, 1926, shall continue in full force and effect as if this order had not been made.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1933.

ADAM BELL, *Chairman*,  
HELEN GREGORY MACGILL,  
HERBERT GEDDES,

*Members of the Minimum Wage Board.*

Each employer shall post, and keep posted, a copy of this order in each room in which employees affected by the order are employed.

## Minimum Wages for Women in Saskatchewan

Order No. 6, of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, which was reprinted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 611, was first issued on May 10, and was subsequently revised. The final text of the order is as follows:—

#### ORDER No. 6

1. For a period of four months from the first day of May, 1933, the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board for workers in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail order houses, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, beauty parlours, and barber shops, are hereby reduced by ten (10) per cent where the

rate so fixed is less than thirteen (13) dollars per week, and by fifteen (15) per cent where the rate so fixed is thirteen (13) dollars per week or over:

Provided that where an employee is employed for twenty-four (24) hours or more in any week, but for less than full time the reduction shall not be greater than ten (10) per cent, and provided further that there shall be no reduction in the case of an employee who is employed for less than twenty-four (24) hours in any week.

2. This Order shall be deemed to have been in force on and from the first day of May, 1933, and supersedes Order No. 6 of the tenth day of May, 1933.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRIES OF SASKATCHEWAN

**T**HE fourth annual report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan reviews the work of the Department during the year ending April 30, 1932. Included in its duties is the administration of the following legislative measures; the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electoral Workers Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, and the Minimum Wage Act. The preparation of statistics of employment, wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, labour organization, industrial relations, conditions of industrial employment, etc., also fall within the scope of the department's activities. Matters concerning questions of adjustment of freight rates, locations of branch lines, etc., are dealt with by the Railway Development Branch of the Department. In addition to its normal functions, the Department was called upon to take its share of relief administration.

*Industrial Statistics.*—In its annual report, the Industrial Development Branch states that the rigid economy practised by all Departments resulted in curtailment of activities so that no industrial surveys were carried out and the amount of field work was kept to a minimum. The last year for which completed statistics are presented is 1930. In that year the flour milling industry occupied first position among Saskatchewan industries with the dairy industry in second place. The principal industrial statistics for 1930 were as follows: Number of reporting establishments, 750; capital invested, \$65,486,140; number of employees, 7,248; salaries and wages, \$9,229,593; gross value of products, \$62,276,766.

*Steam Boiler and Industrial Inspection.*—The report of the Steam Boiler and Industrial Section, which deals with inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and elevators, states that very few agricultural steam tractor engines had been brought into the province, but that there had been an increase in the number of pressure vessels and stationary plants.

*Coal Mine Inspection.*—The mines inspector reports that there were 139 coal mines in operation during the period from May 1, 1931 to April 30, 1932. There were 140 non-fatal accidents and one fatality in these mines. Fatalities in metal mines numbered two. A compilation of fatal accidents in coal mines since the beginning of coal mining in the province shows a total of 32, of which 15 were caused by falling coal or clay.

*Employment Service.*—The statistics of the Employment Service Branch were summarized as follows: Applications, 37,390; vacancies, 30,388; placements, 28,918. The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was: winter work, from board only to \$10 per month; spring work from \$5 to \$25 per month; harvest work, from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day; fall work, after threshing to freeze-up, from board only to \$10 per month.

*Immigration.*—Reference is made to the provision under the Empire Settlement Act by which teen age British boys are placed on carefully selected farms. Under this scheme, 16 boys arrived at the provincial government hostel in May, 1931, but present conditions being unfavourable, it was decided not to bring any more boys to Canada. Since the inception of the scheme in January, 1929, 173 boys have been brought out by the Saskatchewan government. Of this number eleven returned to England, paying their own fares; two were returned to England by the department on account of ill health; eleven were returned to England by the department as not suitable. Eleven were transferred to other provinces, to relatives engaged in farming operations. Twenty-one ran away from their employers, and have not since reported to the department, and two boys died. The one hundred and fifteen boys in "aftercare" are considered satisfactorily placed, as reports from the Inspector and from the boys' employers indicate that the boys are contented and making progress in their work.

The total number of immigrants reported as coming from Great Britain to Saskatchewan in 1931 was 1,352.

*Industrial Disputes.*—During 1931 there were in the province five disputes, affecting 744 employees. The most serious of these was the strike at Estevan in September, 1931.

The labour legislation referred to in the report was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 531, and for June, 1933, page 599.

### Minimum Wages for Female Employees

The report of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ending April, 1932, is also incorporated in the annual report of the Department. There were 719 firms reporting to the Board during the year and the number of female workers in these firms totalled 2,656 of which 469 were classed as inexperienced. In addition there were 114

piece-work and part-time employees, and 7 apprentices paying fees. During the year there were 907 general and 52 special investigations made into 955 businesses.

Increases are indicated in the number of employees in hotels and restaurants, and in beauty parlours, there being 163 more in the former, and 7 in the latter than in the year previous. However, there was a decrease in the number employed in shops and stores of 412, in laundries and factories, 51; and in mail order houses, 156.

There were 12 court cases against employers, convictions being obtained in eleven cases as a result of which back wages for \$1,308.98 and overtime for \$97.00 were paid. One case was dismissed as the party charged was not held by Court to be responsible.

The highest wage set by the board for experienced workers was \$15.00. Out of a

total of 1,129 employees in shops and stores, there were 567 receiving \$15.00 per week, and 314, \$16.00 and over. In beauty parlours, with 119 employees, there were 68 receiving \$15.00 per week, while 33 received \$16.00 and over. In laundries and factories and mail order houses, where \$14.00 is set as the minimum wage, out of 566 employees there were 178 receiving \$14.00, and 251, \$15.00 and over. In hotels and restaurants a total of 842 women were employed, of whom 69 received over the minimum wage.

Permits to work overtime issued during the year numbered 37, shops and stores 22, mail order houses 7, factories, 8; these were issued largely during the Christmas season, stock taking periods, etc. Overtime pay or time off was allowed in all cases.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

THE Seventeenth session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was held at Geneva from June 8 to July 1, the delegates being representative of forty-nine states members of the Organization, besides four observers on behalf of the United States of America. The Canadian delegation consisted of the government representative, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian advisory officer, League of Nations, with Mr. Pierre Beaulé, president of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, as adviser; the employer's representative Mr. A. R. Goldie, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; and the worker's delegate, Mr. James Simpson, vice-

president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The conference dealt with the following subjects: (1) Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies (second discussion); (2) Invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance (second discussion); (3) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed; (4) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works; and (5) Reduction of hours of work; report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference.

The next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE will contain a full account of the conference, with the text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations that were adopted.

### Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in June

During the month of June 3,189 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as against 3,285 during May and 3,614 during June a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 11, as compared with 18 in May and 25 in June last year. Of the total of 3,189 accidents, 2,808 including 9 fatalities, were in Schedule 1 industries; 188 (including 2 fatal) were in Schedule 2 industries; and 193 were accidents to employees of the Crown.

The total benefits awarded in June amounted to \$282,085.22, of which \$223,609.56 was for compensation and \$58,475.66 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to \$1,802,445.93, as compared with \$2,668,718.13 during the corresponding period of 1932.

During the first six months of 1933 the accidents reported numbered 17,009, a decrease of 4,868 from the number for the corresponding period of 1932. The fatal accidents for the six months' period were: 1933, 97; 1932, 130. The average daily benefits awarded for the half year were \$12,016, and the average number of cheques issued daily 629.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy with their early vegetable and strawberry crops, and the city markets were well stocked with garden truck. Very good catches of fish were reported. Prospects appeared brighter for the lumber industry, as pulpwood operations were increasing daily, thus affording work for a large number of men. Wages, however, were low. Mines in the New Glasgow area, as well as those in Cape Breton and vicinity, operated from one to three days per week. Manufacturers of foodstuffs and soft drinks reported improvement, and oil companies increased output, due to fine weather and the holiday season; some slackness, however, prevailed in the iron and steel industry. Available work at the Saint John drydock was expected to keep employees busy there until the fall. Increased building activity was likewise in evidence, while the Saint John Harbour Board announced proposed construction at West Saint John which would afford employment for at least 500 men for the balance of the summer. Extensive highway construction and repairs were also underway in various centres. Passenger transportation by rail and water was heavy, due to holiday traffic, and the unloading of several boats provided additional labour for waterfront workers. Trade was slightly improved. The demand for household workers in the Women's Domestic Section continued, although at Halifax it was slightly less, due to residents being absent from the city during the summer months.

Some improvement was noticed in the farming situation in the Province of Quebec, but little activity was reported in logging, although prospects appeared good for a busy season. Mining was quiet, with a surplus of labour in the mining centres. Manufacturing concerns were slightly busier at Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke. This was particularly the case in the boot and shoe industry, and cloth and textile trades. Building construction, also, had provided employment for more men. In Montreal, orders were received for building tradesmen and the demand for labourers increased. This municipality likewise employed a large number of workers at sewer and paving construction. Sherbrooke, Hull and Three Rivers also recorded improvement. Transportation by water was active, although quiet by rail. The

commercial situation remained unchanged, only the larger centres reporting increased trade. In the Women's Domestic Section a number of requests for domestic help, especially cooks and assistants, had been received, but numerous applicants still remained unplaced.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Ontario was good, with no difficulty experienced in filling all orders, although the supply of experienced men was getting low. As many of the calls were for single men, the registration of single unemployed was thereby considerably reduced. Fewer men were being placed in logging as river drives were almost completed, but conditions appeared better for the future in this industry than for some time past. Sawmills were working to capacity, and were taking on a few men from time to time. Mining was quiet, although at Timmins, some of the smaller prospects were opening, which would likely create more work before long. Regular improvement was noted in all manufacturing concerns, the iron and steel group included, the majority of firms gradually taking back former employees and business managers remained optimistic about the future. Fruit and vegetable canneries were particularly busy, some running overtime. Very little activity was noticed in the building trades other than repairs, about the only outside employment offering being road work at the various government relief camps. The average demand for women domestics continued steady, although suitable applicants were sometimes difficult to obtain. Many women and girls, however, had been placed as fruit and berry pickers.

General conditions in farming throughout the Prairie Provinces were more favourable, owing to much-needed rains. These came at a critical time and helped to avert extensive damage from grasshoppers and lack of moisture, and thus proved of inestimable value. Many farmers had commenced to cut hay, but wages offered for the work were low and help difficult to obtain under these conditions. Logging and mining were quiet, and only summer crews were retained in the latter section. No improvement was registered in manufacturing, with industries continuing inactive. Little change was shown in building construction, the majority of work offering being on repairs. Employment was still provided for a number of men at the Government relief camps. Trade was only fair. The

demand for day workers in the Women's Domestic Section was lower than usual, while the call for experienced household help remained steady.

Owing to haying having been delayed by weather conditions, demands for farm help in British Columbia were few, but fruit crops in the Okanagan Valley were coming on well. A heavy hail storm, however, did considerable damage in some districts. Logging showed some improvement, and sawmills were busy getting out fruit crates and boxes, while shingle mills were working to capacity. The outlook in mining also appeared brighter, as more help had been taken on at some of the mines. Building construction was quiet, al-

though more permits had been issued at Vancouver during June than in the corresponding month last year. This, however, was only a small item when compared with the great need of work for the unemployed men in this group, about the only employment available being that provided by government relief on highways. Inactivity was noted on all water-fronts. Trade was quiet. Orders for domestic work were received in the Women's Section, but a large number of female applicants were still on relief, as the berry picking season this year, which normally would have provided work for a number of women and girls, had been very bad due to unsettled weather and the low price of berries.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 8,105, the employees on their payrolls numbering 743,572 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May, was 1,704, having an aggregate

membership of 148,016 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 60 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1933, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,105 firms throughout Canada, there was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, resulting in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June 1, 1930. The payrolls of the reporting employers increased from 715,068 on May 1 to 743,572 at the beginning of June, or by 28,504 persons. This gain of four per cent in the month was approximately twice as large as that reported on the same date in either 1932 or 1931, and (unlike the increase last year), has the added significance of including much smaller increases due to unemployment relief undertakings. The index on June 1, 1933, stood at

80.7, as compared with 77.6 in the preceding month, and 89.1 on June 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index (average 1926=100), was as follows:—1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. Although the increase on June 1, 1933, was very considerable, it was nevertheless not quite so large as the average gain reported between May and June in the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal variation, was fractionally lower than on May 1. However, in the manufacturing group, which takes in more than half the total number of workers included in the survey, and is not affected by the reporting of



employees directly engaged on relief work, the increase on June 1 is greater than the usual seasonal gain recorded in the last twelve years.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922 and 1928; the favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing division, all the major industrial groups except communications also showed improvement. Stream-driving opera-

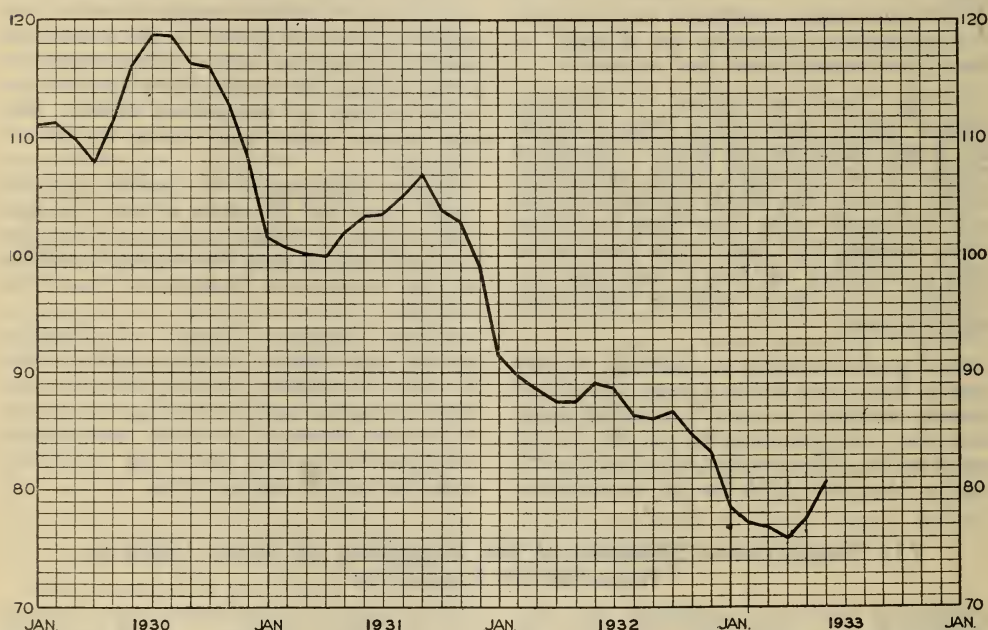
### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 602 employers with a combined working force of 57,850 persons, as compared with 55,963 on May 1. This increase was smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when considerably more workers had been taken on as an unemployment relief measure. Manufacturing (particularly in the

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



tions resulted in heightened employment in logging; this group and trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movements indicated on the corresponding date in 1932. The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, but was not so great as on June 1 of last year, when it was to a considerable extent due to unemployment relief work on the highways. This was a factor of lesser importance in the month under review, when a higher proportion of the increase took place in building construction.

lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile divisions), logging and construction registered heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. Employment generally was in less volume than on June 1, 1932.

*Quebec.*—Construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining, trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, textile, mineral product, food, leather and rubber factories reported the greatest improve-

ment, while tobacco, iron and steel and electrical apparatus works were slacker. The gain indicated by the co-operating establishments provided work for considerably over twice as many persons as that noted on the same date of last year, but the index was then higher. Statements were tabulated from 1,957 firms employing 213,888 workers on June 1, or 10,742 more than in their last monthly report.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a decided advance which greatly exceeded that recorded on June 1, 1932; the index then, however, was some eight points higher. The

payrolls of the 3,563 co-operating establishments aggregated 307,051 employees, as against 298,901 on May 1. Manufacturing registered the greatest expansion; the metal, food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, leather and electric current divisions showed decided improvement. Important gains also occurred in logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and services.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Construction (especially railroad construction), steam railway transportation, trade, services, mining and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food and lumber industries

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.6
Aug. 1.....	113.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.8	28.7	41.3	13.8	8.4



showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The 1,188 employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 102,463 persons, as against 98,098 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

*British Columbia.*—An aggregate payroll of 62,320 workers was employed by the 793 reporting firms, which had 58,960 at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded that noted on the same date in 1932, the number added to the staffs being,

in fact, greater than in any other month since May 1, 1930. The index of employment, however, was lower than on June 1 of last year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was unusually pronounced in lumber mills, but there were also gains in fish-canning, pulp and paper, textile and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, shipping, construction and logging recorded heightened activity.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922.....	87.0	.....	95.7	.....	.....	.....	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923.....	96.6	.....	99.3	116.7	99.6	.....	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924.....	97.4	.....	94.1	108.2	87.5	.....	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925.....	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	.....	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1933.....	15.9	1.6	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.4	4.4	3.4

## Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while a decline was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,118

co-operating firms employed 118,117 persons, an increase of 1,608 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, mineral and leather products, reported increases, and construction and services were also busier. The index, at 80.6, was lower than in June, 1932, although the gains then indicated were smaller.

*Quebec.*—Continued and larger increases were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, services and construction.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	63.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.8	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	98.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	108.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1933	100.0	53.4	1.5	5.6	2.9	12.5	10.6	2.8	10.7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Statements were tabulated from 152 establishments having 12,122 workers, as against 11,698 in the preceding month. Smaller advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

*Toronto.*—Returns were furnished by 1,211 employers in Toronto with 103,660 persons on their payrolls, compared with 102,496 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were losses in textile and iron and steel factories, but these were more than

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	June 1, 1933	May 1, 1933	June 1, 1932	June 1, 1931	June 1, 1930	June 1, 1929	June 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	53.4	80.0	76.8	86.0	99.4	113.6	121.2	112.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.7	110.4	97.7	106.3	112.3	116.9	119.5	116.7
Fur and products.....	.2	87.1	72.9	86.0	102.9	98.9	102.5	91.1
Leather and products.....	2.5	91.7	87.8	90.5	91.2	88.6	91.0	100.4
Boots and shoes.....	1.8	100.1	95.4	98.3	99.2	88.4	92.6	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.9	56.4	49.1	64.2	84.0	109.3	120.7	109.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.0	45.8	37.3	51.3	72.1	105.6	119.6	106.5
Furniture.....	.7	66.5	62.9	77.4	101.8	112.0	123.7	117.1
Other lumber products.....	1.2	81.4	75.1	93.3	106.8	118.3	121.6	113.4
Musical instruments.....	.1	22.9	22.6	31.3	53.4	64.5	96.5	92.4
Plant products—edible.....	3.6	93.5	88.0	96.9	102.2	106.7	104.8	100.0
Pulp and paper products.....	6.9	85.7	82.1	88.3	97.5	110.9	111.8	111.3
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	72.6	67.9	72.8	86.9	108.6	108.7	113.5
Paper products.....	1.0	97.1	93.4	99.1	100.5	106.7	111.4	112.5
Printing and publishing.....	3.0	99.4	97.4	105.3	110.4	115.4	116.0	108.7
Rubber products.....	1.3	76.2	71.8	86.4	96.8	118.0	143.6	125.7
Textile products.....	10.6	93.6	91.5	98.9	101.3	102.1	108.8	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	102.4	95.4	107.0	102.8	97.3	107.0	110.5
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	74.1	67.1	80.4	81.5	86.1	97.8	102.9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	107.4	95.0	108.5	98.7	86.2	103.9	106.1
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	367.3	373.1	374.6	314.4	268.3	228.4	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	101.3	100.0	108.6	107.6	106.6	114.0	104.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	84.6	87.8	91.9	100.0	105.1	107.2	101.9
Other textile products.....	1.1	79.2	77.9	81.0	90.5	101.3	109.4	108.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	102.5	105.4	112.4	115.1	126.3	125.2	120.1
Tobacco.....	1.1	98.2	102.9	107.1	105.7	113.5	112.8	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	107.9	108.7	119.7	128.9	146.4	145.1	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	100.2	100.0	78.8	107.0	133.1	186.5	133.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	111.1	109.4	114.1	119.0	120.7	117.6	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.8	51.9	50.2	83.1	111.3	130.3	131.3	115.7
Electric current.....	1.9	112.1	108.4	117.4	124.2	139.7	132.3	118.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	84.0	84.1	109.9	134.7	158.2	139.0	117.5
Iron and steel products.....	10.9	61.7	60.8	69.4	92.2	115.8	133.2	118.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	53.4	43.1	58.8	97.3	122.8	143.9	125.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	62.8	61.3	78.6	98.1	126.8	133.3	123.9
Agricultural implements.....	.4	33.5	33.4	27.4	36.4	75.4	124.9	102.8
Land vehicles.....	5.5	68.4	70.4	73.8	94.3	114.6	131.5	118.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.4	75.0	78.6	86.3	99.7	138.3	182.9	170.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	50.6	54.6	65.4	87.5	122.6	135.2	125.4
Heating appliances.....	.4	70.0	65.2	76.5	103.5	113.2	137.9	112.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.4	46.4	45.8	66.0	125.4	162.8	178.2	138.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	61.2	62.5	74.3	90.6	115.9	137.2	113.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	63.4	58.8	75.3	92.1	111.0	117.4	108.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	81.0	75.1	78.4	116.6	128.0	136.5	120.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	121.9	114.8	123.3	127.0	149.1	136.7	116.9
Miscellaneous.....	.5	97.8	90.8	97.5	108.6	113.6	113.2	103.9
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.5	40.7	35.1	37.9	53.3	90.0	92.7	85.9
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.6	91.4	89.9	96.8	105.3	115.6	115.8	112.3
Coal.....	2.8	78.2	78.0	86.5	92.2	96.4	99.3	100.7
Metallic ores.....	2.2	135.9	133.7	133.0	139.4	148.8	138.4	126.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	65.3	59.5	74.4	97.7	135.3	140.9	135.2
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.9	83.2	83.7	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9	106.9
Telegraphs.....	.6	81.7	80.2	98.0	106.2	119.9	126.8	111.5
Telephones.....	2.3	83.6	84.6	93.1	104.3	119.5	119.3	105.7
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.5	79.0	78.9	85.5	98.6	108.0	113.9	108.0
Street railways and cartage.....	3.2	113.4	113.9	113.1	121.0	124.1	125.1	112.3
Steam railways.....	7.3	67.8	67.5	77.1	92.2	101.7	109.9	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	2.0	89.1	88.0	91.4	101.7	118.3	120.3	119.8
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	10.6	67.8	60.8	92.9	121.8	137.0	144.6	136.8
Building.....	1.8	33.8	28.4	62.9	113.8	140.8	134.7	118.3
Highway.....	5.2	106.7	97.4	147.7	159.7	177.2	144.3	142.5
Railway.....	3.6	66.3	60.5	74.0	97.7	114.8	154.2	144.1
<i>Services</i> .....	2.8	106.2	99.9	116.8	125.9	134.7	131.1	118.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	100.6	93.1	111.1	125.5	136.4	131.9	114.7
Professional.....	.3	118.6	121.7	129.4	125.2	126.8	122.5	118.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.1	111.5	104.9	121.9	126.6	134.3	132.5	123.6
<i>Trade</i> .....	10.7	109.1	108.6	116.1	124.0	127.6	126.0	113.7
Retail.....	7.8	114.9	114.7	122.1	130.9	132.2	130.8	116.3
Wholesale.....	2.9	96.0	94.9	102.4	108.5	117.2	115.4	108.3
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	80.7	77.6	89.1	103.6	116.5	122.2	113.8

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

offset by gains in food, printing and publishing and some other industries. Firms in construction and services also increased their employees. The index was lower than on June 1, 1932, although a contraction had then been indicated.

*Ottawa.*—Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, and manufacturing was also busier, particularly in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when a reduction had occurred. A combined working force of 11,557 employees was recorded on June 1, 1933, by the 156 co-operating firms, who had had 11,056 on their staffs in the preceding month.

*Hamilton.*—Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 241 employers reported 23,793 workers on their paylists, as compared with 21,909 at the beginning of May; the number added to staffs was the highest on record for any month in the last eleven years. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, while transportation was also rather more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, when the trend was downward.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Employment in the Border Cities showed a decrease on June 1, when data were received from 139 firms with 10,107 employees, or 194 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. An increase had been registered on June 1, 1932, and employment was then in greater volume.

*Winnipeg.*—An aggregate working force of 33,059 persons was indicated by the 385 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 32,094 employees on May 1. This increase compared favourably with the decline noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was higher. A large share of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing and trade, while other groups showed only slight changes.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing and shipping reported gains in Vancouver, the improvement in the former occurring largely in lumber and textile factories. Statements were tabulated from 342 employers with 25,398 workers in their employ, as compared with 24,565 on May 1. A somewhat smaller increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

## Manufacturing

There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed the greatest advance recorded in any month since February 1, 1930. The increase was larger than the average seasonal gain recorded on June 1 as compared with May 1 in the years since 1921; it is also noteworthy that the advance exceeded that indicated on June 1 in any previous year of the record, with the exception of 1922 and 1928. Statements were tabulated from 4,972 manufacturers employing 396,859 operatives, as compared with 380,595 in the preceding month. Gains were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather, rubber, electric current and mineral product industries. The increases in textiles and iron and steel are particularly interesting, because they are contrary to the trend usually indicated in these industries on June 1. Tobacco factories were seasonally slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1932, although the gain then reported in employment in manufacturing had been on a very much smaller scale.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There were further and more pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 262 firms employing 20,068 persons, as compared with 17,710 in the preceding month. This advance was much more extensive than that reported on June 1, 1932, when the index was a few points lower.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 44 of which enlarged their payrolls from 1,427 persons at the beginning of May to 1,702 on June 1. A smaller gain had been indicated on the same date last summer, but activity was then at a slightly lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this group showed improvement, which compared favourably with the falling-off indicated in the same month last year; the index then stood at 90.5, compared with 91.7 on the date under review. The working forces of the 251 co-operating employers totalled 18,546 persons, as against 17,768 in the preceding month. The largest gains occurred in footwear factories in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Continued, seasonal expansion took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in furniture and con-



tainer factories. Returns were compiled from 753 manufacturers in the lumber group having 29,198 workers on their staffs, compared with 25,322 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1, but Ontario and British Columbia showed the largest increases. Rather smaller additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, but the index then was higher.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Gains were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when, 1,712 persons were added to the forces of the 383 co-operating manufacturers, who had 26,479 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, sugar and syrup and baking and confectionery establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred largely in Ontario. The increase registered on June 1, 1932, was much smaller, but employment then was in rather greater volume than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—All branches of this group showed expansion, that in pulp and paper establishments being most pronounced. The index number stood at 85.7, compared with 88.3 at the beginning of June of last year; the gains then recorded, however, were much smaller. An aggregate payroll of 51,424 workers was reported by the 557 establishments whose statistics were compiled; these had employed 49,243 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Forty-four rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 9,712 persons, or 231 more than in their last return. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, although only a slight increase had then been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Reversing the movement usually noted in the early summer, there was an increase in activity in the textile group on the date under review, chiefly in cotton, woollen and knitting mills in Quebec and Ontario. On the other hand, clothing factories were seasonally slacker. Data were received from 852 firms employing 78,838 persons, as against 77,309 in the preceding month. This considerable gain compared favourably with the decline reported on June 1, 1932, but the index was then a few points higher than at the time of writing.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Activity in this group showed a seasonal falling-off, according to 147 employers whose staffs decreased from 13,649 in the preceding month to 13,205 on the date under review. Tobacco factories in Quebec recorded most of this decline. The index number on June 1,

1932, was higher than on the date under review; the downward movement then indicated, however, had involved a larger number of workers.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further improvement was noted in building material plants, 185 of which employed an aggregate working force of 5,648 persons, or 164 more than on May 1. The index stood at 51.9; this was considerably lower than that recorded on June 1, 1932, when a much larger increase had taken place. Ontario reported the bulk of the gain, which occurred mainly in brick yards.

*Electric Current.*—An advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which activity was lower than on the same date in 1932. The 93 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 467 workers to 13,835 at the beginning of June, 1933. Ontario recorded the greatest improvement.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Slightly lowered activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 90 of which reduced their payrolls by 38 employees to 9,058 on the date under review. A much larger recession had been recorded on June 1, 1932, but employment then was at a higher level.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There was a further increase in the iron and steel group, mainly in rolling mill, machinery, heating appliance, wire, iron pipe and sheet metal works, while land vehicle factories showed curtailment. The general advance is especially interesting because it reverses the trend in employment usually shown in this group at the beginning of June. Returns were tabulated from 778 manufacturers employing 80,727 persons, compared with 79,550 on May 1. Improvement was noted in all provinces except Quebec, that in Ontario being greatest. Extensive losses had taken place on June 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—These industries reported heightened activity, according to 136 firms employing 12,705 persons, compared with 11,857 in the preceding month. The increase took place very largely in Ontario. Contractions had been recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, in which they were decidedly larger than those indicated on June 1, 1932, when the index number was, however, slightly higher.

An aggregate payroll of 12,164 persons was reported for June 1, 1933, by the 112 co-operating employers, who had 11,430 workers on May 1.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 220 workers having been added to the forces of the 90 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 4,095 at the beginning of May.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly due to river-driving operations in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, although firms in British Columbia were also busier. Returns were received from 219 firms employing 11,157 persons, or 1,564 more than on May 1. Heightened activity had also been indicated on June 1, 1932, when the index was a few points lower.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—Employment in the Prairie coal fields showed a gain, while very little general change occurred in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statements were compiled from a total of 89 operators with 21,014 employees, or 85 more than at the beginning of May. The index was lower than on June 1, 1932, when a decline had been recorded.

*Metallic Ores.*—An advance was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario; 71 employers enlarged their staffs from 15,755 workers on May 1, to 16,047 on the date under review. A rather smaller gain took place at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was a few points lower than on June 1, 1933.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—According to data received from 76 firms in this group, they employed 4,364 persons, or 458 more than in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, although very much smaller additions to staffs had then been reported by the co-operating firms.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—A decrease was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 177 companies released 109 employees from their payrolls, bringing them to 24,005 on the date under review. A gain had been noted at the beginning of June, 1932, when the index was practically the same. There were slight but general reductions as compared with May 1, 1933.

*Steam Railways.*—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 100 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs from 53,738 in the preceding month to 53,919 on June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported seasonal reductions, while there were increases in the remaining provinces. Employment was at a lower level than on June 1 of last year, when a contraction had been recorded.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was decidedly upward in Ontario and British Columbia. Statistics were received from 92 firms with 14,643 employees, as compared with 14,590 in the preceding month. Large gains were noted on June 1, 1932, and the index then was rather higher.

### Communication

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs, but telephones were somewhat slacker, so that there was a slight decline in the communication group as a whole. The 82 companies and branches reporting had 21,906 persons on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 125 fewer than on May 1. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date a year ago, when no general change had been indicated.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—An aggregate staff of 13,530 was reported by the 629 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 11,339 workers on May 1. Activity increased in all provinces, but the largest gains were in Quebec. Building generally was not so brisk as on the same date of a year ago; the expansion then reported had been on a smaller scale.

*Highway.*—The 336 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 38,909 persons in their employ, or 3,606 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement (shared in by all provinces except Ontario), was not so extensive as that noted on June 1, 1932, and the level of employment then was higher; this was largely due to the greater volume of unemployment relief work reported last summer.

*Railway.*—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, in which activity was less than at the beginning of June of last year. The working forces of the 37 co-operating employers totalled 26,499 persons, as against 24,166 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while there were declines in the Maritimes and British Columbia.



### Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported improved conditions. Statements were compiled from 327 firms employing 20,893 workers, as compared with 19,705 on May 1. The index, at 106.2, was some ten points lower than on the same date in 1932.

### Trade

Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 898 establishments reported 79,827 employees, or 523 more than in their

last return. A minor decline had been noted on June 1, 1932, when the index was higher. Most of the improvement on the date under review took place in wholesale houses.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

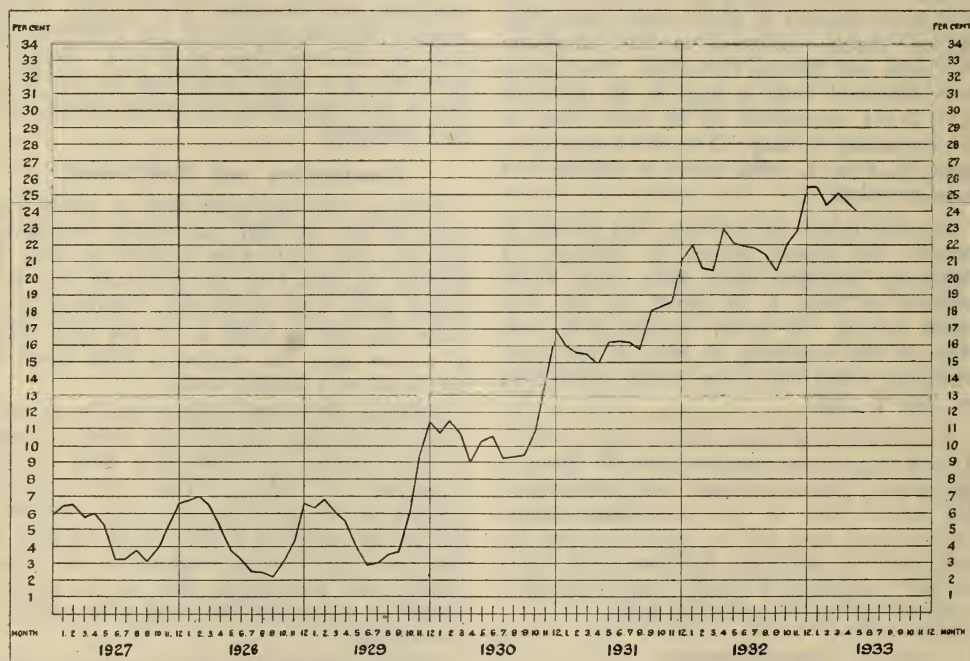
## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1933

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work other than their own trades

figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The local trade union situation during May continued in the slightly favourable trend of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such

the preceding month according to the returns received from a total of 1,704 labour organizations, covering 148,016 members. Of these 35,201 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 23.8 contrasted with 24.5 per cent of inactivity in April. Employment losses on a small scale were shown from May of last year when 22.1

per cent of the members reported were without work. British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick unions all reflected some improvement in the volume of work available from April, though the changes were not outstanding, British Columbia with a 3.1 per cent gain showing the greatest expansion while in Quebec and New Brunswick the increases were fractional only. Retarded activity in the Nova Scotia coal mines was a large factor in the unfavourable movement reported in that province from April, while in Manitoba and Saskatchewan there was a tendency also toward lessened

activity though the recessions were of minor importance. Compared with conditions in May of last year Nova Scotia unions reported a substantial drop in activity during the month reviewed, coal mining as in the previous comparison, being largely responsible for the change. Declines of much lesser proportions, however, were recorded by Saskatchewan and Ontario unions. On the other hand, employment advances on a small scale were noted by Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia unions. In New Brunswick and Manitoba unemployment remained at the same level as in May a year ago.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	23.5	17.7	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.0	8.6	5.0	8.5	9.4	12.5	12.5	8.7
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	7.6	3.7	5.8	4.0	6.0	5.5	5.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	5.5	6.5	3.5	5.4	6.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.0	8.4	5.5	5.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.9	4.2	3.6	2.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	2.8	4.1	5.1	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.3	6.1	3.5	4.2	2.5	4.2	5.5	5.7
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.5	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
May, 1919.....	4	5	0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	3.4
May, 1920.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
May, 1921.....	12.9	3.1	16.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
May, 1922.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
May, 1923.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.5
May, 1924.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.4	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
May, 1925.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
May, 1926.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
May, 1927.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	3.7	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
May, 1928.....	3.9	5.6	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
May, 1929.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
May, 1930.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	14.4	15.1	13.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Jan., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Feb., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
Mar., 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
April, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
May, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
June, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
July, 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Aug., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	17.2	13.2	16.0	17.9	18.1
Sept., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Oct., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Nov., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Dec., 1931.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Jan., 1932.....	8.3	14.3	23.1	13.0	19.6	15.0	20.2	21.1	22.6
Feb., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	29.4
Mar., 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	14.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
April, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
May, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
June, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
July, 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Aug., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	21.3	18.7	11.0	21.1	19.7	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Oct., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	22.6	13.7	19.8	24.4	22.8
Nov., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Dec., 1932.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.0	30.5	25.5	23.8	25.1
Jan., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.2	22.0	21.8	19.9	21.9	24.3
Feb., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.0	30.5	25.5	23.8	25.1
Mar., 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
April, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
May, 1933.....									

Each month the returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Of these, Saint John, Vancouver and Toronto all reflected moderate improvement in the volume of work available during May from the previous month while in Regina and Edmonton the gains in employment recorded were merely nominal. On the other hand, recessions of over 2 per cent occurred in Halifax and Winnipeg, the Montreal situation remaining practically unchanged. In making a comparison with the returns for May of last year Regina unions with an employment contraction of 6 per cent during the month reviewed showed the greatest change, followed by 4.4 per cent in Halifax and lesser declines in Toronto, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Saint John unions, however, reported heightened activity, the increase being over 4 per cent, and in Montreal and Vancouver the changes, though favourable, were slight.

The chart which appears with this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1927, to date. The curve during May tended slightly downward, a continuation of the movement shown in April. The level attained by the curve at the close of the month showed little variation from May a year ago, the trend, however, being toward lessened activity.

The situation in the manufacturing industries changed but slightly during May from the previous month, the 457 unions making returns with 42,258 members reporting 28.5 per cent of idleness in comparison with 28.3 per cent in April. Unemployment was, however, in greater prevalence than in May a year ago when 24.2 per cent of the members reported were idle. Cigarmakers and metal polishers indicated large percentage gains in employment during May from the preceding month, though the membership involved was quite small. Among wood and textile workers moderate improvement in conditions was shown, with increases on a small scale





reported by the printing and garment trades, glass and brewery workers, and bakers and confectioners. On the contrary, leather workers and general labourers each reported a drop in activity of around 5 per cent from April, and pulp and paper makers a decline of nearly 4 per cent. The level of activity was also somewhat reduced for hat and cap makers, and meat cutters and butchers, the iron and steel trades showing but fractional employment recessions. Fur, glass and hat and cap workers were all afforded considerably more work during May than in the corresponding month last year, and the situation for garment, wood and textile workers, meat cutters and butchers also showed improvement. Much slacker conditions, however, prevailed for cigarmakers, papermakers, leather, and iron and steel workers, and declines in employment were also apparent among brewery workers, metal polishers, general labourers, printing tradesmen, and bakers and confectioners.

Activity in the coal mining industry was somewhat retarded during May, the percentage of idleness standing at 21.5 in contrast with 17.1 per cent in April. The May percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 50 unions of coal miners comprising 13,003 members, 2,795 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. This adverse employment movement was entirely confined to the coal fields of Nova Scotia, while Alberta and British Columbia miners were somewhat better engaged than in April. Less favourable conditions were shown in the coal mining industry, as a whole, from May of last year when unemployment stood at 14.3 per cent, slackness in the Nova Scotia coal mines accounting in large measure for the change, although in British Columbia also activity was at a considerably lower level. Alberta miners, however, were afforded a greater volume of employment than in May a year ago. Short time work continued quite prevalent in both the eastern and western coal areas.

From unions in the building and construction trades 210 reports were received during May, embracing a membership of 16,965 persons, 11,135 or 65.6 per cent of whom were reported idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 66.7 in April and 57.2 in May, 1932. Pronounced employment advances from April were recorded by carpenters and joiners, and bridge and structural iron workers, gains of more moderate proportions being shown by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and steam shovel men. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers moderate improvement only was

indicated. On the contrary, electrical workers and granite and stonecutters reported extensive employment losses from April, and noteworthy contractions were apparent among plumbers and steamfitters. Activity for tile layers, lathers and roofers also eased up slightly. Compared with the situation in May a year ago, painters, decorators and paperhangers alone reported a better employment volume during the month reviewed, the improvement being substantial. On the other hand, marked curtailment of activity was evident among electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and recessions of considerable proportions were indicated also by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters.

The trend of employment in the transportation industries was slightly upward during May from the previous month according to the reports tabulated from 749 associations, with a total of 55,266 members. Of these 6,762 or a percentage of 12.2 were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with 14.1 per cent in April. The situation varied but slightly from May, 1932, when 12.5 per cent of the members covered in the returns were idle. The bulk of the improvement from April was in steam railway operation which comprised about 79 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, while in navigation and street and electric railway operation the gains in activity recorded were quite slight. Teamsters and chauffeurs showed a fractional adverse change only. In contrast with the returns for May last year navigation workers, during the month reviewed, were accorded a considerably better employment volume and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a noteworthy gain. The tendency for steam and street and electric railway employees, however, was toward lessened activity, though the changes were small.

Retail clerks were busily engaged during May, the 5 associations reporting with 1,043 members, showing 0.6 per cent of unemployment contrasted with 2.0 per cent in April. In May last year 2.3 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Civic employees indicated a somewhat better situation during May than in either the previous month or May a year ago as manifest by the returns tabulated from 69 associations with 6,385 members. Of these, 329 or 5.2 per cent were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 6.0 in April and 9.5 in May, 1932.

Unemployment in the miscellaneous group of trades during May stood at 21.6 in con-



trast with percentages of 20.8 in April and 20.5 in May a year ago. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the reports received from 115 unions covering a membership of 4,199 persons. Unclassified workers and hotel and restaurant employees reported contractions in activity of about 3 per cent from April, and among theatre and stage employees and barbers employment eased up slightly. On the other hand, stationary engineers and firemen reported nominal improvement in conditions. Activity for hotel and restaurant employees showed large curtailment from May last year, and among theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers the situation also declined. Stationary engineers and firemen, however, were afforded a somewhat greater volume of work.

Fishermen maintained an almost unchanged situation during May from the previous month, the 2 unions from which returns were tabulated with 705 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 2.1 in contrast

with 2.0 per cent of idleness in April. In May a year ago, however, all members were reported busily engaged.

Among lumber workers and loggers somewhat better conditions prevailed during May from the previous month, though there was still considerable evidence of slackness among these workers, the 4 unions from which reports were received with 677 members showing 31.5 per cent of inactivity compared with 34.3 per cent in April. Unemployment was, however, in greater volume than in May last year when 26.7 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931 to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1933

During the month of May, 1933, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of 17 per cent in the average daily placements, when compared with those of the preceding month, but a loss of 4 per cent was indicated in comparison with the average daily placements effected in May a year ago. All groups, except farming, trade and transportation, registered increases over April, the highest gain being in construction and maintenance, and the largest loss in farming. When compared with May last year, gains in farming, construction and maintenance, transportation, and mining were slightly more than offset by decreases in services, logging, manufacturing, and trade, the most pronounced change in the first group being in farming and in the second, in services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1931, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a decidedly upward trend throughout the month, and in both instances, at the end of the period, were slightly above the levels attained at the close of May, 1932. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 57.9 and 59.5 during the first and the second half

of May respectively, contrasted with ratios of 59.4 and 58.3 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 54.4 and 56.9 as compared with 57.2 and 56.2 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1933, was 1,258 as compared with a daily average of 1,072 in the preceding month and with 1,289 in May, 1932.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,143 in comparison with 2,069 in April and with 2,190 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1933, was 1,191, of which 530 were in regular employment and 661 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,019 in the previous month. Placements during May a year ago averaged 1,242, consisting of 501 placements in regular and 741 in casual employment.

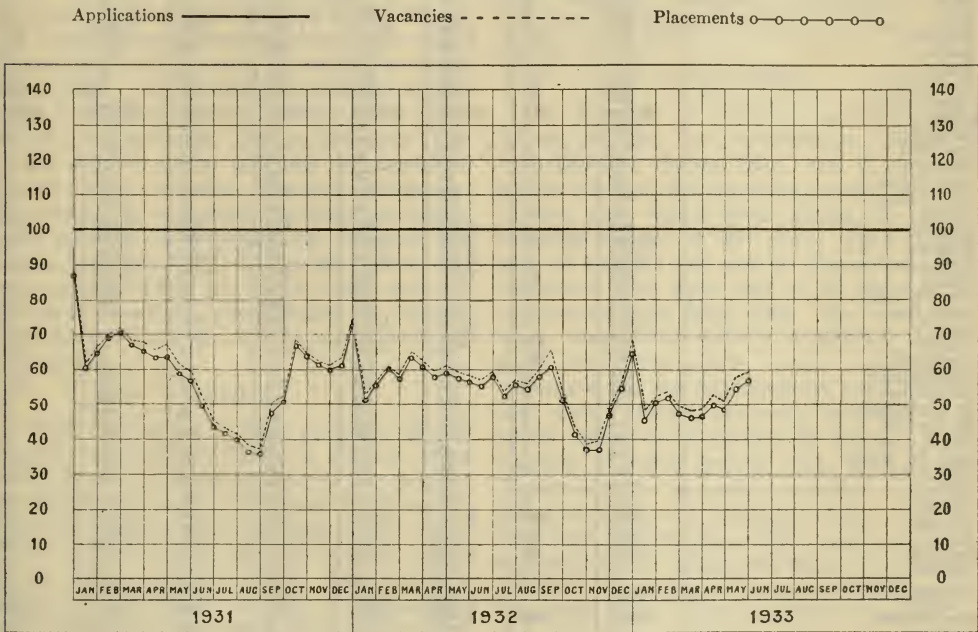
During the month of May, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 32,676 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,952 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,770, of which 9,809 were for men and 3,961 for women, while placements in casual work numbered 17,182. The number of vacancies reported by employers

was 24,051 for men and 8,642 for women, a total of 32,693, with applications for work numbering 55,706, of which 43,025 were from men and 12,681 from women. Reports for April, 1933, showed 24,652 positions available, 47,566 applications made, and 23,415 placements effected, while in May, 1932, there were recorded 32,209 vacancies, 54,745 applications for work, and 31,039 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment

better than in the preceding month and 85 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, also, were 146 per cent higher than in April and over 88 per cent in excess of May, 1932. The substantial gain in placements over May of last year was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction. The increase in this group was partly offset by a reduction in services. The changes in other groups were nominal. Most of the placements effected during the month were in construction and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (5 months).....	58,176	67,832	126,008

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, were 142 per cent

maintenance, and services, there being 1,332 in the former and 467 in the latter. Of the placements in services, 326 were of household workers. During the month 112 men and 67 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of 114 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during May, when compared with the preceding month and over 29 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 114 per cent higher than in April and 30 per cent above May, 1932. The increases over May of last year were attributable to placements on highway construction in relief of unemployment, but there was also a small gain in logging. All other groups showed



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,882</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>377</b>
Halifax.....	439	27	527	404	130	274	975	45
New Glasgow.....	102	5	111	139	48	59	516	47
Sydney.....	1,341	0	1,341	1,341	1	1,340	138	283
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,131</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>131</b>
Chatham.....	29	1	44	29	3	26	346	42
Moncton.....	722	1	722	721	50	671	96	61
St. John.....	380	0	416	380	68	312	495	28
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,374</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>1,488</b>
Amos.....	11	0	36	10	10	0	42	7
Hull.....	219	0	414	251	212	7	163	146
Montreal.....	1,959	233	3,928	1,713	1,053	260	1,969	694
Quebec.....	627	92	1,596	870	365	158	718	357
Rouyn.....	74	1	149	74	71	3	61	10
Sherbrooke.....	276	22	470	333	163	96	83	142
Three Rivers.....	208	14	308	335	125	78	79	132
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>15,790</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>25,586</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>8,917</b>	<b>38,996</b>	<b>4,001</b>
Belleville.....	102	0	123	99	57	42	268	26
Brantford.....	672	0	813	671	133	538	2,383	82
Chatham.....	85	4	196	82	30	52	778	28
Fort Frances.....	50	0	41	50	44	6	129	11
Fort William.....	843	1	898	843	461	382	534	179
Guelph.....	61	10	121	64	40	12	1,377	28
Hamilton.....	812	2	1,312	821	512	279	3,219	233
Kingston.....	1,029	22	1,048	1,027	138	889	1,236	73
Kitchener.....	2,700	1	2,638	2,704	63	2,632	1,334	79
London.....	828	19	1,067	849	693	125	3,364	147
Niagara Falls.....	121	3	170	125	32	86	1,856	46
North Bay.....	329	0	384	333	286	47	256	184
Oshawa.....	1,876	0	1,799	1,871	188	1,683	776	36
Ottawa.....	987	114	1,271	953	575	256	1,593	306
Pembroke.....	588	122	528	470	351	119	28	111
Peterborough.....	101	5	107	110	50	46	494	46
Port Arthur.....	807	0	795	795	722	73	1,119	405
St. Catharines.....	172	5	266	165	51	114	2,985	58
St. Thomas.....	141	6	177	137	59	78	752	75
Sarnia.....	190	0	177	189	50	139	702	61
Sault Ste. Marie.....	128	2	368	144	82	40	115	27
Stratford.....	121	0	199	121	56	65	872	118
Sudbury.....	169	0	567	168	138	30	265	300
Timmins.....	190	0	249	188	107	81	374	48
Toronto.....	2,249	168	9,657	2,211	992	858	9,750	1,113
Windsor.....	439	32	615	379	133	245	2,437	181
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>1,865</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>1,230</b>
Brandon.....	108	18	132	87	76	11	657	76
Portage la Prairie.....	27	1	26	26	26	0	5	27
Winnipeg.....	1,730	7	3,752	1,745	942	802	11,134	1,127
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,572</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>1,172</b>
Estevan.....	152	0	174	146	58	88	66	110
Moose Jaw.....	675	54	720	668	284	360	971	255
North Battleford.....	81	2	55	55	47	8	100	27
Prince Albert.....	145	33	177	118	93	25	166	71
Regina.....	488	39	703	505	343	162	992	288
Saskatoon.....	564	0	574	621	540	81	932	249
Swift Current.....	151	7	144	145	101	44	106	76
Weyburn.....	122	1	115	117	80	37	11	55
Yorkton.....	194	7	172	158	43	115	10	41
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,788</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>1,660</b>
Calgary.....	679	10	1,763	659	586	73	5,145	798
Drumheller.....	191	0	399	180	88	92	185	118
Edmonton.....	811	7	1,360	821	706	107	4,158	594
Lethbridge.....	765	6	886	755	102	653	775	61
Medicine Hat.....	342	0	298	342	103	239	367	89
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,291</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,608</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>6,819</b>	<b>2,379</b>
Kamloops.....	69	1	217	78	57	12	70	112
Nanaimo.....	673	0	551	670	194	476	340	751
Nelson.....	416	0	416	416	18	398	0	185
New Westminster.....	56	0	200	55	36	19	175	78
Penticton.....	83	3	118	80	34	43	55	54
Prince Rupert.....	937	0	131	81	74	7	236	8
Vancouver.....	976	9	5,813	1,008	696	259	5,059	1,075
Victoria.....	32,693	1,117	55,706	32,676	13,770	17,182	77,306	*12,510
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>24,051</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>43,025</b>	<b>23,966</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>13,988</b>	<b>65,600</b>	<b>8,858</b>
Men.....	8,642	844	12,681	8,710	3,961	3,194	11,706	3,652
Women.....								

\* 72 Placements effected by offices since closed.

declines, but none were large, except in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 27; logging, 20; construction and maintenance, 506; and services, 573, of which 393 were of household workers. There were 59 men and 62 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec, were nearly 26 per cent better than in the preceding month and 58 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 25 per cent in placements when compared with April and of nearly 46 per cent in comparison with May, 1932. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over May of last year, although most of the gain was in the services group and due to expansion in the work of the Women's Divisions. Placements in industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 163; logging, 62; farming, 53; construction and maintenance, 294; trade, 49; and services, 1,962, of which 1,583 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 746 of men and 1,253 of women.

#### ONTARIO

During the month of May positions offered through employment offices in Ontario were nearly 55 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but only 1 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 54 per cent in placements when compared with April and a decline of less than 1 per cent in comparison with May, 1932. Although there was only a nominal decrease in placements when compared with May of last year for the province as a whole, there was considerable change in several industrial groups. Construction and maintenance showed the largest increase, and there was also a gain in transportation. All other groups reported declines, that in services being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 339; logging, 524; farming, 628; transportation, 112; construction and maintenance, 8,692; trade, 319; and services, 4,321, of which 2,008 were of household workers. There were 4,717 men and 1,326 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Employment offices in Manitoba were notified of over 26 per cent less vacancies

during May than in the preceding month and nearly 46 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of decline were reported in placements under both comparisons. Farm placements were more numerous than during May of last year, but in all other groups declines were reported. The losses in construction and maintenance were the largest and were mainly responsible for the adverse change for the province as a whole. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 421; construction and maintenance, 499; trade, 39; and services, 874, of which 726 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 669 men and 375 women during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during May, was 5 per cent greater than in the preceding month and over 11 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 7 per cent in placements when compared with April and of 15 per cent in comparison with May, 1932. An increase in farm placements, with a somewhat smaller gain in construction and maintenance, accounted for the improvement over May of last year. These increases, however, were partly offset by a decline in services. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 49; farming, 1,007; construction and maintenance, 539; trade, 41; and services, 864, of which 559 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,202 of men and 387 of women.

#### ALBERTA

During the month of May, orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for nearly 26 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 10 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 26 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of over 11 per cent in comparison with May, 1932. A loss in placements under construction and maintenance nearly equalled the decline for the province as a whole, but services also showed a decrease. This, however, was offset by gains in farming and logging. Nominal changes only were reported in other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 22; logging, 198; farming, 754; construction and maintenance, 1,182; and services, 546, of which 370 were of house-



hold workers. There were 1,291 men and 294 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during May called for nearly 2 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 11 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 2 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of over 10 per cent in comparison with May, 1932. Fewer placements on highway construction than during May of last year was responsible for the adverse change under this comparison, but small declines were also reported in farming, logging and transportation. These losses were partly offset by gains in services and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 30; logging, 28; farming, 60; mining, 43; construction and maintenance, 2,436; and services, 676, of which 392 were of household workers. During the month 1,013 men and 197 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1933, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 13,770 placements in regular employment, 6,505 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 153 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 138 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 15 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2-7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices were instrumental in the transfer of 73 persons during May, 72 of whom went to provincial employment and one outside the province. The latter, a gas boat operator, was despatched from North Bay to Rouyn. Provincially, to centres within their respective zones, Port Arthur shipped 43 bush workers, one cook and one cookee; Sudbury, 7 bushworkers, one engineer and one blacksmith, and Fort William, 5 bushmen and 8

lumber workers. Proceeding from North Bay, 3 sawmill workers went to Timmins and one cook to Port Arthur. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of one mine labourer, conveyed from Timmins. Both the provincial and inter-provincial labour movement in Manitoba during May originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 16 workers, 3 of whom were conveyed to provincial situations and 13 to other provinces. Those travelling within the province were for employment in the Winnipeg zone and included one farm hand, one carpenter and one barber. Of the workers going outside the province, one chamber maid, one farm hand, 2 restaurant chefs, one machinist, one bushman and 2 camp cooks were bound for the Port Arthur zone while the remaining 5 were farm hands for Saskatchewan rural districts. In Saskatchewan during May one certificate was secured by a teacher at the Regina office for transportation within the same zone. Transfers at the reduced rate effected by Alberta offices during May were 41 in number, of which 40 were provincial and one inter-provincial. Provincially, from Edmonton 3 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 2 mine workers, 4 carpenters, 9 bushworkers, 4 sawmill hands, one stonemason, 2 cooks, one creamery worker, 4 steamship employees, one engineer, 2 labourers and one freight checker were sent to various sections within the Edmonton zone. The Calgary office in addition, was responsible for the transfer of one farm housekeeper to Drumheller and of 4 farm hands within its own zone. The movement outside the province was of a farm hand going from Edmonton to Saskatoon. Reduced rate certificates granted in British Columbia during May totalled 22, all of which were issued by the Vancouver office to centres within the province. Travelling to employment at various points within the Vancouver zone were 10 mine workers, 2 farm hands, one domestic and one hotel cook, while to Penticton were despatched 2 mine workers, 2 hotel cooks and one farm general and to Kamloops one farm housekeeper and 2 hotel workers.

Of the 153 persons who were conveyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 77 journeyed by the Canadian National Railways, 60 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

## (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in May, 1933

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1933, was higher by 29.0 per cent than in April, 1933, but lower by 63.5 per cent than in May, 1932. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to \$2,002,309 as compared with \$1,551,693 in the preceding month, and \$5,488,845 in May, 1932. In connection with these figures, it should be noted that wholesale prices of building materials have been lower in 1933 than in any other year of the record, averaging 75.2 for the first five months, as compared with 79.0 and 83.6 in the same periods of 1932 and 1931, respectively.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued almost 300 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$700,000 and for some 2,100 other buildings estimated to cost over \$1,100,000. In addition, Brantford reported the authorization of an engineering project valued at approximately \$5,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 200 dwellings and 1,500

other buildings, valued at approximately \$480,000 and \$950,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1933, that of \$229,423 or 34.2 per cent in Ontario being the most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1932, all the provinces registered decreases; of these declines, that of \$975,062 or 88.0 per cent in Manitoba, was most noteworthy.

Each of the four larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, registered a gain as compared with April, 1933, but a loss as compared with May, 1932. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Galt, Oshawa, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and Woodstock recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of last year.

*Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1933.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May

## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	May, 1933	April, 1933	May, 1932	Cities	May, 1933	April, 1933	May, 1932
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward I'd—</b>				<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
Charlottetown.....			5,500	Sarnia.....	17,515	3,385	15,407
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>				Sault Ste. Marie....	16,655	3,925	12,630
*Halifax.....	78,060	64,250	106,440	*Toronto.....	389,840	212,653	575,897
*New Glasgow.....	5,800	500	2,550	York and East			
*Sydney.....	Nil	550	8,660	York Townships	124,890	62,730	170,628
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>				Welland.....	3,405	16,175	3,790
*Fredericton.....	31,245	47,543	40,289	*Windsor.....	8,855	2,430	2,945
*Moncton.....	6,125	6,725	3,900	East Windsor.....	Nil	Nil	1,090
*Saint John.....	3,740	1,297	12,390	Riverside.....		Nil	Nil
<b>Quebec.....</b>				Sandwich.....	250	Nil	900
*Montreal—Maison-	531,595	425,655	1,466,638	Walkerville.....	1,000	Nil	3,000
neuve.....	469,051	343,445	1,310,691	Woodstock.....	12,924	6,176	10,669
*Quebec.....	38,996	31,466	115,407	<b>Manitoba.....</b>			
Shawinigan Falls....	1,200	740	2,000	*Brandon.....	132,780	75,506	1,107,842
*Sherbrooke.....	7,100	11,800	19,800	*St. Boniface.....	6,695	17,731	6,757
*Three Rivers.....	8,488	1,845	13,415	*Winnipeg.....	114,300	56,600	1,072,750
*Westmount.....	6,760	36,359	5,325	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>			
<b>Ontario.....</b>				*Moose Jaw.....	2,325	1,100	51,796
Bellefleur.....	900,469	671,046	1,573,424	*Regina.....	8,930	8,600	25,695
*Belleville.....	1,725	5,450	18,803	*Saskatoon.....	14,525	15,370	408,608
*Brantford.....	7,551	9,123	7,507	<b>Alberta.....</b>			
Chatham.....	1,000	1,425	8,600	*Calgary.....	96,815	93,233	430,633
*Fort William.....	25,750	16,350	63,203	*Edmonton.....	37,617	25,992	74,008
Galt.....	15,431	3,354	12,438	Lethbridge.....	52,840	57,525	346,980
*Guelph.....	13,892	3,475	16,580	Medicine Hat.....	5,858	4,236	9,060
*Hamilton.....	53,385	40,200	111,000	<b>British Columbia.....</b>			
*Kingston.....	19,680	18,802	108,390	Kamloops.....	205,565	149,390	271,980
*Kitchener.....	12,542	14,451	19,027	Nanaimo.....	2,750	5,635	11,375
*London.....	24,695	18,855	62,790	*New Westminster... Prince Rupert.....	850 2,535	10,030 500	75 3,965
Niagara Falls.....	9,424	797	9,802	*Vancouver.....	160,117	100,870	203,465
Oshawa.....	7,800	3,510	5,539	North Vancouver..	2,773	5,150	1,700
*Ottawa.....	91,245	105,350	132,390	*Victoria.....	30,850	16,165	36,255
Owen Sound.....	5,600	8,400	2,200				
*Peterborough.....	5,370	85,395	16,255				
*Port Arthur.....	14,255	9,410	156,525				
*Stratford.....	5,840	8,725	7,428				
*St. Catharines.....	7,515	9,225	14,123				
*St. Thomas.....	2,435	1,275	3,874				
				<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	<b>2,002,309</b>	<b>1,551,693</b>	<b>5,488,845</b>
				<b>Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>1,744,514</b>	<b>1,396,195</b>	<b>5,144,307</b>



Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average =100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	2,002,309	6,570,341	10.9	75.2
1932.....	5,488,845	19,312,720	32.1	79.0
1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83.9	83.6
1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111.2	95.5
1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	161.2	99.4
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	132.0	95.8
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104.1	96.1
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100.0	101.3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	84.9	103.1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	77.5	111.3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	96.5	111.1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	90.0	107.9
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	69.2	134.4
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	79.3	144.7

and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate for the first five months of 1933 was lower than in the same period of any previous year of this record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was decidedly lower than in any of the years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and April, 1933, and May 1932. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British Ministry of Labour Gazette, June, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at May 22, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which extended to almost every industry. The improvement was most marked in mining other than coal mining, building, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone, cement, pottery, iron and steel, tinplate, and metal goods manufacture, engineering, ironfounding, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, and distributive industries, and dock and harbour service.

There was a further decline, however, in employment in coal mining.

There was an appreciable reduction in the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in all parts of the country except the North-Eastern Division, where a slight increase in the percentage was due to the decline in employment in the coal mining industry. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment was fair; in South-West England and the Midlands it was slack; while in all other areas it was still bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at May 22, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20.5, as compared with 21.4 at April 24,

1933, and with 22.1 at May 23, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at May 22, 1933, was 16.6, as compared with 17.2 at April 24, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.9, as compared with 4.2. For males alone, the percentage at May 22, 1933, was 23.7, and for females, 12.1; at April 24, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 24.4 and 13.3.

At May 22, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,998,567 wholly unemployed, 490,243 temporarily stopped, and 94,069 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,582,879. This was 114,755 less than a month before, and 158,427 less than a year before. The total included 2,103,170 men, 61,957 boys, 371,518 women and 46,234 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at May 22, 1933, was 2,653,852.

### United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour tabulate monthly statistics of employment and payrolls based on reports from establishments in 17 major industrial groups. According to the Bureau's statistics of all manufacturing industries a comparison of the May, 1933, index of employment (58.7) with the index of April, 1933 (56.0) shows an increase in employment of 4.8 per cent over the month interval. A similar comparison of the May

pay-roll index (38.9) with the April index (34.9) shows a gain of 11.5 per cent in payrolls between April and May. Comparing employment in May, 1933, with May, 1932, it is seen that the level of employment in May, 1933, is 1.7 per cent below the index of employment in May, 1932 (59.7). The payroll index of May, 1933, compared with the index of May, 1932 (42.5) shows a decline of 8.5 per cent in payrolls over the year interval.

The changes in employment and payrolls in May, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 17,923 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 2,632,335 employees on their payrolls during the pay period ending nearest May 15, whose combined weekly earnings were \$45,794,311. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—The general improvement in the employment situation between April and May, 1933, was also reflected in a number of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Increased employment was reported in 9 of the 16 industries surveyed and increased payrolls were reported in 12 industries. The increases in employment in May, 1933, in most instances were greater than the average per cents of change between April and May in the preceding years for which data are available, and, while 7 industries reported declines in employment, the decreases reported in May in several of these industries were not as pronounced as might be expected. For example, the retail trade group which reported a gain of 10.1 per cent in employment in April, due largely to Easter trade, reported a decline of only 2.1 per cent in employment in May, indicating that a great number of employees taken on for Easter business were retained on the payrolls of the reporting establishments.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain before hand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection



of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions, (the conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works were designated as "A" conditions), and include the following Fair Wages Clause:

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and

empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been executed by the Governments of Canada recently:

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Repairing Beattie Street Armoury (electric wiring), Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Hume and Rumble Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 15, 1933. Amount of contract, \$1,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$ 0 87½	8
Wiremen.....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8

Repairing Woodward's Training Wall at Stevenston, B.C. Name of contractor, Coast Quarries Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 5, 1933. Amount of contract, \$11,995. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver men.....	0 90	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Derrick man.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

Construction of an automobile ferry landing at Sidney, Nanaimo District. B.C. Name of contractor, Victoria Pile Driving Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1933. Amount of contract, \$4,761.18. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boomman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Timberman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Construction of wooden oil scow for Dredge P.W.D. No. 305. Name of contractor, Star Shipyard (Mercer's) Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, May 29, 1933. Amount of contract, \$4,156.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 67½	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 53½	8
Fitters.....	0 78½	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Machinists.....	0 67½	8
Painters.....	0 62½	8
Riggers.....	0 65½	8
Ships' carpenters.....	0 78½	8
Ships' joiners.....	0 78½	8
Ships' joiners' foreman.....	0 87½	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 91½	8

Deepening and widening entrance channel at Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 22, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,211.61. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening at the lake entrance to the Harbour at Cobourg, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co. Ltd., Midland, Ontario. Date of contract, June 2, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,240. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in the Chenal Ecarte and Sydenham Rivers, near Wallaceburg, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ontario. Date of contract, June 12, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,360. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel and slip approaching wharf and removal of old hull, Belleville, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 12, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,885. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—



Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellors, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 304 30
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	79 03
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i> Grant-Holden-Graham Limited, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1,111 30
Miner Rubber Company, Granby, P.Q. . . . .	182 23
Canadian Panama Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1,283 97
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	5,664 80

Nature of Orders	Amount
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	827 77
<i>Mail bag fittings—</i> F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	100 00
Bell Thread Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	440 47
<i>Letter box locks—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	356 16
<i>Scales—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	65 60
<i>Satchels—</i> J. E. Lortie Reg'd., Montreal, Que. . . . .	322 56
Hugh Carson Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1,234 80

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour, are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

TORONTO, ONTARIO. — CERTAIN EMPLOYING BAKERS (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from April 28, 1933, to May 1, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 1018, September, 1931, page 1053, and August, 1930, page 967, with the following exception:

Wages: foreman or first hand \$34 per week, second hand \$30, third hand \$26 (reductions of \$4 per week in each case); jobbers: foreman or first hand 70 cents per hour (formerly 95 cents), second hand 62½ cents (formerly 85 cents), third hand 58 cents (formerly 75 cents).

No part time work to be allowed. Labourers not to do work of the bakery trade.

The provisions as to arbitration of disputes in the former agreement are not in this one.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN WELDING SHOPS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 637.

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 1018, has been renewed from June 1, 1933, to June 1, 1934, with the following exception:

Wages for boilermakers, oxy-acetylene and electric welders 65 cents for shop work and 80 cents for field work (formerly 75 cents for shop work and \$1 for field work).

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND VARIOUS OTHER UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1933, to May 1, 1934, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, page 1110, with the exception of the wage schedule:

The wage schedule is reduced as follows: on the rate of \$1.56 per hour, a reduction of 14 cents; on \$1.40 and \$1.45, 13 cents; on \$1.29, 12 cents; on 96 cents to \$1.03, 9 cents; on 83 cents, 7 cents; on 77 cents, 5 cents; on 64 to 73 cents, 4 cents; on 50 to 59 cents, 3 cents; on 38 to 48 cents, 2 cents.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 302.

Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1933, to February 14, 1934, and from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 48 per week for day work and 45 for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages: \$30.50 per week for day work and \$32.50 for night work (reductions of \$2 per week from the previous rate).

Day workers working 4 hours or less in a week to be paid 67 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per hour and to be paid time and one-half for overtime in any day.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—PUBLISHERS OF FRENCH DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOCAL No. 145 (JACQUES CARTIER).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1932, page 1018, August, 1929, page 925 and July, 1925, page 724, has been renewed without change to September 15, 1934.

Wages for journeymen are unchanged at \$43 per 48-hour week for day work and \$47 per 45 hour week for night work.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—FAIR SHOP EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE TORONTO PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 10 (INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Union members to be employed.

Hours: regular hours to be 44 per week, but at the employers' option, workers may be employed 5 days per week with the plant in operation 6 days.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and on seven named holidays, double time.

The following wage scale is for day work. (Night shifts to be paid 15 per cent over day rate.)

Wages: pressmen not less than 75 cents per hour, press assistants 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, platen press feeders 30 cents. Apprentice feeders on cylinder presses 30 cents with 10 cent increase twice a year until the press assistants' scale is reached.

Wages for cylinder pressmen operating two-colour cylinder press \$2 over minimum pressmen's scale.

Wages per week on rotary, web feed, pamphlet, catalogue and magazine presses.—Single deck or single web: press only capable of running cheap work consisting of type matter and line cuts \$33 for first pressman and \$27.75 for rotary assistant; press capable of doing catalogue or magazine work printing one colour two sides or two colours one side and one colour reverse side \$37 for first pressman, \$35 for second pressman and \$27.75 for rotary assistant. Double deck or two webs or more: press capable of doing catalogue or magazine work, printing one colour two sides \$40 for first pressman, \$35 for second pressman and \$27.75 for rotary assistant; press capable of doing catalogue or magazine work printing two colours one side and one colour reverse side or two colours two sides \$42 for first pressman, \$35 for second pressman and \$27.75 for rotary assistants.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO.—FAIR SHOP EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE TORONTO BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERY WOMEN, LOCAL No. 28 (INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Union members to be employed.

Hours: regular hours to be 44 per week, but at the employer's option each employee may work only 5 days per week, with six day plant operation whenever necessary.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and seven named holidays, double time.

The following wage scale is for day work. (Work on night shifts to be paid 15 per cent over the regular rate.)

Wages for journeymen bookbinders 75 cents per hour. Wages for apprentices from \$12.50 per week during first half of third year to \$25 during second half of fifth year. Wages for journeymen bookbinders 35 cents per hour. Female apprentices to be paid 28 cents per hour with an increase of 10 per cent every six months until journeymen's scale is reached.

Apprentices limited to one for first five journeymen employed and one for each additional four journeymen or major fraction thereof. The same limits are set in the number of female apprentices to journeymen.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THREE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE MAILERS' UNION No. 5 (INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION).

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1929, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 715, was renewed in 1932, to May 31, 1933, with an amendment making the wage rate per week for night work the same as for day work, that is \$41. The agreement was again renewed from June 1, 1933, to May 31, 1934, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen \$37.50 per week for both day and night work (a reduction of \$3.50 per week). Wages for apprentices from \$16 per week during first half of third year to \$25 during last half of fifth year (reductions of from \$1 to \$2 per week).

Hours are unchanged at 48 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 129.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1111, and March, 1930, page 325 has been renewed from January 1, 1933, to December 31, 1933, with the following change:

Wages for journeymen have been reduced from \$43.50 to \$37.75 per week for day work and from \$46.50 to \$40 per week for night work.

Hours are unchanged at 47 per week for both day and night work.



WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 59.

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1933, to November 2, 1933, and thereafter until notice of change from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 818, and September, 1929, page 1050, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen stereotypers \$39 per week (a reduction of \$3 per week). Apprentices from \$15.20 per week during first year to \$30.40 per week during fifth year (reductions of 5 per cent for apprentices).

EDMONTON AND CALGARY, ALBERTA.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OF EDMONTON AND CALGARY AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCALS Nos. 604 AND 449.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1933, to May 15, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 818, and July, 1929, page 804, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for journeymen: 85 cents (formerly 96 cents); night scale \$2.40 per week additional and lobster shift \$4 per week additional to regular scale.

Wages for apprentices from 25 per cent of journeymen's scale during first two years to 65 per cent during fifth year.

Certain other changes were made in working arrangements, payment for holidays, arbitration proceedings, etc.

The regular hours are unchanged at 45 per week.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 625.

Agreement made following strike reported on page 684 of this issue, to be in effect from June 7, 1933, to April 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only local union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, with a 44-hour week.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Friday, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one half; work after these hours and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers: 80 cents per hour (a reduction of 5 cents per hour). A journeyman in charge of two or more journeymen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Wages for apprentices: from 20 cents per hour during second year to 50 cents during fifth year.

Not more than one helper allowed to a journeyman.

For work out of the city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid by employer.

Any grievance to be reported to the president or business agent of the union.

ST. PROSPÈRE, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS OF THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.

This agreement, which covers the work of repairing a church, came into effect June 6, 1933, and remains in effect until the completion of the contract.

Only members of the unions signing the contract or other competent workers who will join the union or residents of the parish of St. Prospère to be employed.

Hours: 10 per day.

Overtime: time and one half.

Wages: As this contract is for work outside the city of Three Rivers, the wage rates are less than the union scales for work in the city of Three Rivers.

Wages per hour: bricklayers, masons, plasterers, terrazzo setters, tile and mosaic layers, 55 cents; teamster furnishing one or two horses 45 cents; carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, tinsmiths, pointers and cement finishers, structural steel workers 40 cents; electricians, painters, stationary engineers on portable machines, firemen, metal lathers 35 cents; mortar mixers and celanite mixers and layers of reinforced concrete, layers of iron and earthenware pipes, junior journeymen plumbers, 30 cents; plaster mixer and hod carriers 25 cents; labourers 20 cents; (Wood lathers to be paid \$2.50 per thousand.)

Business agent to have access to lists of employees and to the job. Contractors are subject to fines if agreement is broken or if workers are employed who are not union members or residents of the parish.

Any dispute to be referred to a joint committee whose decision will be final and no stoppage of work pending settlement.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ROOFING CONTRACTORS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to October 30, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1111.

The wages and hours are unchanged at 65 cents per hour and a 44-hour week.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 347, with the following exception:

Wages per hour: journeymen plumbers and steamfitters 85 cents (a reduction of 15 cents per hour). Wages for fifth year junior mechanics 55 cents (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—CUT STONE SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE TORONTO LOCAL OF JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 819, has been renewed from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen stonecutters have been reduced from \$1 to 87½ cents per hour.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**—THE MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 1.

Agreement made following the strike reported on page 684 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from June 14, 1933, to April 30, 1934. Notice of change to be given before the expiration date.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, a 5-day week of 40 hours. (Previously the hours were 44 per week.)

Overtime: only emergency work to be done between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. and will be paid at time and one-half rate. All work done between 5 p.m. Friday and 8 a.m. Monday and work on holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for bricklayers and masons: 90 cents (a reduction of 20 cents per hour).

Wages for apprentices to be according to Bricklayers' Apprentice Committee of Hamilton.

Disputes to be settled by arbitration.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**—HAMILTON MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 67.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 717, June, 1931, page 710, and September, 1929, page 1053, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen plumbers: 90 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

Any apprentice after serving four years and passing the examination to be paid 70 per cent of journeymen's rate for fifth year and after that, the journeyman's rate.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 496.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, or for another year if no notice of change is given.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1932, page 1020, and September, 1931, page 1037, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1 (a reduction of 5 cents per hour).

Overtime: when necessary to complete a job, one-half hour extra may be worked at regular rate. Work from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m., time and one-quarter; work from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m., time and one-half, except for work after 11 p.m. lasting two hours or less, when double time will be paid.

For work out of the city, travelling time at one-half of regular day wage, except for work lasting three days or less when travelling time will be paid at regular day rate.

A new Act was promulgated recently by the German government relating to labour courts, conciliation boards and occupational committees for home industries. The work of the labour courts was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1280, and previous issues. The new legislation is stated to be of a transitional character, and intended to adapt the composition of the courts, boards and committees to the requirements of the new order in Germany, until such time as a new trade union charter has been completed.

The annual six-months' contest for the "Pulp and Paper of Canada" trophy for the safest mill in Canada will run from July first to December thirty-first, 1933. The contest, will, as usual, be divided into two classes, so as to give both large and small mills equal opportunity. Rules for the contest are being

formulated and will be sent directly to the mills. The results of the past seven years during which this contest has been held have shown an increasing interest in accident prevention work and definitely helpful results from this competition.

Mr. Charles Beattie has been appointed president of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Telegraphers and Despatchers, in succession to Mr. Syd. White, recently deceased. The new president was born in Scotland, where he worked on the Caledonian Railway for 12 years, coming to Canada in 1912. In this country he started railway work as fitter, afterwards becoming a fireman and engineer, and was vice-president of the C. A. R. E. before succeeding to the presidency. Mr. Beattie has had a long experience in negotiating wage schedules.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was again somewhat lower, due mainly to a decline in rent and to lower prices for anthracite coal, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices continued the advance which commenced in March, the increase being due mainly to higher prices for grains and certain raw materials.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$6.84 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$6.86 for May; \$6.79 for June, 1932; \$8.16 for June, 1931; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, pork, flour and potatoes, while the price of butter was substantially lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.41 at the beginning of June as compared with \$15.57 for May; \$16.20 for June, 1932; \$18.36 for June, 1931; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was lower, due to substantial declines in the price of anthracite coal in some localities. Decreases in rent were reported from several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, again advanced being 67.6 for June as compared with 66.9 for May; 66.4 for June, 1932; 71.8 for June, 1931; 100.1 for June, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914. One hundred and twenty-one quotations advanced, sixty-four declined and three hundred and seventeen were unchanged. Since the upward movement commenced in March the level of wholesale prices as measured by this index has advanced six per cent the greatest percentage increase in a similar period since 1920.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced and four were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for grains and potatoes, which more than offset lower prices for flour, bran, shorts and coffee; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of higher prices for raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool, worsted cloth yarns and woollen cloth; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due

to price increases for lumber; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group owing chiefly to higher prices for copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of decreases in the prices of calves, hogs, lambs, fresh meats, milk and butter which more than offset higher prices for hides, cured meats and eggs; the Iron and its Products group, because of reductions in the prices of pig iron, steel tank plates, and steel sheets; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their products group, because of lower prices for coal; and the Chemical and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of zinc oxide and citric acid.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, decreased prices for milled products, milk and its products and drugs more than offsetting higher prices for potatoes, onions, eggs and fish. Producers' goods were considerably higher because of advances in the prices of materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather goods industries, for the metal working industries and for the milling and other industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods advanced while fully and chiefly manufactured goods declined. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were higher.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers, and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition,

(Continued on page 742)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	June 1932	May 1933	June 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	76.8	83.0	70.2	63.2	58.6	60.4	69.8	76.2	76.0	57.8	51.0	43.2	44.0
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.2	55.6	54.2	42.6	35.0	31.6	33.0	41.2	48.2	48.6	32.0	26.8	23.6	23.8
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.1	27.9	27.7	22.5	19.1	18.2	19.1	21.8	24.5	24.1	17.8	13.3	12.1	11.8
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	36.3	38.4	30.7	29.3	28.5	31.4	30.3	31.2	31.9	26.3	22.1	21.4	21.3
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.1	37.7	40.4	32.7	31.3	26.6	30.7	26.3	31.2	30.8	22.8	15.0	15.1	15.7
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.4	69.6	72.2	58.8	53.6	50.2	56.0	51.8	55.0	54.4	46.0	30.6	29.2	30.2
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.6	50.7	55.8	48.2	41.3	39.1	42.6	35.7	39.6	40.3	29.9	16.8	19.9	20.2
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	73.8	76.4	45.8	44.0	45.2	48.6	43.0	44.0	42.8	30.4	22.6	25.6	25.4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	25.8	44.8	50.0	33.5	31.5	35.2	36.0	36.0	35.1	35.6	23.8	19.2	19.2	19.2
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	25.0	38.7	50.1	30.8	31.7	29.5	31.6	32.3	31.1	31.7	19.8	15.1	15.4	15.3
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	51.6	71.4	88.8	81.0	69.0	68.4	69.6	70.8	72.0	72.0	64.8	58.2	54.6	54.6
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	52.4	92.0	119.4	65.0	71.4	72.2	74.8	79.8	81.2	69.6	47.4	39.0	48.0	41.8
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.2	51.7	66.8	38.0	42.0	40.0	41.3	43.8	44.7	38.7	27.6	22.6	27.0	23.9
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.5	40.4	36.8	29.8	331.2	331.6	332.0	333.2	332.6	223.5	220.7	191.8	191.3
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.4	30.5	38.2	30.6	26.1	331.2	331.6	332.0	333.2	332.6	223.5	220.7	191.8	191.3
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	144.0	123.0	103.5	102.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	93.0	88.5	82.5	82.5
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	68.0	84.0	64.0	50.0	54.5	53.0	53.0	54.0	54.0	33.0	30.0	27.0	30.0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	40.5	42.5	30.0	28.0	27.5	28.5	32.0	31.0	31.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	23.5
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	23.0	33.6	21.0	19.6	20.6	21.8	22.0	20.6	20.4	18.6	17.0	15.8	16.0
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	34.4	24.0	17.4	17.8	17.6	15.6	17.8	24.0	19.0	12.4	8.4	7.6	8.0
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.1	22.8	29.2	21.1	24.1	18.8	19.8	21.5	21.5	20.9	17.2	15.8	14.9	14.8
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.3	17.6	27.5	18.3	19.7	18.5	15.8	13.3	13.6	16.4	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.3
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	43.6	90.4	50.0	31.2	50.4	31.6	32.0	28.4	27.2	24.8	22.6	31.2	31.6
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	20.4	42.0	24.0	14.6	24.0	15.0	15.2	13.6	13.0	12.0	11.4	15.2	15.4
Tea, black...	1 lb.	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.0	14.5	16.5	13.8	13.7	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.4	10.4	10.2
Tea, green...	1 lb.	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.2	13.9	16.9	14.9	15.0	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.4	10.4	10.2
Coffee...	1 lb.	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	11.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	13.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.3	12.3	10.7	9.9	9.8
Potatoes...	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	53.6	60.7	216.9	26.6	45.7	49.0	100.7	51.7	43.7	43.4	33.7	21.2	31.6	34.4
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9
All Foods...		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.49	\$ 12.72	\$ 16.92	\$ 11.16	\$ 10.18	\$ 10.23	\$ 11.06	\$ 10.73	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.16	\$ 8.16	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.84
Starch, laundry...	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthracite...	1/6 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	71.8	101.6	109.9	107.4	108.1	106.6	101.0	100.6	100.1	98.5	97.0	95.6	92.4
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.4	58.1	72.6	77.6	68.2	70.3	63.6	63.3	62.7	63.0	61.9	59.7	58.6	58.4
Wood, hard...	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.8	67.4	81.7	87.9	76.9	79.8	76.8	76.6	76.5	76.4	73.6	68.1	61.8	62.0
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.1	49.6	62.1	64.6	57.4	59.8	55.9	56.6	55.2	54.2	54.2	49.4	46.1	46.3
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	27.6	36.6	36.3	31.2	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.1	30.9	29.5	27.7	27.0	26.7
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.59	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.18	\$ 3.02	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.86
Rent...	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.77	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.55	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.96	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.99	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.79a	\$ 5.67
††Totals...		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.56	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.27	\$ 20.36	\$ 26.81	\$ 21.74	\$ 23.58	\$ 29.72	\$ 21.31	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.18	\$ 21.44	\$ 18.36	\$ 16.20	\$ 15.57	\$ 15.41

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.29	12.65	17.04	11.43	10.30	10.81	11.24	10.61	10.89	11.12	8.41	7.27	7.19	7.11	
Prince Edward Island...	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	7.23	15.08	10.28	9.50	9.53	10.39	9.77	10.04	10.42	7.95	6.78	6.95	6.75		
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	6.96	12.51	16.24	11.46	10.29	10.46	11.28	10.66	10.74	10.89	8.40	7.20	7.24	7.18	
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.84	12.51	15.99	10.41	9.54	9.74	10.54	9.85	10.04	10.14	7.53	6.23	6.32	6.23	
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.06	7.20	7.11	12.74	17.12	10.85	10.08	10.03	11.12	10.78	11.80	11.03	8.04	6.70	6.83	6.79	
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.06	12.45	16.33	10.30	9.89	9.72	10.27	10.45	10.54	10.88	7.61	6.54	6.61	6.60	
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	7.88	12.74	16.47	11.53	10.03	10.25	10.56	10.85	11.21	11.21	7.84	6.62	6.63	6.70	
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.14	13.15	17.12	11.16	10.02	9.89	10.56	10.73	11.21	11.40	8.07	6.59	6.51	6.57	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.22	9.13	9.13	13.65	18.18	12.68	11.48	11.31	11.81	11.87	12.32	12.46	9.36	7.57	7.55	7.63	

†December only.      §Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text. (a) Revised



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	22.0	17.7	16.7	11.9	9.5	11.8	21.3	15.7	15.1	20.2	23.2	36.1
Nova Scotia (average).....	23.1	18.7	17.0	13.1	11.0	19.8	17.2	16.5	17.2	19.6	21.6	36.0
1—Sydney.....	23.7	19.7	19.1	15.7	13.3	12.2	20	16.7	15.8	19.5	20.7	34.5
2—New Glasgow.....	24	20.5	15.6	11.3	8.8	10.4	15	17	16.9	18.8	20.9	35.4
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	12				16.5	15.5	20	22.2	
4—Halifax.....	25.7	19.1	19.7	13.9	12	8.6	16.5	15.5	16.3	19.2	22.3	35.7
5—Windsor.....									19	19.5	19.5	35
6—Truro.....	22.3	19.3	15.5	12.7	10	12		17	19.4	20.3	23.7	39.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21	17.1	18	12.9	11.1	9	15	16.2	14.4	20.8	22.8	33.3
New Brunswick (average)...	24.5	19.6	19.9	13.1	11.1	11.8	17.5	16.9	17.6	19.4	22.9	36.6
8—Moncton.....	23.5	18	18.7	13	10.3	12.5		16	14.1	20.3	23.9	36.5
9—Saint John.....	24.5	18.6	19.8	14	12.2	12.8		16.6	17	17.3	21.5	35.4
10—Fredericton.....	25	21.7	23.3	13	11.8	10	17.5	17.3	19.4	20	22.7	37.1
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	17.7	12.5	10	12		17.5	20	20	23.5	37.5
Quebec (average).....	19.0	16.4	16.7	10.8	7.2	7.5	22.0	14.0	14.8	19.4	22.2	35.5
12—Quebec.....	19.5	17.9	16.9	12.1	8.3	7.3	21	14.5	14.4	19.5	23.3	32.1
13—Three Rivers.....	18.4	16	15.3	11.7	8	10.2	23.2	14.7	15.5	24.3	26	36.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	22.7	17.2	22.2	13.8	8.7	9	20.5	14.5	17.4	18.3	21.2	39
15—Sorel.....	15	15	13.5	7.5	5	5	17.5	12	15.7	18	25	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.5	13.3	14.1	5.9	7.2	7.9	20.5	11.9	13.2	19	22.7	33.7
17—St. John's.....	17.5	17.2	16.5	11	7	7		15.3	12	20	20.5	35.7
18—Thetford Mines.....	13.6	12.7	11.3	9.3	5.2	7.7		11.7	16.3	18.5	20	35
19—Montreal.....	23.8	19.4	21.3	11.3	8.1	5.8	24.6	15.4	14	18.5	20.4	35.5
20—Hull.....	24	18.7	19.3	11.7	7.5	8	27	16.2	14.6	18.7	20.4	37.2
Ontario (average).....	22.4	17.9	16.6	12.2	9.8	12.9	20.4	15.9	14.7	19.4	22.3	35.9
21—Ottawa.....	25.3	19.9	18.8	13.1	8.4	9	23.9	15.1	14.7	19.5	21.4	36.2
22—Brockville.....	24	18.5	17.4	11.7	8.7	8		15.2	12.8	20.4	22.8	36.5
23—Kingston.....	23.5	18.2	17.9	13.4	8.8	10.7	22.8	16.4	12.2	18	19.7	34
24—Belleville.....	18.5	15.5	16	12.7	8.7	12.5	18	15.4	12.5	19.3	21.5	33.8
25—Peterborough.....	21.3	17.1	16.8	11.6	8.8	12.5	25	15.3	15	18.4	20.9	31.7
26—Oshawa.....	20.5	15.5	15	10	10.2	13.2	23	15.2	14.7	18.7	22.1	35.2
27—Orillia.....	22	18	16.4	11.2	9.9	14.4	23.7	16.2	15.3	19.1	21.7	35
28—Toronto.....	23.6	18.4	18	12.4	11.6	13	23.3	17.3	15.7	19.4	24	38.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.7	19.3	20.3	12.6	10.6	16.2		17	13.5	18.6	21.3	37
30—St. Catharines.....	19.8	16.7	15.4	10.9	8.4	12.3	17	16.1	13.3	18.1	21.1	35.3
31—Hamilton.....	23.6	18.7	18.9	13.8	11.6	14.1	15	15.4		19.1	22.4	36.8
32—Brantford.....	22.8	18.7	17.4	13	9	13.7	25	16.8	16.5	19.2	22.1	36.3
33—Galt.....	25.8	21	18.6	14.5	12.1	15.4	21.2	16.2	12.5	19.3	22.5	35.7
34—Guelph.....	21.8	17.4	17.2	11.7	11.4	13.7	17.5	14.2	15	18.9	21.9	36
35—Kitchener.....	20.7	17.3	15	12.8	10.3	14.1	25	14.2	12	18.1	20.3	35.1
36—Woodstock.....	21.5	18	17.2	11.9	10.1	12.3		15	14.2	18.8	21.6	34.5
37—Stratford.....	21.7	17.2	15.1	12	9.7	13.3	20	15.3	12	19.5	22.8	35.4
38—London.....	22.7	18.6	17.2	12.7	9.6	13	19.8	16.5	15	20.2	22.3	35.9
39—St. Thomas.....	22.6	18.7	17.5	12.2	9.6	13.4	25	18.3	13.7	19.6	21.8	36.5
40—Chatham.....	20.5	17.2	15.2	12.7	8.9	14	14.3	15.8	13.5	18.5	20.5	35.8
41—Windsor.....	20.7	16.7	15.5	12.8	9.2	12.5	23.5	15.4	13	17.1	20.1	35.3
42—Sarnia.....	21	17.5	14	12.5		15	18	13.5	14	19.5	23	34.6
43—Owen Sound.....	20.7	15.7	13.7	10	9	12.5	15	13.8	12	19	22.7	34.8
44—North Bay.....	22.7	17.7	16.7	10.3	7.7	10	15	15.7	16.5	19.6	22	34
45—Sudbury.....	22.6	18.6	16.6	12.6	8.9	12.8	15	18.6	15.8	19.7	23	36.7
46—Cobalt.....	22.7	19.2	15.7	11.5	10.9	12		15.7	17.7	19.8	23.3	35.9
47—Timmins.....	26.2	20.8	17.5	12.9	10.8	14.7		17.6	17.2	19.7	22.6	37.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20.8	15.7	15.7	11.8	9.2	11.9	17.8	15.8	17.2	20.7	23	35.7
49—Port Arthur.....		16	15	12	10	12	20	16	18.5	23.4	26.7	39.4
50—Fort William.....	26.2	18	17	13.3	10.7	14.8		18.2	18.8	23.1	27.5	41.2
Manitoba (average).....	20.7	15.8	15.8	10.2	8.7	10.6	20.6	14.5	12.7	22.8	25.6	35.3
51—Winnipeg.....	21.8	16.4	16	9.8	8.6	10.2	22.2	15.2	15	22.6	25.5	37.8
52—Brandon.....	19.5	15.2	15.6	10.5	7.7	11	19	13.7	10.3	22.9	25.6	38.7
Saskatchewan (average).....	21.6	17.0	15.7	10.2	8.3	10.6	20.1	14.8	12.8	23.9	28.2	36.3
53—Regina.....	22.1	16.4	15.3	10	8	10.2	21.7	14.6	16	22.3	26	35.3
54—Prince Albert.....	22.3	17.7	18	10.8	10.8	11	18.3	15	12.3	28	34.3	37.5
55—Saskatoon.....	18.3	15	13.7	9.7	7.1	10.5	18.5	13.8	10	23.2	26.4	35.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.7	18.9	15.7	10.1	7.3	10.6	21.7	15.7		22	25.9	36.8
Alberta (average).....	19.6	15.4	14.5	10.4	8.1	11.2	20.5	13.5	13.0	20.3	23.5	33.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	20	13.5	15.5	11	9.5	11	22	13	13.7	22.1	24.5	32.5
58—Drumheller.....	16.5	13.5	14	9	5	10.5	20	12.2	13.5	19	20.8	35
59—Edmonton.....	20.6	15.8	12.9	9	7.6	10.9	19.7	14.3	13.4	19.3	23.5	33
60—Calgary.....	21.3	17.7	15.5	11.2	9.6	12.1	21.7	15.3	12.5	22	26	31.8
61—Lethbridge.....	19.6	16.6	14.8	11.8	9	11.4	19	12.6	12	19	22.9	35.2
British Columbia (average).....	24.3	19.5	17.0	12.3	11.2	14.6	27.2	17.8	17.0	22.4	26.3	39.0
62—Vernie.....	23.5	19	13.5	10	10	12	22.5	16	14	22	26	36.7
63—Nelson.....	24.3	19	15.7	12	10.8	13.7	28.3	17.3	18	21.2	26	39.7
64—Trail.....	19.2	16.2	15.7	12.2	10.2	12.5	25.2	17	18.2	21.2	25.1	36.5
65—New Westminster.....	24	19.4	17.6	12.4	10.6	14.5	27.5	16.4	18.2	22	24.7	36.9
66—Vancouver.....	26	20.6	17.1	12.7	12.7	15.2	29.7	17.4	17.3	23	26.8	37.8
67—Victoria.....	25.7	20.6	18.4	12.8	11.9	16	26.4	17.8	15.9	22.6	25.7	39.1
68—Nanaimo.....	27	21.7	18.7	13.8	13.3	17.7	30.7	19.3		24.7	29.3	44
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	19.2	19.3	12.1	10	15	27.5	21.5	17.2	22.2	27.1	41

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1933

Fish								Eggs		Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan baddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb., tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16.4	20.6	14.0	13.3	49.3	17.8	16.6	22.9	12.7	19.2	15.3	9.1	20.9	23.9
8.7	17.7			44.9	12.0	13.9	15.4	13.8	20.6	17.2	9.6	23.4	27.1
6	13.8			40.7	12.5	13.5	15.8	13.6	25.7	18	10-11	20	24.5
11.3	19.3			48.7	12.8	15	15.4	13	19	15.3	9-11	22.3	24.2
					12	15	14.3	15	15	14.4	8 c	25.5	29
				55	10.7		15.1	14	23.1	19.5	11.5a		29.5
					12.2		15.2	12.7	20	19		23	26.7
	20			35	11.9	12	16.5	14.7	20.8	17	8 c	26	28.5
					12.4		22.1	14.2	17.2	13.4	7-8	22.2	24.7
13.3	25.8			56.7	13.0	15.8	19.0	13.8	20.9	15.3	9.2	22.4	25.0
12	25			50	12.4	16	20	14.2	20.7	15.2	9-10	24.5	27.4
15	27.5			60	12	14.1	19.8	13	21	17.6	10	22.9	26.2
13				60	14.4	17.3	21.7	13.8	21	16.4	8	22.2	27.3
					13		14.5	14		12		20	23
	21.2			50.0	18.2	16.6	16.0	12.6	19.7	16.1	7.3	19.0	21.4
						13.5	18.9	12.8	20.6	16.8	10	19.6	22.3
					21.5	16.5	15.1	13	18.9	15.6	8 b		21.4
					17.5	18.3	15.7	12.5	21.4	18.2	6.7	18.2	20.1
							10.4	11.9	22.5	17.5	5 c		21.2
						18	15.8	12.5	19.2	15.2			21.7
					20	18		12	18.5		6		22
						17.5	12.2	13.6	15	12.9	6	18.8	21.2
	21.2			50	13.6	15.8	21.5	11.8	23.3	17.7	9	20.6	23
					15	18.7	13	18.2	14.6	10	18	19.9	20
13.8	20.9	17.1	10.0	47.5	17.3	15.9	25.9	12.4	19.1	15.7	9.3	20.7	23.4
14.3	22.3	20.4			19	14.7	29.9	11.6	20.4	17.4	10	19.3	21.6
	25	13.7			17.5	15	26.7		15.3	15	8	18	22.4
10	18	19		50	17.4	16	23.3		17.9	13.7	8	19.3	21.2
					15		22.7	11.7	12.5	14	7. a	22	22.9
	15				20		19.6	14	16.3	13.4	9	20.4	21.9
							31.7	12.9	19.3	15.4	10 b		23.6
		15			15	15	24.5	12.8	16.4	13.2	9	22.8	25
14	25	17			14	13.7	29.8	12	21.2	17.1	10	20.7	23.8
					20	15	25.2	12.5	18.7	15.8	10	21.2	23.7
					15		32.4	11.4	21.2	17.8	10	21	23.4
					16.5		30.1	12.8	20.2	18.4	10	22	24.1
							27.7	12	17.7	14.2	9	22.2	22.8
						17	25.4	12	20.8	14.8	9	22	24.1
							30.8	11.4	19.6	16.7	10	20.3	23.1
							19.4	11.2	17	14.9	9	20.5	23.9
							23.9	11.2		13.2	8	20	22.6
					17.5	17.5	25.3	12	18.5	14.2	8	22.5	23.7
	17	17			15	15	26.5	12.3	18.3	14.8	7	20.5	22.6
					15.3	15	32.5	12.9	16.4	14.6	10	21.5	24.6
					13		23.7	11.7	13.7	12.1	9	20.4	22.3
					17	16.5	31.3	11.7	16.6	13.5	10	20	21.5
					15		32.3	12.2	20	15.6	8	22	22.8
							19.1	11.4	15.7	13	8-10	21.5	23
					17		19.5	12	20.7	19	10		23.5
				42.5	21		19.5	11	22.3	18.1	11	20	23.5
	22		10	50	18	18	18.4	14.2	24.2	19.2	10 b		25
		21.5			20.8	15	19.8	14.4	27.2	19.8	10		24.8
		13.4			15		27.3	12.9	21.9	17.1	10	20	24.1
					20		31.1	14	20.7	16.4	10		25
					20	19	26.3	14.4	20.7	17.8	10	24	25.3
17.7	22.0	12.4			21.5	14.9	23.1	13.3	17.9	13.5	8.4	19.0	22.1
16	20.6	11			21.5	14.7	23.9	13.1	20.9	14.6	9	20	22.1
19.3	23.3	13.7				15	22.3	13.5	14.8	12.3	7-1-8.3	17.9	22.1
20.4	21.8	9.5	12.6			17.5	21.0	12.6	16.2	11.6	9.8	17.5	21.8
19.7	21.4	9.3			25	18.2	26.2	12	15	11.7	10	16.7	21.7
23.7	23.7	10-2			22.5	16.5	15	14.7	14.3	10.1	9	20.6	24.3
17.5	20.7	9			25	15.2	21.1	12.1	15.6	11.7	10	17.7	22
20.7	21.4						20	11.4	20	12.8	10	15	19.1
19.9	19.8	11.9	15.8		22.9	18.0	23.0	11.8	14.6	10.8	9.2	18.2	23.8
22	22				24	15	18.6	12.1	13.3	9.9	9	18	24.6
20	17.5	11	13.5		25	20	15	11	13	10	10	16.6	24.2
18.7	19.4	15			20.4	16.1	21.9	11.8	14.8	11	9.1a	18.8	23.5
20	21.2	11			25	20.7	30.1	11.8	16	11.4	9	18.5	23.3
18.7	19	10.7	18		20	18	29.3	12.2	15.7	11.6	9	18.9	23.4
16.2	18.4	13.8	13.3		21.4	19.1	27.7	13.4	22.5	17.5	10.3	24.1	26.8
22.5	24				23.7	22.5	28.1	13.1	26.2	14.9	10		24.6
19	20	12.5	17.7		25	20.5	26.7	14.5	20.6	17.1	10	22.6	27.1
19	19.2	15	15		21	20	22.7	14.2	19.3	15	10	25	27.2
15	18				19.3	18	25.5	12.4	22.1	19	9.1a	24	25.5
11.6	13.1		12.5		18.9	15.7	29.8	12.2	22.8	19.2	9.1a	22.7	25.3
9.9	15.8		8		22	18.1	25.9	12.4	23.8	20	10-12.5a	25.1	28
					20		35	13	21.2	17	10 a	25	28.9
						19		15	24.2	17.6	12.5a	24	27.5



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average).....	19.3	5.5a	14.7	3.0	4.7	8.0	10.4	11.6	11.5	11.4
Nova Scotia (average).....	18.9	6.2	14.3	3.3	4.8	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.4	11.4
1—Sydney.....	17.5	6.7	14.2	3	4.4	6.8	13.2	11.5	11.1	10.9
2—New Glasgow.....	18.8	5.3-6	14.9	3.3	5	7.9	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.1
3—Amherst.....	18	6	.....	3.3	4.7	7	.....	12	11.2	11
4—Halifax.....	19.7	6.7	14.6	3.5	5.1	8.6	13.3	11.6	10.7	10.8
5—Windsor.....	18.7	.....	14.2	3.4	5	8	15	12	12	12
6—Truro.....	20.7	6	13.7	3.4	4.8	8.6	13.2	11.2	12.1	12.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	6.7	15	3	4.4	8.6	14	12.5	12	12.1
New Brunswick (average).....	18.9	6.8	14.9	3.4	4.9	8.1	13.3	11.6	10.9	10.9
8—Moncton.....	18.7	6.7	14.4	3.5	4.6	8.8	12.8	11.9	11.2	11.1
9—Saint John.....	17.7	5.3-7.3	15	3.2	5	7.4	13.3	10.8	10.5	10.4
10—Fredericton.....	20.2	7.3	15	3.2	5	8.1	13.9	11.5	11	11.3
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7	15	3.5	5	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Quebec (average).....	17.1	4.2	13.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.3
12—Quebec.....	19.3	6.5-7	14	3.3	5.1	7.2	11.1	10.1	11.1	10.5
13—Three Rivers.....	17.6	3.3-4	13.3	3.2	4.7	6.5	11.1	10	11	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	18	4	12.7	2.7	5	6.7	11.4	10.2	10.4	10.1
15—Sorel.....	15.7	.....	14.5	2.6	4.5	6.4	9.7	10.2	11.2	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.5	3.3	13.3	2.5	4.8	7.4	10.4	10	10.4	10.7
17—St. John's.....	15.3	3.3	13	2.5	5	5	10	10	10	10
18—Thetford Mines.....	17.6	3.3	12.9	3.1	4.4	5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.6
19—Montreal.....	18.2	4.5-5.3	13.8	3.3	4.7	7.5	9.9	10	10.3	10.5
20—Hull.....	17	4.7	11.4	3.5	4.2	7	10.3	9.5	10.3	9.7
Ontario (average).....	18.9	5.1	14.5	2.8	4.6	8.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7
21—Ottawa.....	17.7	5.3-7.3	14.2	3.4	4.3	8.9	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.3
22—Brockville.....	16.4	4.5-3	12.7	3.2	4.4	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.3
23—Kingston.....	15.3	4.4-7	13.7	3	4.3	8.4	10.9	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	17.7	5	14.1	2.5	4.6	8.2	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.7
25—Peterborough.....	16.8	4.7-6	13.2	2.4	3.8	8.1	10	9.8	9.6	9.6
26—Oshawa.....	20.2	4.6	.....	2.5	4.4	10	11.2	10.7	11.1	11
27—Orillia.....	17.8	4	14.5	2.6	4.2	9.2	10.7	11.4	11.4	10.4
28—Toronto.....	21.2	5.3-6.7	15.2	3	4.3	8.9	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.7	4.7	15.4	2.9	4.5	8.6	11	10.3	10.1	10.6
30—St. Catharines.....	17.9	4.7-6.7	13	2.5	4.1	9.1	11.7	10.4	10.7	10.5
31—Hamilton.....	24.2	4.7-6.7	14.7	2.5	4.6	9.2	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.6
32—Brantford.....	18.1	4.7-6.7	15.1	2.4	4.6	9.3	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.5
33—Galt.....	22	5.2-6	15	2.4	4.9	8.6	11.1	11.5	11.3	10.8
34—Guelph.....	19.4	4.7-5.3	14.5	2.4	4.8	10.1	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.6
35—Kitchener.....	21.1	4.7	15.1	2.5	4.6	9.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.7
36—Woodstock.....	19.5	4.7	13.7	2.1	5	7.9	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.1
37—Stratford.....	18.4	4.7-6	15	2.5	4.8	8.7	11.6	11.2	11	11
38—London.....	16.4	4.7-5.3	15.7	2.3	4.4	8.8	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6
39—St. Thomas.....	19.1	4.7-5.3	14.8	2.4	4.5	8.7	11.5	12.4	11.4	11.3
40—Chatham.....	17.5	4.5-3	13.9	2.7	4.8	8.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.1
41—Windsor.....	17.4	5.3-7.3	14.2	2.6	4.2	8	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3
42—Sarnia.....	19.2	4	15	2.4	5	9	10.5	11.3	11.6	10.3
43—Owen Sound.....	15.7	4.5-3	15.7	2.4	4	8.5	10.7	10.1	10.8	10.8
44—North Bay.....	17.3	.....	3.3	3.3	5	8	11.2	10.4	10	10.2
45—Sudbury.....	19.8	5.3	15	3.3	4.7	6.7	.....	11	11.3	11
46—Cebalt.....	18.7	6	12.5	3.5	5.5	8.7	10.4	12.6	12.4	12.6
47—Timmins.....	18.8	5.6	13.6	3.5	5.2	9.1	12.1	12.3	11.9	11.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.2	4.5-3	15	3.5	5	9.7	12.6	11.3	11	11.2
49—Port Arthur.....	18.6	4.5-3	16.5	3	4.4	9	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.1
50—Fort William.....	19.5	4.5-3	13.7	3	4.5	8.4	10.4	11.1	10.9	10.8
Manitoba (average).....	20.4	5.0	15.0	3.0	4.7	9.4	9.9	13.4	13.3	13.1
51—Winnipeg.....	20.5	5.6-6	15	3	4.3	8.9	9.6	12.8	12.8	12.6
52—Brandon.....	20.2	4.4-4	15	3	5	9.9	10.2	14	13.7	13.6
Saskatchewan (average).....	21.9	5.2	14.7	2.9	4.4	8.6	9.4	14.1	13.3	13.2
53—Regina.....	20.4	4.5-6	15	3	5	8	9.7	14.7	13.5	14
54—Prince Albert.....	24.6	4.8	.....	2.9	3.7	7.8	.....	13.7	13.3	13.7
55—Saskatoon.....	19.2	5.7	14	2.8	4.1	9.1	10.3	13.5	13.2	12.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.4	5.6	15	2.7	4.7	9.4	9.4	14.4	13.2	12
Alberta (average).....	21.4	5.9	14.5	2.9	5.0	7.3	9.1	13.3	13.8	14.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.2	.....	12	3.2	5	7.7	9.3	14	14	14.6
58—Drumheller.....	19.6	5.4	.....	2.8	6	6.7	8.2	12.9	13.7	13.7
59—Edmonton.....	19.2	6.7b	15.4	2.9	4.8	7.6	8.9	12.5	13.5	13.5
60—Calgary.....	22.8	5.6	16	2.7	4.2	7.2	9.2	12.9	13.4	13.4
61—Lethbridge.....	23.4	5.7	.....	3	4.9	7.3	10.1	14.1	14.6	14.6
British Columbia (average).....	22.4	6.9	18.2	3.3	5.2	6.1	7.1	13.1	12.9	12.9
62—Fernie.....	24.4	.....	16	3	5	7.2	8	13.4	14.4	15
63—Nelson.....	23.7	6.3	18.7	3.3	6	6.1	8.9	13.2	14.5	14.1
64—Trail.....	21.7	7	15.5	3.4	4.2	6.3	7.2	13.4	13.9	13.6
65—New Westminster.....	19.4	6.3	19.4	3.2	4.9	5.3	6	12.5	12.2	12
66—Vancouver.....	19.4	6.3	18.6	3.3	5.3	6.7	7.3	12.6	11.7	11.6
67—Victoria.....	20.8	7.5	19	3.3	5	5.4	5.9	12.3	11.3	11.4
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7.5-8	20	3.3	.....	6.4	8	12.5	11.5	12.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	6.3-8.3	.....	3.3	6	5	5.7	15	13.7	12.7

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c., or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb							
4-0	5-6	1-033	20-8	25-6	14-8	11-3	17-0	16-3	57-2	26-2	51-6	40-2
4-0	6-5	961	18-8	27-9	11-0	11-1	16-3	15-7	62-5	19-5	52-2	39-5
3-7	7-1	1-064	20-3	20	14	10-4	16-6	15-6	50	19-5		1
3-7	6-3	958	18-7	29	13	12-8	16-3	15		18-7	52	37
4-2	7-2	75	15	27-5	15	10-5	15-3	15		18-5		2
4-1	5-8	1-029	20-9	30	15	11-4	17-6	17-8	75	21-4	55	38-7
4-1	5-7	1-00	18-7			10	16-3	15		19-7		3
4-1	6-8	967	19-4	24-9	12-8	11-2	16-3	16		19-1	49-5	42
4-2	8-2	685	15-3	15	15	12-5	16-3	15		24-3		40-3
3-6	6-9	842	19-0	32-0	13-7	12-3	13-6	15-2	32-5	15-6	49-0	45-7
3-8	6-9	861	18-2		15	13-1	16-6	15-5	42-5	21-7	51-7	39-4
3-7	6-5	90	19-9		12-8	11-5	14-7	14-7	65	16-6	45	35
3	7	766	17-9	32	13-2	12-4	16-2	15-4	50	17-4	50-3	43-7
4-0	6-1	1-078	20-4	23-4	12-6	11-4	16-5	15-1	67-0	19-5	54-9	38-3
4-5	6	1-106	21-9	26-7	13-1	12-6	17-1	16-6	75	22-8	54-5	39-1
4-9	6-2	1-273	24	25	13-9	12-6	17-2	13-7	60	19-3	52	39
3-3	7	1-129	21-1	32-5	13-8	12-6	17-1	14-6		20-7	54-5	38-4
4	5-5	90	18-5		11-5	9-7	15-3	12		21-2		38-3
4-6	5-5	968	18-1	23	13-4	12-3	16-2	14-4	60	17-1	59	37-2
4	6-7	1-147	20	35	10	10	18	18		21-4		37
4-5	6-4	1-195	22-3		13-3	10	15-8	14-3	60	19-1		40-5
4-5	5-5	1-133	21-6	32-2	13	11-4	17	15-1	80	18-5	54-6	36-6
3-9	5-7	85	16-4	24-7	11-6	11-4	15	17-3		19-4	51-8	38-4
3-5	6-2	1-102	21-6	23-7	14-2	11-4	17-0	16-7	55-5	19-7	54-3	36-7
3-2	6-5	915	19-4	29-5	12-1	9-9	16-6	17-1		20	58-3	36-5
3-8	8-5	812		15		10-8	18	16		17-3	56	35-7
3-8	5-8	802	17-6	22	12-5	11	17-1	16-2		18-4		35-6
2-8	5-7	81	16-2	16-5		11-2	16-6	16-4		17-5	54	35
2-8	5	91	17-6	17-5			16-2	15-2	65	20-7		37-3
4-4	8	1-071	21-8			12-6	17-4	18		20-5		35
4-9	6-9	1-162	24-4	22-5		11-6	17-3	17-7		17-7	59	37
4-1	6-1	1-181	22-2			11-6	16-5	17	60	18-7	57-5	35-8
3-5	5	1-321	23-9	25		10-9	17-8	17		16-6	46-5	37-7
3-6	7-3	1-25	24-7	25		12-5	17-5	16-7	55	18-1	58	36-2
3-9	6-6	1-20	23-2	32-5		11-2	16-5	15-4	45	20		35
3-3	5-1	1-14	21-2	27-5		12-7	16-5	17-2		18-4		36
3-7	5	1-12	24-1	26-7		11-5	16-1	17	48	18-2	44	35-7
4-1	7-1	1-10	23-7	30		12-2	17-5	17	50	18-6		35
4-7	4-5	1-064	20-2			11-8	16-4	17		20		34-7
2-5	8-5	1-08	21-2			11-7	15-5	17		20-3	53	37
3-6	7-4	1-022	19-4	16-2		12-1	16-8	16-6	60-5	20-4		38
3-5	5-1	1-067	20-3	22-5		10-6	15-3	15-1		21-1		36-1
3-3	8	1-133	21-4	15		11-7	16-7	16-4	45	20-2		34
2-4	8	1-10	20-8			10-5	16-4	15-2	69	20		34-7
2-9	6-4	1-29	23-1			10-1	17	15-5		19-6		36-4
3-9	5	1-02	21-3			11-5	17	17-7		21		35-2
3-9	6-1	93	18			9	17	15-7		18-7	46-5	38
3	5	1-07	24-3			9-3	17	16-7	57-5	20	49	37-3
2-9	6-4	964	18-7			12-2	11-5	18-7	62-3	19	45	40
4-6	5-6	1-35	27-2	16		12-2	18	18	55-7	20-5	49	42-5
4-1	5-6	1-504	28-7	15-8		12-6	17-8	17-3	62-6	20-1		41
3	5-7	818	17-1			12-5	17-5	17-7	50	20-9	46-3	38-5
3-6	4-5	1-37	26-9			16-1	12-2	17-2	53-1	20-8	45-1	38-5
3-6	4-4	1-31	24-5			14-6	12-4	17	52-4	20-7	49-1	40-9
4-1	3-8	951	20-3			14-4	10-9	18-0	53-8	20-8	46-7	41-1
4-3	3-7	1-13	24-7			13-7	10-5	18-3	50-4	20-5	51-4	40-6
3-9	3-8	832	15-9			15	11-2	17-6	57-1	21-7	53-7	44
4-7	4-8	934	19-0	18-9		12-2	19-1	18-2	61-8	23-0	53-2	45-1
5-7	4-5	1-094	23-7	20		13-3	19-7	16-7	58-3	21-7	53-7	44
4-3	4-8	917	11	20		12-7	20	19-3	66-2	25-7	53-5	46-2
4	4-8	638	18-2	15-7		10-8	17-5	17-9	61-5	23-2	51-1	44-7
4-8	5	1-10	23	20		12-1	19	18-8	61-2	21-3	54-5	45-4
4-4	3-6	852	19-3	14-5		10-8	17-5	17-6	56-6	22-2	52-0	49-4
4-5	2-9	872	20-8	15-9		11-5	18-1	18-9	61-1	23-9	57-5	50-6
4-5	4-2	917	19-2	14-4		9-6	16	16-5	52-6	20-4	51-2	49
4-8	3-9	975	19-6	13-7		10-9	17-4	17-4	56-7	23-2	49-6	49-5
4-1	3-9	884	22-6	15		10-4	17	17-3	54-2	20-7	48-5	48
3-9	2-9	613	14-2	13-7		11-8	19	17-8	58-4	22-7	53	50
5-4	3-4	1-070	23-2	17-5		10-5	17-0	15-5	53-8	21-8	49-6	47-2
5-3	3	1-00	22-5	15		11-8	18-2	17-5	55	20	58-3	47-5
5-7	3-3	1-23	26	20		10-8	18-6	15-8	60-8	24-3	52-5	50
6-5	3-2	1-23	28-3	20		11-7	17-7	16	56-7	25-7	48-3	50
4-8	3	892	18-7	15-3		10-1	16-6	14-8	47-7	22	47-1	43-6
5-1	3-2	1-05	19-8	16-4		10	16-1	14-3	49-2	19-8	46	44-6
4-6	3-6	1-07	23-6	19		9-8	16-3	13-3	50-8	20-1	44-8	46-3
6-3	4-1	827	21-7	10-2		16-1	14-4		53-8	22-8	50	48-3
5	4-1	1-26	25	16-5		9-5	16-5	18-2	56-7	20	50	47-5



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, sieve and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	7-9	7-7	39-1	40-7	24-8	14-7	3-0	42-5	50-5	11-4	5-2	14-788
Nova Scotia (average).....	8-0	7-6	39-2	34-4	20-5	11-9	2-9	40-5	39-8	12-1	5-0	14-000
1—Sydney.....	8	7-8	44-2	30-5	25-2	14-8	2-6	44	45	12-7	4-9	
2—New Glasgow.....	8	7-8	36	35-7	25-3	12-2	3	40	33-8	11-8	5-2	
3—Amherst.....	7-9	7-4	39	33-7		10	2-8	40	37-5	12-2	5	
4—Halifax.....	7-9	7-6	36-7	35-6	21	12-4	3	40	40	12-6	5	14-00
5—Windsor.....	8	7-5	34-5	34-8	26	10	2-9	40	48	11-3	5	
6—Truro.....	8	7-4	44-8	36-2	24-8	12	3-2	39-2	34-6	12	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-7	7	54-7	33-2	22-5	15	2-6	46-7	39-7	13-2	5-2	14-40
New Brunswick (average).....	7-9	7-5	41-5	35-2	24-1	11-5	2-8	39-4	37-2	11-9	4-9	14-875
8—Moncton.....	7-9	7-5	45-7	34-9	25-8	11-3	3	39	39-6	12-7	4-9	15-50g
9—Saint John.....	7-4	7-4	41	35-2	23	11	2-9	40-8	36-2	11-5	4-8	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	8-2	7-6	46-9	35-8	23-6	10-8	2-9	38-3	35-8	11-5	4-9	
11—Bathurst.....	8	7-5		35		13	2-3				5	
Quebec (average).....	7-2	7-0	39-4	44-8	24-4	13-5	3-0	42-8	53-9	10-2	4-7	14-054
12—Quebec.....	7-1	6-9	43-8	48-6	24-5	15	2-9	38-3	56-7	10	4-6	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-6	7-3	42	46-5	24-7	14	3-3	50	55	11-1	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-1	7	37-9	43-3	24-7	13-2	2-8	47-1	52-5	10-6	4-9	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	7-4	7	37-5	42-5	22-5	11-2	2-3	38-3	60	10	4-7	14-00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-1	6-8	44-4	51	25	12-8	3-6	42-1	55	10	4-8	13-25-13-50
17—St. John's.....	7	7			25	15	3-5		60	10	5	
18—Theftford Mines.....	7-6	7-1	34-2	42-8	23-2	14-3	2-8	40-8	48	10	4-2	
19—Montreal.....	7-1	7	40-3	45-4	24-7	14-3	2-6	45-8	51-6	10	4-6	13-75-14-00
20—Hull.....	7-2	7-1	35	38-2	25	11-8	2-9	40	46-7	10	4-6	14-50-15-00
Ontario (average).....	7-8	7-7	40-6	43-7	24-3	13-1	2-9	41-6	51-1	10-8	4-9	14-612
21—Ottawa.....	7-2	7-2	40-9	43-2	23-3	12-7	2-9	52-5	53-7	10-2	4-9	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	7-7	7-3	40-5	44-8	25	12-8	3	39-6	43-3	10-7	5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	7-2	7-1	39-4	44-6	21-8	11-4	2-9	45-7	50	10-5	4-9	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-5	7-4	45-6	49	23-4	12-2	3	46	53-3	10	5-2	14-50
25—Sherbrooke.....	7-6	7-6	38-7	33	23-7	13-9	3-3	37-5	42-5	10-6	4-5	14-00-14-25
26—Oshawa.....	7-9	7-9	44-5	49-2	25-8	12-5	2-9	52	52	11-5	5-7	13-50
27—Orillia.....	7-9	7-7	40-2	44-9	24-8	14-1	2-9	38-7	48-5	10-4	5	14-50
28—Toronto.....	7-6	7-5	44-6	45-9	24-4	11-7	2-7	41-3	44-3	10-1	4-8	13-00-13-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-6	7-5	41-5	43-2	24	13-3	2-8	44-2	56-7	10-3	5	12-25-12-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-7	7-6	41-8	44	23-6	14-3	2-9	42	60	11	4-7	13-75g
31—Hamilton.....	7-5	7-4	43-4	46-3	24-3	11	2-3	39-2	47-1	9-7	5	13-00
32—Brantford.....	8	7-9	43-4	43-1	24-1	11-7	2-9	39-4	56-2	10-3	5-5	13-00-13-25
33—Galt.....	7-8	7-7	39-5	38-7	21-8	13-6	2-9	44-3	53	9-8	4-9	13-50-13-75
34—Guelph.....	7-6	7-4	40	43-3	23-8	12-1	3-1	45	50	10-3	5	13-75
35—Kitchener.....	7-8	7-7	34-1	44-8	23-9	12	2-9	34	46-7	10	4-4	12-50
36—Woodstock.....	7-9	7-8	38-5	40-2	26-7	10-6	2-8	50	39-5	10-7	4-7	14-25-14-50
37—Stratford.....	8	8	43-1	42-8	23-8	11-8	2-9	43-8	50	11-3	5-3	15-00
38—London.....	7-8	7-8	41	39-1	22-7	13-8	2-9	39-8	43-7	9-9	4-7	14-50
39—St. Thomas.....	8-2	7-9	40-8	44-6	25	12-1	2-8	42-2	52-8	10-3	5-8	13-00
40—Chatham.....	7-8	7-8	45	44-7	24-2	13-1	2-6	40-8	40	9-8	5-1	15-00
41—Windsor.....	7-6	7-2	37-4	42-2	24-3	13	2-5	39-8	60	10	4-9	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	8-1	8	39-8	47	24-5	12-7	2-8	35	45	10-2	5-2	14-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7-7	7-5	50	39-4	23-2	11-2	2-9	36-2	60	9	4-3	14-50
44—North Bay.....	7-8	7-3	51	46-7	25	14-3	2-9	40	60	11-2	4-7	16-00-16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-2	8-2	32	35-7	25	15-3	2-8	37-5			4-7	16-50-16-75
46—Cobalt.....	8-5	7-9	35-8	43-2	26-2	14-7	2-9	36-6	50	12-6	4-8	17-75
47—Timmins.....	8-4	8-3	35-9	46-1	25-6	16-1	3-3	40-8	56	14	4-8	17-75-18-25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-2	7-7	34-8	47-5	24	14-2	2-9	41	60	15	4-6	15-00
49—Port Arthur.....	7-9	7-8	36-2	48-6	24-6	17-2	2-9	42-5	53-3	11-4	4-7	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	8-3	8-2	38-8	48-5	25	14-3	2-7	40-6	55	11-7	4-9	16-25-16-50
Manitoba (average).....	8-8	8-6	37-0	37-1	25-3	14-4	3-1	42-9	54-7	12-6	6-7	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	8-7	8-6	36	38-3	24-9	13-8	3-1	45-7	54-4	12-1	7	19-50
52—Brandon.....	8-8	8-5	38	35-9	25-7	15	3-1	40	55	13	6-3	21-50
Saskatchewan (average).....	8-6	8-6	33-7	39-1	26-7	20-3	3-6	45-2	55-0	14-4	6-4	
53—Regina.....	8-8	8-8	28-3	33-5	26	20 a	3-3	45		15	6-7	
54—Prince Albert.....	8-5	8-5	32	40	28-7	20 a	3-6	40			6-2	
55—Saskatoon.....	8-7	8-5	33-8	41-9	26	19-3a	2-8	40-6	55	13-3	5-6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-5	8-5	40-7	41-1	25-9	21-7a	4-6	55		15	7-2	
Alberta (average).....	8-5	8-3	33-4	37-8	26-2	16-8	3-4	41-6	55-8	13-2	5-5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-9	8-5	36-6	40	26-6	20 a	3-3	45	60	12-5	6	g
58—Drumheller.....	8-6	8-2	27	35	25-6	18-3a	3-5	38-4			5-5	
59—Edmonton.....	8-2	8-3	38-3	41	25-4	15-3a	3-5	44-5	48	13-6	6	
60—Calgary.....	8-1	8-1	31	30-6	25-2	15-3a	3-3	40	60		5-3	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-8	8-4	34-1	42-2	28	15-3a	3-6	40	55	13-6	4-9	
British Columbia (average).....	8-0	7-6	36-2	37-2	26-3	21-4	3-5	47-5	55-3	11-8	5-7	
62—Fernie.....	8-7	8	40	38	25	20 a	3-5	40		12-5	5-2	
63—Nelson.....	8-6	8-2	37-5	38-3	27-5	23-3a	3-9	55	60	14-2	7	
64—Trail.....	8-4	8-3	36	40	24-3	25 a	3-8	45	50	11	6	
65—New Westminster.....	7-4	7-2	33-6	33-1	25-6	19 a	3	46-3	54	10-9	5	
66—Vancouver.....	7-2	7-2	36-8	35-5	25-1	20-2a	2-9	44-4	59	10-2	5-1	
67—Victoria.....	8-2	7-7	34-1	34-4	25-9	21-3a	2-8	46-8	54-2	10-8	5-7	
68—Nanaimo.....	7-5	6-9	40	41-2	28-6	22 a	4-3	54-8	50	12-5	5-9	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7-2	31-7	36-7	28-3	20 a	3-8		60	12-5		

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$23. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove length), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove length), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-344	\$ 11-642	\$ 9-917	\$ 11-789	\$ 7-401	\$ 8-995	\$ 7-500	26-7	10-2	\$ 22-677	\$ 15-938
8-225	9-667	7-000	8-167	5-500	6-500	5-500	29-9	10-1	21-833	14-583
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	29-6	10	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	10-3	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00
8-75-9-00	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	28-5	10	15-00-18-00	10-00
9-00-10-00	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-4	9-8	23-00-37-00	15-00-24-00
9-25	10-80	8-00	9-25	6-25	7-25	6-75c	30	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
8-30-9-40	11-157	8-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	29-8	10-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
9-813	11-157	8-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	25-1	9-9	21-00-26-00	10-00-17-00
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g	5-00g	30-8	9-9	22-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00-10-00	8-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	29-2	9-7	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
9-00-10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	27-2	9-9	25-00	18-00
9-25	11-575	10-583	11-476	8-251	9-286	8-850	23-1	9-6	20-00-30-00	13-563
8-850	11-575	10-583	11-476	8-251	9-286	8-850	22-2	10	20-00-30-00	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	8-75c	27	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
8-00	11-00	10-00	14-00c	8-00	12-00c	10-00c	27	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
9-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	24-7	9-9	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
	11-50	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	20	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
							19-1	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00
8-00	9-95	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	23-6	9-1	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
9-25	13-00	8-50	9-50	5-50	6-50	5-00	26-4	9-4	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00
10-029	11-292	10-617	12-845	8-428	10-439	9-123	24-5	9-3	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
9-25	11-75-12-75	8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50	5-00	21-9	9-9	23-056	16-536
9-25	12-50						25-7	9-6	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-50	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00c	20	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
11-50	11-00-12-00	11-00	12-00	9-50	10-50	8-00	24	10	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	23-4	9-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25	9-8	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
9-75	12-50	8-00	9-00-10-00	6-00-7-00	7-00-8-50	5-00	27-5	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00
10-50	10-50	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g 13-00	g 15-00	g 9-00	g 11-00	g 11-00	23-2	9-7	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	23-8	9-8	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	22-5	9-8	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
10-00	11-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	25-3	9-7	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
9-50-11-50	11-50	12-00	13-00	10-50	10-00-12-50	12-00c	24-4	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-00	13-00-14-00	15-00-16-00	10-00	12-00		21-5	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
11-00	12-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		24-8	10	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-10-00	12-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		21-8	9-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-10-50	10-00-11-00	11-00	12-00	10-50	12-00		21-6	9-1	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
9-00-10-50	10-00-11-00	11-00	12-00	10-50	12-00		21-6	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-10-50	10-00-11-00	11-00	12-00	10-50	12-00		23-7	9-7	20-00-30-00	14-00-20-00
9-00-10-50	10-00-11-00	11-00	12-00	10-50	12-00		22-1	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
9-00-10-50	10-00	12-00	14-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	23-4	9-8	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
8-50	10-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	25	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
7-50-9-00	11-25	12-00	14-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	22-2	10	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
12-50-12-75	13-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	11-00	23-2	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-13-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	11-00	30	11		
		13-50c	10-50c		10-50c	12-00c	30	10	n	18-00
		10-50c		5-00	8-25-10-50		31	9-9	22-00	14-00
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50				7-50-9-00		35	9-9	p	p
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	26	9-9	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
9-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-35	6-10c		27-1	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-00	7-00	5-50	6-50		27-2	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-18S	13-625			6-125	6-875	6-500	25-2	9-8	21-750	16-250
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50			4-00-6-50	5-00-7-50	6-00c	25	9-7	22-00-32-00	13-00-22-00
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	7-00	25-3	9-8	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00
8-625	16-375			4-750	8-751	9-750	29-2	11-0	25-000	16-875
8-50-12-25h	14-50f			6-50-10-00			26-5	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
8-00-9-50h	19-00			3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00		30	12-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
7-50-9-00h	17-50			5-75	6-25-10-00	7-50	29-7	10-6	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50				13-00-14-00	12-00i	30-6	11-1	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
5-844	10-090			5-500	6-500	4-458	29-6	10-5	23-625	17-090
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	31-7	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
3-50-6-00h				5-00	7-00	5-33c	29-8	12	22-00-30-00	15-00-25-00
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	28-3	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
4-00-5-75h						4-00	28-3	10-7	18-00-26-00	10-00-16-00
9-921	11-000			6-875	7-239	4-814	32-9	12-0	22-188	15-750
9-00-11-00	12-00			6-00-7-00	8-00-10-00		37-5	12-5	18-00	16-00
8-50-9-50	13-00			6-00	7-25	6-50		12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-50				5-00	3-50	30	11-5	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00
9-50-10-50	10-50				6-50	4-50	29-3	10-6	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	32	11-2	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
7-70-8-20s					5-00		33-7	12-5	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00
12-00-13-50				6-00-11-00	7-00-12-00	4-80c	35	13	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40 s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	June 1932	May 1933	June 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.1	98.7	96.9	93.4	87.7	71.8	66.4	66.9	67.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	104.7	96.4	84.8	83.0	57.9	54.7	61.0	61.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.8	98.8	105.8	107.7	97.0	70.5	57.0	58.7	58.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.7	92.5	93.9	91.6	82.1	74.6	69.3	69.3	70.0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	97.9	99.1	94.0	89.1	79.7	70.5	59.8	62.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.0	96.6	92.7	93.8	91.2	87.4	86.6	84.5	84.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.7	90.4	92.3	98.7	77.8	62.1	56.6	64.7	68.0
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.0	94.1	91.3	93.0	90.5	84.8	85.9	84.0	83.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.0	98.5	95.2	95.6	93.0	86.7	83.4	81.5	81.2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	100.6	95.4	95.4	93.4	89.5	75.4	70.5	71.1	70.6
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.6	100.5	98.9	96.7	94.2	68.9	59.7	64.4	64.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.2	92.0	93.1	91.2	86.4	79.8	77.7	75.5	75.0
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.4	100.7	98.8	93.5	85.0	68.0	63.1	63.9	65.5
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.9	97.4	92.4	94.0	91.4	89.1	88.1	86.7	86.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	100.8	101.1	99.5	93.4	84.3	65.7	60.3	61.4	63.1
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	99.5	95.5	96.5	98.6	92.2	82.8	76.8	75.6	78.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	101.1	102.3	100.2	92.2	82.5	61.9	56.6	58.3	59.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.0	102.5	95.2	84.2	80.4	58.5	54.5	61.0	61.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.9	97.0	102.6	103.5	92.8	70.8	57.9	60.2	60.0
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.8	107.0	102.5	93.1	86.1	56.0	47.6	51.2	52.6
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	99.4	100.4	96.7	102.8	94.8	72.7	61.9	59.3	60.6
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	97.8	98.9	93.9	89.0	79.6	70.6	60.0	62.2
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.6	93.6	90.8	93.0	87.8	80.2	81.1	79.8	80.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.2	102.2	98.3	92.9	84.6	61.3	53.8	56.2	57.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	100.1	96.3	95.3	91.1	87.2	74.0	69.4	70.6	70.2

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 734)

favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expendi-

ture on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and

electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again slightly higher, sirloin steak averaging 22 cents per pound in June, and 21·6 cents in May and rib roast 16·7 cents per pound in June as compared with 16·5 cents in May. The prices a year ago were 25·5 cents for the former and 20·6 cents for the latter. Veal was down from an average price of 12·1 cents per pound in May to 11·8 cents in June, decreases being most pronounced in Ontario. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former being up from 15·1 cents per pound in May to 15·7 cents in June and the latter from 14·6 cents per pound to 15·1 cents.

The price of milk was unchanged at an average price of 9·1 cents per quart, decreases, however, being reported from Winnipeg and Medicine Hat and an increase at Brantford. Butter was again lower in most localities, the price for dairy being down from an average of 24 cents per pound in May to 20·9 cents in June and creamery from 27 cents per pound in May to 23·9 cents in June. Cheese was also slightly lower at an average price of 19·3 cents per pound as compared with 19·8 cents in May.

The price of bread has remained unchanged since March at an average price of 5·5 cents per pound. Flour was slightly higher in many localities, the price averaging 3 cents per pound in June as compared with 2·7 cents in May. Onions were seasonally higher at an average price of 5·6 cents per pound in June as compared with 3·9 cents in May. The price of potatoes was somewhat higher in most localities, the price averaging \$1·03 per ninety pounds as compared with 95 cents in May. The price a year ago was 64 cents per ninety pounds. Granulated sugar was up from an average of 7·8 cents per pound in May to 7·9 cents in June. This is an advance of 2 cents per pound from the low level of

5·6 cents in March. The price of anthracite coal declined from an average of \$15·29 per ton in May to \$14·79 in June. Substantial decreases were reported from many localities. The price of bituminous coal and wood showed little change. Lower rates for rent were reported from several cities.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The prices of grains for the most part were considerably higher. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, advanced from an average of 63·3 cents per bushel in May to 66·8 cents in June. The high price for the month was 79·1 cents reached on the 27th, which is the highest level reached since October, 1930. The low level was 62·1 cents per bushel reached on the 8th. Unfavourable weather conditions in Australia and North America were said to be factors in the advance in price. In coarse grains western barley was up from 36·1 cents per

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	182	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	162	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	†132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel 6%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. † Revised.



bushel to 37.5 cents, flax from \$1.10 per bushel to \$1.35, rye from 44.9 cents per bushel to 52.8 cents and oats from 28.3 cents per bushel to 29 cents. The price of flour at Montreal was 30 cents per barrel lower at \$5.10. Bran and shorts at Montreal also were lower, the former falling from \$18.17 per ton to \$16.90 and the latter from \$19.13 per ton to \$17.79. Raw sugar at New York was up from \$1.49 per cwt. to \$1.53, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.37 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York was up from 5.7 cents per pound to 6.9 cents. Increasing consumption in the United States was said to be an important factor in the movement. In live stock choice steers at Toronto were slightly lower at \$5.10 per hundred pounds. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$5.74 per hundred pounds to \$5.33 and at Winnipeg from \$5.14 per hundred pounds to \$4.37. Bacon hogs at Montreal were down from \$6.09 per hundred pounds to \$5.96, the same grade at Winnipeg declining 17 cents per hundred pounds to \$5.05. Lambs at Montreal declined from \$12.21 per hundred pounds to \$9.08 and at Toronto from \$10.63 per hundred pounds to \$9.22. The decline in live stock prices was said to be due in part to the large supplies

on the market. Fresh eggs at Montreal were 2 cents per dozen higher at 21 cents, while at Toronto the price advanced from 18½ cents per dozen to 20½ cents. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 22.3 cents per pound to 20.9 cents and at Toronto from 22.2 cents per pound to 21.1 cents. Cold storage holdings at the beginning of June as compared with the beginning of May were up from 1,943,000 to 5,266,000 pounds. This latter figure is about 21 per cent higher than at the beginning of June, 1932. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 9.9 cents per pound to 10.5 cents in Canadian funds. The advance was said to be due largely to the carrying out of the acreage reduction program in the United States together with an increase in foreign demand. Raw silk at New York was up from \$1.89 per pound to \$2.64. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper advanced from \$8.93 per hundred pounds to \$9.70, copper sheets from 16.9 cents per pound to 18.1 cents, tin from 44½ cents per pound to 53½ cents and silver at New York from 38.9 cents per ounce to 39.6 cents in Canadian funds. United States anthracite coal was down from \$11.85 per ton to \$11.40.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to significant changes and conditions affecting prices in these and other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 59.7 for May, an increase of 2.2 per cent for the month. Among foods, a substantial increase in cereals was partly offset by a slight decrease in meat and fish. The industrial materials groups all showed increases with the exception of coal which declined 5.4 per cent for the month.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.9 at the end of May, an advance of 3.1 per cent over the previous month. The advance was confined almost en-

tirely to non-foods, minerals showing an increase of 7.9 per cent, textiles of 8.1 per cent and sundries of 5.0 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 136 at June 1, which is the same as at May 1, and shows practically no change for the month in any of the groups making up the index number.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 78 for May, showing no change from April. A decrease in foods due to a sharp decline in animal foods was offset by an advance in industrial materials extending to all three groups.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 91.9 for May, an advance of 1.3 per cent from the April level. Agricultural products were 2.9 per cent higher and colonial products 0.8 per cent lower than for April. Among industrial materials, rubber was

22.2 per cent advanced, non-ferrous metals 8.1 per cent and textiles 5.9 per cent. Several other groups however showed small declines.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913=100, was 118.2 for May, an increase of 1.4 per cent over April, due entirely to higher food prices, as heat and light and clothing were slightly lower.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 62.7 for May, an increase of 3.8 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups, all advanced with the exception of fuel and lighting materials which declined. The greatest increases were in farm products amounting to 12.8 per cent and in hides and leather, amounting to 10.8 per cent.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 94.4 for June, an increase of 4.3 per cent for the month. The greatest increase was in the textile group which amounted to 19 per cent according to the provisional figure for this group. Substantial increases were also noted in farm products, food products, metal and miscellaneous commodities.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was 88.0214 at June 1, a gain of 14.8 per cent for the month, which is the largest monthly increase recorded by this index number since August, 1919.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$139.931 at June 1, an advance of 4.6 per cent. Of the seven groups, all advanced except meat which showed a decline. The greatest advance in any one group was in clothing amounting to 17 per cent.

*Irving Fisher's* index number, on the base 1926=100, was 57.2 for April, 60.3 for May and 63.7 for June.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 72.1 for May, an advance of 0.8 per cent over the April level, due to an increase of 3.6 in food prices, and a fractional increase in sundries. On the other hand, housing and fuel and light were lower than for April.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the

base 1913=100, was 119.7 for May, an increase of 0.7 per cent over the April level, due to increased prices for food and clothing.

### Other Countries

#### WHOLESALE PRICES:—

The official index number for Peru, on the base 1913=100, was 174 for March and 179 for April.

The official index number for Austria, on the base—first half of 1914=100, was 107.1 for March, 107.4 for April, 107.6 for May and 109.0 for June.

The official index number for Czechoslovakia, on the base July, 1914=100, was 95.5 for March, 94.6 for April and 93.3 for May.

The official index number for Denmark, on the base 1913=100, was 123 for March, 122 for April and 123 for May.

The official index number for Norway, on the base 1913=100, was 121 for each of the three months March, April and May.

The index number of the Commerce Department, Sweden, on the base 1913=100, was 105 for March and the same for April.

The index number of the National Tariff Commission for China, on the base 1926=100, for the first four months of the year was 108.7, 107.8, 107.1 and 104.6 respectively.

#### COST OF LIVING:—

The index number of the cost of living at Santiago, Chile, on the base March, 1928=100, for the first four months of the year was 135, 133, 134 and 136 respectively.

The official index number for Austria on the base July, 1914=100, was 104.3 for March, 104.1 for April, 104.6 for May and 105.8 for June.

The official index number for the Irish Free State, on the base July, 1914=100, was 148 for May.

The index number of the cost of living in Milan, Italy, on the base June, 1927=100, for the first four months of the year was 78.83, 78.50, 77.88 and 76.70 respectively.

The official index number for Norway, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 for each of the first five months of the year.

The official index number for Sweden on the base July, 1914=100, was 153 for April.

The official index number for Switzerland, on the base June 1914=100, was 132 for March and 131 for April.

The official index number for South Africa, on the base 1910=1000, was 1236 for March and 1243 for April.



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted.)

Country	Canada	United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of living, Depart- ment of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour statistics	Cost of living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amster- dan	Cost of Living, Living	Cost of Living, Bom- bay	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, grocer- ies and housing, 30 towns	Cost of living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1913	1923	1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	June, 1927	1927	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923- 1927 = 1000	1926- 1930 = 1000
1913	\$ 7-34	100	(c)	100	(a)	100		100	100		100	100		628
1914	7-42	103	102	(t) 103-0				132	125					676
1915	7-77	100	100	(t) 108-1				161	148					724
1916	8-46	121	111	(t) 118-3				204	180					786
1917	13-62	143	146	(t) 112-4				210	203		186			850
1918	13-62	143	167	(e) 127-3				209	208		190			912
1919	13-77	160	190	(e) 177-3				258	232		177			1019
1920	16-84	200	219	(e) 216-3				220	216		190			1034
1921	10-96	163	148	(t) 174-3				180	184		165			982
1922	10-27	156	142	(e) 166-6				129	169		153			884
1923	10-17	156	147	(e) 169-7				102	170		157			1004
1924	9-91	153	143-3	(e) 169-1				161	170		157			1015
1925	11-07	157	137-6	(e) 174-8				159	166		150			1001
1926	10-92	155	135-4	(e) 170-0				157	165	100-7	136			1003
1927	10-82	155	132-8	(e) 170-2				149	161	104-3	147			1006
1928	10-98	156	138-5	(e) 170-2				141	155	102-1	148			1003
1929	10-91	156	144-0	(e) 166-6				138	153	98-1	139			980
1930	9-86	150	132-8	(e) 160-7				130	147	87-9	137			932
1931	8-11	137	109-3	(e) 145-8				131	147	86-9	108			875
1932	7-68	133	105-3	80-1				131	147	80-5	110			810
February	7-34	132	105-3	79-6				129	146	79-9	111			839
March	7-27	131	105-0	78-8				126	144	82-1	108			821
April	7-22	131	103-7	77-9				125	143	84-2	107			806
May	6-90	127	101-3	77-2				123	142	81-9	107			797
June	6-78	125	101-0	76-8				123	141	78-4	109			806
July	7-01	126	100-3	76-6				123	141	76-5	109			821
August	6-98	126	100-3	76-6				125	143	77-5	109			806
September	7-07	126	100-4	76-1				125	143	75-1	109			797
October	7-03	125	99-4	75-6				125	143	73-2	109			797
November	7-04	125	98-7	75-1				122	141	72-6	108			797
December	6-94	124	94-8	73-7				122	141	72-6	108			797
1933	6-70	122	90-9	72-1				119	139	72-9	106			797
January	6-67	122	90-5	71-8				119	139	73-4	106			797
February	6-67	122	90-5	71-8				119	139	73-4	106			797
March	6-67	122	90-5	71-8				119	139	73-4	106			797
April	6-83	122	90-5	71-8				119	139	73-4	106			797
May	6-86	121	93-7	72-1				114	136	72-8	101			797
June	6-84	120						114	136	72-8	101			797

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for following month. (f) Figure for previous month. (g) Figure for following month. (h) December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical Bureau of Commerce	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Central Statistical Office	Director-General of Statistics	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
No. of Commodities	502 (h)	550	126	45	38	150	45	125	48	74	71	188	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1926	1914	1914	1913	1924	1867-1877	1913	1913	1927	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1913.....	64.0	69.8	.....	.....	100	.....	(d) 85.0	100	100	.....	(b) 100	1125	.....	(a) 132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914-July.....	64.4	67.3	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82.4	.....	.....	(a) 101	100	(a) 1060	100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1088	(a) 1055
1915-July.....	70.3	69.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.4	.....	.....	(a) 119	.....	(a) 1204	.....	(a) 127.8	(a) 1088	(a) 1098
1916-July.....	81.4	83.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.5	.....	.....	(a) 141	.....	(a) 1370	.....	(a) 154.9	(a) 1822	(a) 1285
1917-July.....	118.6	123.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	176.9	.....	.....	(a) 166	.....	(a) 1555	.....	(a) 154.9	(a) 1509	(a) 1328
1918-July.....	127.7	132.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.1	.....	.....	(a) 207	.....	(a) 1732	.....	(a) 156.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1919-July.....	129.8	141.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	206.4	.....	.....	(a) 204	.....	(a) 1870	.....	(a) 259.1	(a) 1934	(a) 1778
1920-July.....	164.1	165.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	234.6	.....	.....	(a) 292	.....	(a) 1910	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1898
1921-July.....	104.8	93.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	138.2	.....	.....	(a) 186	.....	(a) 2613	.....	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1922-July.....	98.7	99.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a) 173	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1923-July.....	98.5	98.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	124.8	.....	.....	(a) 170	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1924-July.....	98.5	98.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	124.8	.....	.....	(a) 170	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1925-July.....	101.2	104.3	.....	.....	.....	(a) 100.0	138.4	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1926-July.....	98.5	98.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1927-July.....	98.5	98.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1928-July.....	96.0	98.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1929-July.....	97.2	98.0	.....	(a) 129	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1930-July.....	85.3	84.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
1931-January.....	75.9	78.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025
July.....	71.3	72.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.3	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	(a) 2683	.....	(a) 326.8	(a) 2813	(a) 2025



TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical Office	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Director-General of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
No. of Commodities	502 (h)	550	126	45	38	150	45	125	48	—	74	188	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1926	1914	1914	1913	1924	1867 1877	1913	1913	1927	1913	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1932—January	69.4	67.3	80.8	84	100.0	63.7	(d)	85.9	84	63.9	176	(b)	114	159.5	1414	1335
February	69.2	66.3	80.5	85	99.8	63.4	86.7	87.0	83	64.6	178	101.4	113	163.4	1449	1330
March	69.1	66.0	79.6	87	98.8	63.0	84.1	86.6	82	63.8	180	99.6	112	158.5	1438	1325
April	68.2	65.5	78.7	86	98.4	61.6	82.5	85.3	80	65.3	181	97.7	110	154.4	1431	1316
May	67.4	64.4	76.9	85	97.2	60.6	80.2	83.5	79	66.1	177	95.6	111	150.3	1408	1313
June	66.4	63.9	74.7	83	96.2	59.0	77.0	80.9	78	61.8	173	94.5	108	146.4	1390	1308
July	66.6	64.5	74.1	82	95.6	58.8	75.9	79.5	76	60.4	172	93.6	107	147.7	1397	1308
August	66.8	64.8	75.9	80	95.4	59.9	80.7	79.6	75	60.2	171	93.0	107	155.8	1415	1311
September	66.9	65.2	75.9	81	95.1	61.4	80.4	81.9	76	60.2	171	94.8	107	167.4	1441	1304
October	65.0	64.4	76.6	79	94.3	60.8	77.8	80.3	77	58.5	169	94.8	104	177.9	1404	1286
November	64.8	63.9	75.9	79	93.9	60.8	77.9	80.1	77	58.5	170	94.2	103	177.9	1382	1273
December	64.0	62.6	75.4	79	92.4	60.8	77.7	79.2	76	56.2	169	91.8	103	184.6	1367	1266
1933—January	63.9	61.0	75.3	79	91.0	60.3	77.8	78.7	75	56.4	169	91.3	104	185.0	1344	1266
February	63.6	59.8	74.6	79	91.2	59.5	77.0	77.6	74	57.9	168	90.1	100	179.6	1330	1315
March	64.6	60.2	73.5	78	91.7	58.7	77.0	76.6	72	57.9	168	90.0	96	177.4	1333	1312
April	65.4	60.4	.....	78	90.7	58.5	77.8	76.5	71	57.2	168	91.1	96	176.2	1311	1311
May	66.9	62.7	.....	78	91.9	59.7	80.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	67.6	64.8	.....	78	91.9	59.7	80.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.9	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz". (h) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

**Power of Workmen's Compensation Board to levy Assessments for Medical Aid**

**A**N employing firm in British Columbia sought an injunction against the assessment on individual classes of industry made by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the purpose of making up the deficiency which had resulted from the Board's having under-estimated the money required to pay the cost of medical aid for the year 1931. The plaintiff's claim was denied by Mr. Justice Murphy, and, on appeal by the plaintiff, this judgment was affirmed by the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice Macdonald pointed out that the scheme of the Workmen's Compensation Act was to divide industries into various classes according to the risk involved in the work carried on by each class, and to make assessments on each class corresponding to hazards in the different industries. Section 33 (2) of the Act, which provides that additional amounts required for medical aid shall be provided by the Board by means of assessment upon employers generally in all industries, did not, he observed, require that such assessments be made on employers generally engaged in all industries but rather on the different classes into which industry was divided.

"It is conceded by the Board," the Chief Justice said, "that all compensation for accidents in any one year shall be provided for out of the collections for that year, and it is provided that an adjustment should be made before March 1 of the succeeding year of any differences between the estimates of the actual requirements and the actual requirements, the employers to make up differences and the Board to refund surpluses. The Board's contention is that these provisions are directory only and that it would be impossible to carry on if it were otherwise. That section 43 is not imperative appears particularly from the language of it which requires the deficiency to be made up from employers, owing to circumstances over which the Board has no control such as those mentioned in the statement of defence.

"The Act deals with matters of great magnitude requiring the exercise of the highest consideration by the Board and because of this the Legislature reposes in the Board's discretion in many matters by giving them exceptional powers such as the responsibility of deciding without review upon all questions of fact and law, and while the

present question is not one of those but one of jurisdiction the question of deciding that s. 43 is imperative or not is not free from doubt and ought to be decided in accordance with the spirit of the whole Act, otherwise mistakes in the assessments or in the adjustments at March 1 of the sums required to meet obligations of the Board would lead to grave confusion and injustice, not only to the Board, but to the beneficiaries under the Act. For this reason, and for reasons mentioned by the learned trial Judge in his judgment, with which I entirely agree, I think the plaintiffs have failed to make out their case, and would, therefore, dismiss the appeal."

Mr. Justice McPhillips said: "This appeal calls for the consideration of an Act with undoubtedly very complicated provisions when one considers the great field of industries covered—it will only be after the lapse of considerable time that it can be looked upon as a well defined code—and grounds for disagreement reach the vanishing point—that time has not yet been reached. Upon full consideration of the matter called in question in this appeal—the Court being assisted by very able argument of counsel upon both sides—counsel for the appellants in my opinion has failed to establish that the course adopted by the Board was not the correct one.

"We have a very able judgment from Mr. Justice Murphy, who sustained the action of the Board in making the challenged assessments. The Workmen's Compensation Board is comprised of three gentlemen appointed by the Government of British Columbia for the carrying out of very extensive powers—the ambit of the Act is very far reaching and covers the main industries of the province and reserves to the Board amongst other things the sole determination of all questions of liability for injuries to workmen in all these industries inclusive of even marine officers and sailors upon ships sailing out of the ports of British Columbia, the operators of the ships being resident in British Columbia—and provision for dependents of workmen in case of death—without it being necessary to establish negligence where death ensues—in discharge of their duty. Here we have a question of the jurisdiction of the assessments of the Board.

"In passing I might make reference to a very notable case where the jurisdiction of the Board was called in question in *Workmen's Compensation Board v. C. P. R.* (1919) (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 662). Upon



appeal to the Privy Council in that case their Lordships of the Privy Council decided that under the Act the dependents of the officers and of the crew were entitled to compensation under the Act. It was the case of the loss in foreign waters (Alaska, U.S.A.) of the ss. *Sophia* of the C.P.R.—ship, passengers and crew all lost, not one survivor—the Workmen's Compensation Board there had held that the dependents were entitled to compensation. The railway company disputing that decision brought an action against the Board and obtained an *interim* injunction—later the action went to trial and it was held that there was no jurisdiction authorizing the paying of compensation—the Board appealed and this Court by a majority (I dissented) upheld the Court below; then the case went on appeal to the Judicial Committee with the result that their Lordships of the Privy Council reversed the decisions of the Courts below—Viscount Haldane delivering the judgment of their Lordships upholding the Act and the validity of the right to compensation. Further, in passing, it may be said that the Workmen's Compensation Board was then constituted as it is now—the chairman (Mr. Winn, K.C.) being a member of the bar of long and high standing and the other two members of parliamentary and extensive industrial experience—all of whom devote their whole time to the administration of the Act. My excuse for speaking somewhat extrajudicially is to indicate that I place very great reliance upon the Board and its decisions—when we have had a history which redounds to their skill and ability now extending over some years in administering the provisions of the Act—with so little litigation ensuing. Upon a careful consideration of all the points raised and calling for decision in this appeal I do not consider that I can usefully add any other reasons than those given by the learned trial Judge whose judgment is under appeal to this Court and that is one upholding the Board in all that it has done.

"I would uphold the judgment of the learned trial Judge—being of the opinion that the Board proceeded rightly in making the assessments and within its jurisdiction and with a proper understanding of its legal authority conferred under the provisions of the Act—I see here no departure from the true principles of construction of statute law. It follows, that in my opinion, the appeal should be dismissed and the action dismissed."

*Merrill Ring Wilson Ltd. versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (British Columbia), 1933, *Diminution Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 650.

### Employee's Negligence and Employer's Liability

A workman was employed by the owner of an office building at Toronto in the capacity of janitor and caretaker, with living quarters in the building. He was also required to attend to all minor repairs and to report to his employer any defect in the building. In May, 1930, he fell while he was cleaning a window on the fourth floor, and was seriously injured, it being alleged that his fall was caused by the defective condition of the wooden sill of the window. Action to recover damages was commenced by the workman, but in December, 1931, he died as the result of pneumonia, his death not being caused by the accident. The action was then revived in the name of the administratrix of the deceased as plaintiff. At the trial the jury allowed damages of \$12,000 finding that the accident was caused by the defective condition of the sill, that the plaintiff was acting within the scope of his employment at the time, and that he had not been guilty of negligence contributing to the accident.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of the employer against this judgment.

Mr. Justice Middleton pointed out that the deceased had not adopted the ordinary method of cleaning windows when the accident happened but had gone partly outside on to the outer sill to clean the panes; that the defective condition of the sill was not apparent without a thorough examination; and that it was the deceased's duty to report any defect to the managers of the building.

"The case", his Lordship continued, "turns upon the provisions of Part II of The Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.O. 1927, ch. 179, secs. 119 to 121. The entire statute is possibly misnamed, for while Part I is in one sense a Workmen's Compensation statute, the Act is more truly an Employer's Liability Act. It imposes a liability upon every employer to every employee except in the cases of the industry of farming, and domestic and menial servants. The Act is not confined to the case of accidents occurring in factories, for industry is defined as including any 'establishment, undertaking, trade and business,' so that the office building in this case unquestionably falls within the provisions of the Statute. Part I deals with the very great majority of industrial establishments. These are limited in schedules 1 and 2 of the Act, and in addition this Part will apply to such industries as are added to these schedules by direction of the Board under the Statute (Section 117). It is of significance that by section 2 the indemnity given to the workman under

Part I is for every personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and accident as defined by the interpretation clause includes a wilful and an intentional act, not being the act of the workman.

"It was well realized by the framer of the Act that cases falling under Part I would by no means exhaust the whole category of accidents, and that there would be many cases that would not be met by Part I and which should not be left to the rigour of the common law under the exception of farm and domestic and menial servants, under section 122. These, it was intended, should be dealt with by affording to the employee a remedy under a provision based upon, yet widely different from, the provisions of the old Provincial Statute known as the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, R.S.O. 1914, ch. 146 and the Imperial Statutes. The result was what is found in sections 119 to 121.

"The common law defences of common employment, voluntary assumption of risk, and negligence of fellow-servants and contributory negligence are abolished, contributory negligence, however, being directed to be taken into account in assessing damages. But far more important is the way in which liability is imposed upon the master. Under the old Ontario Act and under the Imperial Acts, there is liability where a personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected with or intended for or used in the business, but it is expressly stipulated that there should be no liability unless the defect arose from or had not been discovered or remedied, owing to the negligence of the employer or someone in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, etc., were in proper condition. This exception is eliminated and there appears to be an absolute liability imposed where the injury is caused by any defect, even in the absence of negligence.

"The case of *Walsh v. Whiteley* (1888) (21 Q.B.D. 371), which establishes that the English statute only imposes liability where the defect implies negligence, has no longer application here. It is not necessary as in cases under Part I that the occurrence should be accidental. This, however, is not enough to entitle the plaintiff to succeed because it must be established that the injury was truly caused by the defect. Upon the uncontradicted evidence here, the injury was caused by the reckless conduct of the deceased himself. He was the author of his own injury, and the case is not brought within the statute. The deceased exposed himself to an unneces-

sary risk—*Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly. Co. v. Highley*, (1917), A.C. 352. The appeal should be allowed and the action dismissed. *Lewis versus Nesbit and Auld, Limited*, (Ontario), 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 434.

### Privy Council (Canada)

Certain employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company applied to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for an order restraining the company from closing or abandoning the Montrose yards and thereby throwing out of employment the men there engaged. The Board having dismissed the application on July 20, 1932, the employees petitioned the Privy Council (Canada) by way of appeal. The Committee of the Privy Council affirmed the decision of the Board in P.C. 635, dated April 4, 1933, which is in part as follows:—

"The Committee advise—

"That if and in so far as the petition involves any question of law or jurisdiction the Committee do not favour any departure from the established practice, whereby the determination of such questions is left to the Supreme Court of Canada, but, subject to the foregoing, the Committee are of opinion that the finding of the said Board under the said judgment, to the effect that the Railway Company had not removed, closed or abandoned the Montrose Yards of its railway within the meaning of section 179 of the Railway Act, is supported by the evidence in the case, and is in harmony with the previous judgment of the said Board dated November 27, 1931—Order No. 47760 of November 28, 1931—in the *Big Valley Case*, so-called (*Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. C.N.R.*, 38 C.R.C. 313).

"The Committee are further of opinion, subject as aforesaid, that there is no ground for holding that the said Board erred in its finding that section 5 of the Canada Southern Arrangement Act, 1878 (Can.) chapter 27, has no control or modifying effect in respect of the powers and provisions of section 179 of the Railway Act, and that the application failed.

"The Committee therefore advise that the said appeal be dismissed.

"It appears from the reasons for the said judgment of the said Board that the railway company made certain representations at the hearing before the said Board as to the number of employees of the railway company then in its service at Montrose, Ontario, and filed an exhibit with the said Board relative thereto, and the Committee observe that the dismissal of the said appeal shall not prejudicially affect any right which any of the parties thereto has or might have under the provisions of the Railway Act regarding applications or complaints relative to the matter of any reduction by the railway company of the number of its employees in its service at Montrose at the date of the hearing before the said Board."

*Employees of Michigan Central Railway Co. et al. versus Michigan Central Railway Co. (New York Central Railroad Co. Lessee)*, 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 71.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further marked improvement according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 8,125 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 778,148 workers, or 35,398 more than they employed on June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 84.5, compared with 80.7 in the preceding month and 88.7 on July 1 of last year. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:—1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6. The increase on July 1, 1933, was decidedly greater than the advance usually indicated between June and July in the experience of the last twelve years. The favourable movement noted since April, gathering momentum in its progress, has provided work for over 79,000 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. During the period April to July in 1931, the co-operating firms added some 38,000 persons to their staffs, while last year the gains reported during the same quarter of the year resulted in employment for only slightly over 11,000 workers.

At the beginning of July, 1933, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by the local trade unions stood at 21.8, contrasted with percentages of 23.8 at the beginning of June and 21.9 at the beginning of July, 1932. The percentage for July was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,692 labour organizations, including a membership of 150,040 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during June, 1933, showed a decline in the total placements effected when compared with the previous month, but recorded a gain over June, 1932, the services group being mainly responsible for the loss un-

der the former comparison and logging, farming and manufacturing for the gain under the latter. Vacancies in June, 1933, numbered 31,706, applications 52,896 and placements in regular and casual employment 30,091.

Statistical information as to the employment situation at the beginning of July will be found on another page, being based on reports received from employers and trade unions throughout Canada, and from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The reports of the superintendents of the Employment Service for July are outlined in another article describing the industrial situation at the end of that month.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 755. Wholesale prices in July continued the upward movement which commenced in March, the advance in the past five months being 11 per cent. Further improvement also is indicated by the increase in employment, which was more than seasonal particularly in the manufacturing industry practically all branches of which shared in the recovery. Car loadings for the four weeks ending July 29 were higher than for the corresponding period last year and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for July were also higher than a year ago. The figures for flour and newsprint production, as well as those showing the output of central electric stations were higher than for the same periods last year. Passenger automobile production was slightly lower than last year. Industrial activity as indicated by the index of the physical volume of business was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent higher in June than in May and also slightly higher than in June a year ago. Production of pig iron and steel showed a notable increase.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was slightly higher at \$15.48 for July as compared with \$15.41 for June. The increase was due to higher prices for certain foods, chiefly eggs, bread, flour and potatoes which more than offset slight declines in prices of coal. The cost of this budget in July 1930 was \$21.26 as compared with \$21.30 in July, 1926; \$26.92 in July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and



\$14.17 in July 1914. The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 continued to advance, being 70.5 for July as compared with 67.6 for June and 63.6 for February. Comparative figures for earlier dates are 97.2 for July, 1929; 100.1 for July, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914. The advance was due mainly to higher prices for grains and other primary products.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during July was substantially less than that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved also showing a steep decline from the previous month when a strike of some 1,300 pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario caused a time loss of 18,000 working days and a dispute involving 600 knitting factory workers in Hamilton, Ont., resulted in a time loss of 6,500 working days. As compared with July, 1932, less than one-third the number of strikes were recorded, with a corresponding decrease in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, due chiefly to the occurrence in July last year of strikes in Nova Scotia and Alberta involving 1,000 coal miners in a time loss of 20,000 working days in addition to disputes of salmon fishermen in British Columbia in which upwards of 3,000 workers were involved for a time loss of 18,000 working days. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 1,556 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,755 working days, as compared with fourteen disputes, involving 3,249 workers and resulting in a time loss of 34,834 working days in June. In July, 1933, there were on record twenty-nine disputes, involving 6,291 workers and resulting in a time loss of 40,186 working days. At the end of the month there were three disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 465 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute between the Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission and certain of its employees. Four new applications for the establishment of Boards were also received. An account of the proceedings under the Act during the month, with the text of the report mentioned above appears on page 759.

A report has been received, too late for insertion in this issue, from the Board appointed in connection with the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees. This report will appear in the next issue.

#### **Old age pensions in Prince Edward Island**

Arrangements were completed in July for the payment of old age pensions in the Province of Prince Edward Island as from July 1, 1933, an agreement to this effect being signed on July 24 by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and the Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, Minister of Public Health and acting Premier, on behalf of the government of the Province. Six provinces now participate in the benefits provided by the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by the Statutes of 1931, chapter 42), these provinces, with the date of the taking effect of the respective concurrent Acts, being as follows: British Columbia, September 1, 1927; Saskatchewan, May 1, 1928; Manitoba, September 1, 1928; Alberta, August 1, 1929; Ontario, November 1, 1929; Prince Edward Island, July 1, 1933. The Northwest Territories also were brought under the scheme by Order in Council, on January 25, 1929. A statistical summary of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act to the end of the first quarter of 1933 appeared in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 687.

#### **8-hour day to be enforced in British Columbia**

The Hon. W. M. Dennies, Minister of Labour of British Columbia, issued the following statement on July 29, intimating that the Hours of Work Act would be strictly enforced and that further remedial measures would be taken if employers in the Province failed to provide fair conditions. "Authentic reports," he said, "continue to indicate an increase in many lines of business and information from many sources would seem to point to a general upward trend. This is true in several of the basic industries of the province, the increase in volume of the export lumber trade, as well as the renewed activity in metal mining, being particularly noteworthy. The low rates of pay obtaining in some industrial plants is to be greatly deplored, especially where a considerable disparity exists in wage rates paid by firms competing in the same line of business, making it extremely difficult for the employer who is trying to pay decent wages, when others are using cut-wages for their employees and creating unhealthy conditions. The situation

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		80,091,319	79,035,360	78,742,242	82,350,880	85,645,611
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		33,618,905	32,926,630	37,710,571	40,743,105	44,361,312
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		45,967,773	45,576,337	42,321,284	40,852,190	40,476,404
Customs duty collected..... \$		5,636,451	6,095,560	6,281,483	7,944,090	8,014,139
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,982,417,580	2,649,625,031	2,175,590,512	2,202,785,422	2,175,183,890
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		137,742,040	128,365,391	134,570,441	136,295,915	131,073,118
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,386,930,428	1,396,819,807	1,363,172,444	1,373,265,341	1,387,026,640
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		899,782,928	897,077,958	1,028,450,440	1,037,313,917	1,057,227,680
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	83.3	74.7	63.7	49.6	43.2	45.8
Preferred stocks.....	61.9	58.5	54.6	49.5	45.2	48.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	96.7	97.1	98.1	110.6	114.4	113.2
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	70.5	67.6	66.9	66.6	66.6	67.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.48	15.41	15.57	16.21	16.20	16.45
Business failures, number.....			175	175	176	204
Business failures, liabilities..... \$			2,616,800	2,986,840	3,794,281	3,148,067
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	84.5	80.7	77.6	88.7	89.1	87.5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	21.8	23.8	24.5	21.9	22.1	23.0
Immigration.....		1,424	1,474	1,974	2,562	2,718
Railway—						
(2) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	156,432	156,507	141,958	150,113	163,996	168,523
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,282,596	13,526,022	12,260,416	12,789,869	13,797,710	13,189,523
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,260,689	10,875,823	11,272,616	10,932,408
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,439,631	8,789,285	9,669,343	10,496,801	9,517,355
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,390,244	7,813,476	8,809,634	8,918,185	8,779,990
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,529,701,528	1,568,504,165	2,023,059,884	1,632,461,607
Building permits..... \$		3,535,948	2,002,309	4,227,173	5,028,324	5,488,845
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	12,651,000	8,086,200	6,514,100	12,540,100	12,154,700	14,186,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	31,689	857	None	7,317	8,163	13,339
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	49,076	31,602	23,126	27,506	18,118	29,239
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,266	910	1,030	892	893	1,132
Coal..... tons		690,790	669,206	652,587	749,453	672,441
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		121,120,000	83,980,000	104,210,000	113,950,000	109,520,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,228,000	3,817,000	3,425,000	6,349,000	3,171,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		7,440,000	8,111,000	3,590,000	4,486,000	12,463,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,538,000	1,316,000	344,000	816,000	1,096,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		183,131,161	166,782,387	129,013,086	178,540,469	184,233,211
Flour production..... brls.			1,334,101	1,201,965	1,151,286	1,040,693
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	57,332,368	89,254,010	41,167,462	92,583,064	73,721,634	58,751,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,754,564	1,379,484	1,559,192	1,656,088
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		45,697,000	43,510,000	37,277,000	39,941,000	41,081,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		32,154,000	30,215,000	34,226,000	40,744,000	30,779,000
Newsprint..... tons		171,420	171,780	142,490	161,370	175,890
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,005	8,024	6,773	6,308	7,269
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		82.2	76.4	78.3	81.4	79.9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		79.8	72.7	74.2	76.9	74.6
Mineral production.....		95.0	93.4	83.4	92.3	94.4
Manufacturing.....		85.7	77.4	76.9	82.1	77.4
Construction.....		19.6	14.1	39.4	28.1	31.8
Electric power.....		149.0	138.9	129.0	130.5	131.2
DISTRIBUTION.....		88.9	86.7	89.6	93.7	94.5
Trade employment.....		112.2	110.3	115.3	115.9	117.8
Carloadings.....		66.8	62.9	60.5	70.3	71.2
Imports.....		56.7	54.8	63.2	69.7	72.9
Exports.....		65.3	66.6	62.9	59.3	58.4

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 29, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 15, June 17 and May 20, 1933; July 16, June 18 and May 21, 1932.



with regard to wages and hours of work is far from satisfactory. In some cases the wages paid in industry are not on what may be termed a subsistence level, apart entirely from a fair wage scale, and unless this condition is speedily corrected, remedial measures cannot long be withheld. Many complaints are coming into the Department of Labour regarding a number of firms in the lumber industry and the conditions prevailing in their plants. If, after investigating, it is found that these complaints are warranted, then efforts must be made to rectify these conditions.

"The National Industrial Recovery Act in the United States marked a radical departure from ideas hitherto held in that country, and in my opinion voluntary effort and co-operation on the part of all concerned can alone forestall similar drastic measures of control on this side of the line. These measures can be avoided if industrial employers will look at the situation through rational spectacles, bearing in mind that the success and continuity of business depend on the employer retaining the interest and good will of the employee. It is felt that in many instances the employers could adjust their operations in order to absorb large numbers of unemployed, and it is regrettable that some firms are attempting to meet increased business by working overtime rather than by putting additional numbers to work.

"The policy of the Department of Labour will be to insist upon a strict observance of the Hours of Work Act, which provides for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week, and which, designed in normal times, must be considered more than ample under present conditions. We cannot go on as we are to-day. The Hours of Work Act provides for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week. We have many complaints that it is not being obeyed, and our inspectors are out all the time tracing down these complaints. If the province cannot get a reasonable response by appeal to voluntary action to remedy the situation, it will have to resort to other means, either by way of provincial regulations, or legislation, where necessary."

**Minimum wage desired by lumber workers in northern Quebec**

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, recently undertook to bring to the attention of the provincial government a petition he had received from

workers in the lumber camps in northern Quebec, asking for the enactment of a law providing that a minimum wage shall be paid

by contractors and sub-contractors to lumber workers in the province. The petitioners suggested a minimum wage of \$30-\$40 a month, plus board, for able lumberjacks, on the ground that wages below that amount are not enough to provide support for themselves or their families during the period of seasonal unemployment. Further, they objected to the practice in some camps of paying the men on the basis of 100 logs cut, instead of a monthly wage and board. The lumber workers claimed that such a law would tend to stabilize the industry, and to reduce the number of industrial disputes.

**49th Convention of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada**

The 49th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held at Windsor, Ontario, commencing on September 18. The "Convention Call" states that "since the foundation of the Congress, forty-nine years ago, its conventions have been held annually without break and have now become established as a part of our national life towards which governments look for the true expression of working-class opinion. Though times are difficult there is a responsibility upon each unit of our organization not only to maintain this unbroken record, but to exert every means at their command to be represented at the forthcoming convention by their ablest delegates."

The attention of the members is directed to the urgent problems awaiting discussion at the convention: "The past year has shown no appreciable improvement in employment conditions. Both public authorities and private employers have continued their policy of deflation, wage and salary reductions, etc., which has, in many instances, seriously undermined established standards of living. This has inevitably led to reduced buying power and accentuated the unemployment situation. . . . Conditions are to-day forcing governments more and more towards the policy of exercising regulation and control over economic life and this uncertainty of the future demands that the trade union movement must be prepared at all times to fulfill its purpose of defending the interests of those who toil."

**Decrease of unemployment noted in various countries**

A decrease in unemployment as compared with a year ago in a considerable number of countries is shown in the table of unemployment statistics published each quarter in

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Or-

ganization at Geneva. "It would be premature to conclude on the basis of these figures that we have passed the worst of the depression and that the economic cycle is on the upgrade, but undoubtedly the figures published in this issue are consistent with that view, and as other economic indices also show an improvement, there is reason to hope that the long-expected recovery may at last have commenced. The figures must, of course, be read with the same reservations as to their meaning and comparability as those which have been indicated in the previous issues. It is satisfactory nevertheless to note that unemployment has diminished as compared with a year ago in such important industrial countries as Germany and Great Britain, and also in a large number of other European countries. It is also of importance to note that a similar diminution has taken place in other continents, in countries such as Australia, Chile, Japan and Palestine. Such a widespread movement is a comforting sign. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that in many other countries unemployment has increased during the past twelve months, and these countries also include important industrial States such as Czechoslovakia and Italy in Europe, and Canada and the United States in North America. A group of Northern European countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands) is also to be found in this list."

Figures published elsewhere in this issue, showing the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries in the United States, indicate a marked improvement in the employment situation in that country during the past two months.

**German  
Act to  
reduce  
unemployment**

The German Federal Government initiated its general program for the revival of trade and industry by the "Act to Reduce Unemployment," dated June 1, 1933. The Act comprises various measures for relief to be financed through the issue, by the Minister of Finance, of "labour treasury bills" to the amount of a thousand million Reichsmarks, and also through the proceeds of a public fund made up of voluntary donations, in consideration of which certain taxation privileges are to be granted. The Federal Minister of Labour recently intimated that the Act would result within twelve months in absorbing into employment one and a quarter million unemployed persons, independently of any general improvement in the economic situation.

For the assistance of public works either loans or grants may be made. Loans are to be granted in the case of the following classes of works: (1) the reconditioning and extension of buildings, bridges and other constructions under the control of the States, local authorities and other public bodies; (2) suburban small holdings; (3) agricultural settlement; (4) the regulation of water-ways; (5) the supply of gas, water and electricity. It is a condition for the grant of loans in these cases that the works must be publicly useful and that their execution in the near future would not have been possible without such assistance.

Assistance in the form of grants is to be given to (1) works in connection with the reconditioning of dwelling-houses and farm buildings and the conversion of house and other property into smaller dwellings; (2) excavating works instituted by the local authorities. Special regulations govern the latter class of works; they must be set in hand before August 1, 1933, and must also satisfy the above-mentioned conditions applicable to measures financed by loans. Furthermore, mechanical labour is to be eliminated, as far as is economically justifiable, in favour of human labour; and, except in so far as the necessary skilled labour is not available among the unemployed, the work is to be performed by unemployed persons. The latter are to continue to receive whatever benefit or relief they would have received if unemployment had continued, and, in addition, are to be granted a bonus out of the general funds provided under the Act of 25 R.M. for every full four weeks' employment, together with a hot meal at midday provided by the authority responsible for the work, or a suitable allowance in lieu of it. The bonus is to be paid in the form of "commodity vouchers" available for the purchase of clothing, household utensils, etc. Such vouchers are also to be issued under the general provisions of the Act to the district public relief associations for the purchase of clothing, etc., for distribution to necessitous persons.

The Act provides further that employers who incur expenditure in the replacement of industrial or agricultural plant and equipment by other similar equipment of home manufacture may deduct the cost thereof from their profits as normally assessed for taxation under the income, corporation or industrial tax legislation.

A fund for the encouragement of national labour is to be established by means of voluntary donations, in return for which certain taxation privileges are to be granted.



Provision is made also for the absorption of female workers in domestic service, and for the granting of loans to assist marriage.

#### Unemployment reserve fund recommended for South Africa

A committee was recently appointed by the government of the Union of South Africa to investigate the advisability of creating a special permanent fund for preventing and relieving acute and prolonged unemployment. In their report the committee made the following recommendations:—

A special permanent fund should be created for preventing and relieving acute and prolonged unemployment created by any cause which would bring about such a depression that a considerable proportion of the workers would be thrown out of employment. The administration of the fund should be entrusted to a Central Board of five members consisting of representatives of (i) the Union Government; (ii) the rural community; (iii) employees; (iv) employers; (v) local authorities. The representative of the Government should be chairman of the Board. The appointment of the members should be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council. The members of the Board should be appointed for a period of not less than four years, and should be eligible for reappointment.

The amount of the fund should be not less than £5,000,000 and should be raised by contributions from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds.

In respect of expenditure on the prevention and relief of unemployment, the fund should, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by the Central Board, be used for the purpose of granting subsidies or loans, or both, to Government Departments, Provincial Administrations, Local Authorities, and Public Bodies.

The Board shall hand over to the Public Debt Commissioners all or such portion of the fund as is not needed to meet current payments to be invested by them in the securities specified in paragraph 243 of this report.

As regards works of a capital nature, the assistance to be given to local authorities should be confined to loans for a period of, say, five years, or to a contribution of a portion of the interest, for, say, two or three years. In respect of reserve works the schemes undertaken specially by local governing authorities for the prevention and relief of unemployment during a severe depression other than works of a capital nature, contributions in aid of any such expenditure by local authorities may be made from the fund to such extent, and on

such conditions as the Central Board may deem necessary.

#### Extent of hospital accommodation in Canada

A directory of the hospitals of Canada has been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as one of the Seventh Census series of reports. The report shows that in 1931 there were 893 hospitals in Canada with a total bed capacity of 87,465 beds at the rate of one bed to 118 of the general population. General public hospitals had 36,810 beds or 42 per cent of total bed capacity; Mental Hospitals 30,297 or 34·6 per cent; Tuberculosis Hospitals 5,879 or 6·7 per cent; Dominion Hospitals 4,460 or 5·0 per cent; Hospitals for Incurables 4,212 or 4·8 per cent and Isolation Hospitals 1,683 or 2 per cent.

The collective days' stay of all in-patients in hospitals, omitting Mental Hospitals and Hospitals for Incurables, during 1930 was 11,748,029 days. General Public Hospitals showed 8,234,675 or 71 per cent of total collective days' stay; General Private, 232,678 or 2·0 per cent; Tuberculosis Hospitals 1,879,666 or 16 per cent; Paediatric and Orthopaedic 346,761 or 3·0 per cent and Dominion Hospitals 464,103 or 4 per cent.

Of the hospitals enumerated in the Directory 448 maintain their own X-Ray departments, 324 had their own clinical laboratories and 218 physical therapy departments. The returns under training schools for nurses gave 256 as in operation on June 1, 1931, with 9,434 nurses in training.

#### I.L.O. report on compulsory pension insurance

The International Labour Office (League of Nations) has just published a report entitled "Compulsory pension insurance — comparative analysis of national laws and statistics." This volume gives the results of a systematic examination, on international lines, of the essential features of compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance. It is in five parts, describing the scope of such insurance; risks covered and cash benefits; benefits in kind; financial resources; and administrative organization (insurance institutions, supervision, settlement of disputes). This study is to be followed by two others, one dealing with the position of foreigners and the maintenance of migrants' pension rights, and the other containing an international study of the statistical and actuarial bases and the financial management of the various schemes. The International Labour Office has already published a comparative analysis of national non-contributory pension schemes.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

FOUR applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently, as follows:

On July 25 an application was received from certain employees at Montreal of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited being steamship freight checkers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute arose in connection with the matter of the hourly rate of wages, 50 employees being directly affected. This case is being dealt with by a departmental officer, looking to a settlement through mediation.

An application was received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on July 26 in connection with a dispute arising out of a proposed further ten per cent wages deduction, in addition to the present ten per cent deduction, as affecting its employees being clerks, freight handlers and station employees and subsidiary groups throughout Canada, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The application stated that 3,000 employees were directly concerned in the dispute.

Two applications were received from the Canadian National Railways in connection with a dispute arising out of a proposed further ten per cent deduction in wages as affecting its (1) clerical and other classes of employees, system, and (2) headquarters staffs, represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The number of employees stated in the application to be directly affected in the first case was 4,275 and in the second case was 847.

The last three of these applications were before the Department for consideration at the time of going to press.

In connection with the dispute over the 10 per cent further deduction in wages between the principal railways in Canada (the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and subsidiary railways) and their locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, upon which a Board reported (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, page 478; July, 1933, page 676), following the refusal of the employees to accept the findings of the Board and failure to reach a settlement by further negotiations, the officers of the organizations representing the five groups of employees announced that strike ballots had been distributed to the membership returnable on September 15 next.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission and Certain of Its Employees

A report was received on July 12 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Hydro-Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain of its employees, being members of Local No. 138 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7, of the Hamilton Hydro Employees' Association, and the Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association. The personnel of the Board was as follows: His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, Toronto, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. C. W. Sherman, President of the Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, Hamilton, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Oakville, nominees of the Hydro-Electric Commission and the employees respect-

ively. One hundred and fifteen employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute which arose in connection with a general wages reduction proposed by the employer.

The report of the Board, which was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Sherman, recommended a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of all employees who, on July 1, 1933, were receiving a salary or remuneration at the rate of \$1,100 or more per year, and a reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of those who, on July 1, 1933, were receiving less than \$1,100. Mr. Bancroft did not concur in the Board's findings. At the commencement of the Board's sessions the parties concerned in the dispute agreed to be bound by the recommendations and decisions of the Board.

The full text of the Board report follows:



### Report of Board

IN THE MATTER OF: *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of a dispute between the Hydro-Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton, Employer, and Certain of its employees being members of Local No. 138 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7 Hamilton Hydro-Employees Association, and Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association, Employees.*

To the Honourable, The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board, appointed by you on the 29th of May, 1933, to deal with the above dispute, have now the Honour to report thereon as follows:

The Board held its first meeting at Hamilton on June 7, 1933, with all members present, when the oath of office was taken, and a general discussion had as to the matter in dispute, after which an adjournment was taken until June 19. On the latter date, at Hamilton, there appeared as representing the Hydro Commission, T. H. Simpson, Barrister, (with the consent of all parties); W. D. Black, member of the Hydro Commission; E. I. Sifton, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Commission; and W. H. Childs, Assistant Manager and Secretary of the Commission.

Representing the men there appeared Ernest Inglis, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Charles Starkey and W. A. S. Pettit, of Local Union No. 138; J. F. McDiarmid, Carl W. Berquest, and Robert Butter, of Local Union No. 7, Hamilton Hydro Employees Association; and George Male and Aldred Smith for the Meter Men's Association. All those who appeared representing different classes of employees were themselves employees of the Hydro Commission with the exception of Mr. Inglis. At this meeting all parties agreed to be bound by the recommendations and decisions of the Board.

Prior to the setting up of the Board the Commission had proposed to the men a reduction in their salaries or wages or earnings. This the employees objected to and also asked for other and better working conditions.

The Board held meetings on the 19th, 20th and 21st of June, at Hamilton, when we heard the case presented by the Commission and that presented by all classes of employees. The Board then adjourned and met in Toronto on the 28th of June, July 6th, and at Hamilton again on the 10th of July when further consideration was given to the cases so presented.

Having given the case presented by the Commission and that presented by the employees of all classes our best consideration we recommend as follows:—

#### I.

(1) That as between the Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission and such of its employees who are members of Local Union No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the conditions of labour and rates of pay be as follows and shall take effect from the 1st day of July, 1933, and remain in effect until the 1st day of July, 1934, and yearly thereafter unless thirty days' written notice has been given by either party thereto prior to the expiration of any year.

(2) That the Commission will not discriminate against any of its employees because of their membership in Local Union No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and on the other hand such union, its officials or members, will not discriminate against or interfere with any of the Commission's employees who do not belong to a union. In the event of a difference arising over the interpretation to be given to these conditions a grievance committee of the union shall meet the Commission officials and adjust the matter. In case of failure to adjust the difference no cessation of labour shall take place until the highest officials of both parties have met in an endeavour to arrive at a settlement, and if no agreement is then reached both parties agree that the matter be settled by arbitration.

#### *Sub-Station Operating Department*

(3) A week's work shall consist of eight hours per day, six days per week. If for any reason an operator should lose his day off in any week he shall be paid for the same at the regular rate or be given another day in the same week.

#### *Sick Leave*

(4) Upon satisfactory proof being submitted to the Commission an employee who is absent from work through sickness will be paid up to two weeks full pay plus two weeks half pay in any one calendar year. In the event an employee is not absent from work through sickness for two weeks in any one year, such time shall accumulate to the employee's credit, and if sick in any subsequent year for a period longer than two weeks, the employee shall be paid for such accumulated time to a maximum of six weeks full pay, plus two weeks half pay.

### *Seniority*

(5) Seniority shall in all cases date from the time the operator last entered the employ of the Commission. If, in the opinion of the Commission it becomes necessary to reduce the staff, the latest operator taken on shall be the first laid off, other qualifications being equal.

### *Investigations*

(6) Should any cause of complaint arise in connection with the working conditions or wages of any operator he shall have the right, through the grievance committee of the Union, to appeal to the Commission where evidence for both sides may be submitted, such investigation called for must be held within three days, Sundays and holidays not included, and if after such investigation the Commission shall decide that the employee has been unjustly dealt with he shall be reinstated to his former position and shall be paid for any time lost thereby.

### *Vacation*

(7) All operators having been in the employ of the Commission for one year shall receive two weeks vacation in each year with full pay.

### *Chief Operator*

(8) The Chief Operator shall not be permitted to be a member of the Union.

### *Salaries*

(9) All employees who, on the 1st of July, 1933, were receiving a salary or remuneration, whether paid monthly, weekly, or hourly, of \$1,100 or more shall receive thereafter ten per cent less, and all such employees who, on the 1st of July, 1933, were receiving less than \$1,100, shall receive five per cent less.

## II. OVERHEAD LINE DEPT., UNDERGROUND AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT AND TROUBLE DEPARTMENT

### *Working Hours*

(1) The hours shall be forty-four hours per week from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. till 5 p.m. for the first five days of the week, and from 8 a.m. till 12 noon on Saturdays.

### *Overtime*

(2) From the end of the regular working day, overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half of the regular rate for the first five hours and double time thereafter until relieved. Double time shall be paid all employees required to work Sundays or statutory holidays.

### *Emergency Calls*

(3) All men called out to work outside of the regular working hours shall be paid for three hours as a minimum.

(4) The Foreman shall not be permitted to be an active member of the Union. The Superintendent shall not be permitted to be a member of the Union.

### *Rates of Pay*

(5) All employees in the departments who, on the 1st of July, 1933, were receiving, or whose regular earnings at the rate of pay then in force amounted to \$1,100 per annum or more shall receive 10 per cent less; and all such employees who, on the 1st July, 1933, were receiving, or whose regular earnings at the rate of pay then in force amounted to less than \$1,100, shall receive five per cent less.

(6) There shall be not less than two men engaged in the trouble department who shall work six days per week and whose daily hours shall be those which are mutually arranged and consistent with proper service to the public.

### *Weather Conditions*

(7) No time shall be lost through adverse weather conditions. The Superintendent shall be the judge of such weather. Men called upon to work out in wet weather on trouble or emergency shall be provided with rubber coats, boots and hats.

### *Holidays*

(8) All men in these departments shall be paid for four statutory holidays, namely, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas, and in case of the trouble department present practice as to holidays shall prevail.

### *Defective Equipment*

(9) No man is required to use defective equipment but is required to immediately report to the foreman any such defective equipment. Safety first lectures to be arranged at times of adverse weather conditions.

### *Seniority*

(10) Seniority shall in all cases date from the time the employee last entered the employ of the Commission. If in the opinion of the Commission it becomes necessary to reduce the staff the latest employee taken on shall be the first laid off, other qualifications being equal.

### *Safety*

(11) Voltage over 600 volts shall be classed as high voltage and when men are working



on high voltage work not less than two men shall be assigned to the job, and all linemen shall use rubber gloves on high voltage work, rubber gloves to be tested at least once every month.

(12) It is also agreed that Clause No. 6 relating to investigations shall govern overhead line department, underground department, maintenance and meter department.

### III. METER DEPARTMENT

(1) A week's work shall consist of forty-four hours as follows: eight hours per day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturdays, which shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Men on trouble and testing transformers or work other than routine meter department work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first five hours after the end of the regular working day, and double time thereafter until relieved.

#### *Seniority*

(2) Seniority in all cases shall date from the time the employee last entered the employ of the Commission. If in the opinion of the Commission it becomes necessary to reduce the staff, the last employee taken on shall be the first laid off, other qualifications being equal.

#### *Vacation*

(3) All meter men, after being in the employ of the Commission for one year prior to the first of May, shall receive two weeks' vacation with full pay. Meter men entering the employ of the Commission prior to the first of March shall receive one week's vacation with full pay that year. All meter men shall receive full pay for all statutory holidays.

#### *Rates of Pay*

(4) All employees coming under the Meter Department whose rate of pay or regular earnings on the 1st of July, 1933, amounted to \$1,100 per annum or more, shall receive 10 per cent less; and all employees whose rate of pay or regular earnings were less than \$1,100 a year, shall receive 5 per cent less.

(5) Clauses No. 4 and No. 6 relating to Sick Leave and Investigations, for the Operating Department, shall apply to meter men.

### IV.

Your Board further recommend:—

(1) That as between the Hydro-Electric Commission and such of its employees who are not members of Local Union No. 138, be parties to the application for this Board

the following be the conditions of labour and rates of pay from and after the 1st of July, 1933, and shall remain in effect until the 1st of July, 1934, and yearly thereafter unless thirty days' written notice has been given by either of the parties thereto prior to the expiration of any year.

(2) The Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission will not discriminate against any of its employees because they belong to any association of employees which may now exist or hereafter be formed; provided, however, that the Commission shall have the right to insist that any such employee who, in the opinion of the Commission, holds an executive or confidential position, shall not belong to any such association.

(3) In the event of a difference arising over the interpretation of any of these conditions, a grievance committee of the said Association shall meet the Commission and adjust the matter; in case of failure to adjust the difference, no cessation of labour shall take place until the highest officials of both parties have met in an endeavour to arrive at a settlement, and if no agreement is then reached both parties hereby agree that the matter be settled by arbitration.

(4) A week's work shall consist of thirty-six and one-half hours per week for those employees in the office, and forty-four hours per week for those employed at the sub-station. For those on the salaried payroll and salaried men on the weekly pay-roll there shall be no pay for overtime, which shall be at the discretion of the head of the department. Employees of the Stores Department on an hourly basis shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half for the first five hours after the end of the regular working day, and double time thereafter until relieved.

(5) Double time shall be paid to all employees at an hourly rate for work in the Stores Department for work on Sundays and Statutory holidays.

(6) Upon satisfactory proof being submitted to the Commission any salaried employee who is absent from work through sickness will be paid up to two weeks full pay plus two weeks half pay in any one calendar year.

(7) In the event of a salaried employee being not absent from work through sickness for two weeks in any one year such time shall accumulate to the employee's credit and if taken sick in any subsequent year for a period longer than two weeks the employee shall be paid for such accumulated time to a maximum of six weeks full pay plus two weeks half pay.

(8) Seniority shall in all cases date from the time the employee last entered the employ of

the Commission. If, in the opinion of the Commission, it becomes necessary to reduce the staff, the latest employee taken on shall be the first laid off, other qualifications being equal.

(9) Should any cause of complaint arise in connection with the wages and working conditions of any member, he shall have the right through the Grievance Committee of the Association, to appeal to the Commission, where evidence for both sides may be submitted; such investigation called for must be held within three days, Sundays and holidays not included, and if after such investigation the Commission shall decide that the employee has been unjustly dealt with they shall reinstate him to his former position and he shall be paid for any time lost thereby.

(10) All salaried employees after having been in the employ of the Commission for one year prior to the first of May, shall receive two weeks' vacation with full pay.

(11) All salaried employees shall receive full pay for all statutory holidays. Employees in the Stores Department, Groundmen and Truck Drivers on an hourly basis, will be paid for four statutory holidays.

(12) The salaries to be paid shall be as follows: All who on the 1st of July, 1933, were being paid or whose rates of pay entitled them to \$1,100 a year or more, shall be paid 10 per cent less; and all those who were being paid or whose rates of pay entitle them to less than \$1,100 per year shall be paid 5 per cent less.

Your Board wish to express their thanks not only to the representatives of the Commission but also to the representatives of the employees for the sincere efforts they made to adjust the matters in dispute and come to an agreement among themselves. Many of the conditions of labour hereinabove stated are agreeable to all parties but some of them are not and they were wide apart in the rates of pay. It will be observed that some of the conditions above stated are in some respects repetitions of other conditions in another class or department, but the members of your Board have thought it better to separate the conditions applicable to each class. To make matters clearer so far as the rates of pay are concerned we may state that the intention of the Board is that all classes of employees whether paid by the month or the week or the hour, whose rates of pay on the 1st of July, 1933, would entitle them to \$1,100 a year or more shall suffer a reduction of 10 per cent in their pay, and that those who receive less than \$1,100 shall receive a reduction of 5 per cent.

We regret to say that Mr. Bancroft, one of the members of the Board, does not join us in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. H. DENTON,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd) C. W. SHERMAN.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, 10th July, 1933.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of seven cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1933, page 379 and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was estab-

lished for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provisions was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time



in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

**Case No. 102.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department—Western Region**

A change was made in the running schedule of trains between Winnipeg and Edmonton in October, 1930, resulting in the employment of three dining car crews instead of four, as formerly. The company contended that the continuance of four crews would probably react unfavourably to the employees themselves, as it would be necessary to reduce service and in the long run cause more unemployment than would the proposed reduction in the number of crews. The employees pointed out that under Rules governing Dining Car Employees (Article 4, Rules *a* and *b*) changes of crews should be made only by mutual agreement, while Article 18 provided for a 30-day notice for revision of the schedule, which had not been given.

When the case came before the Board it was referred back to the parties concerned with a view to their reaching an amicable settlement on the question whether three crews were sufficient to cover the changed service.

Subsequently the claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

**Case No. 104.—Operating Department (Central Region)**

The question of the seniority status of certain employees was involved in this case, and also in cases No. 110, 111, 114, and 115. The Board of Adjustment submitted the complaints of the employees to arbitration by Mr. J. K. Smith. For the past twelve years Mr. Smith has occupied the position of manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Montreal Board of Trade.

In the present case a distribution clerk and an assistant distribution clerk were displaced in October, 1932, on account of a reduction of staff at Montreal. They endeavoured to exercise their seniority rights to other positions, but were refused the privilege of doing so.

From the evidence it appeared that about a year ago the railway executives considered it necessary to reorganize and make certain changes in their accounting system, and they decided, as from August, 1932, to set up a district accounting staff, and to consolidate with the staff of the General Superintendent all operating accounts for the District of Montreal. The Arbitrator stated his opinion that the real issue was "whether or not the railway management had the right, under the agreement, to consolidate their accounting, and

transfer employees and their work from locations and from the jurisdiction of officials whose entire staff is covered by the schedule, to the office and jurisdiction of the general superintendent. There is nothing in the record," he continued, "to indicate that the employees transferred to the office of the general superintendent are dissatisfied. If the employees objected to this procedure they should have registered a complaint at the time and have had it handled through the constituted channels."

The evidence was held to show that each of the employees was permitted to exercise his seniority in his own group, and actually obtained a position with higher pay than he formerly enjoyed. The arbitrator decided that the management had acted within its rights, and that the complaints of the employees should be dismissed.

**Case No. 110.—Operating Department (Central Region)**

A dispute arose as to the status allowed to an employee in the Belleville Division in the clerical seniority group. The circumstances in this case were stated by the arbitrator to be as follows. The employee entered the service of the former Grand Trunk Railway on September 3, 1912, and in 1918 resigned to take a position with the former Canadian Northern Railway at Belleville, Ontario. The former Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk lines were amalgamated by the Federal Government in 1920. As a result of this the local freight work at Belleville was co-ordinated and merged under the former Grand Trunk staff at that point. The employee in question was transferred with the work of the Canadian Northern freight office and he was accorded seniority dating from September 3, 1912, which included former service on the Grand Trunk as well as the Canadian Northern Lines. His name appeared on the 1924 list with seniority dating from September 3, 1912, and from the record it appears that this was not protested until after the 1925 list was posted.

"The manner in which this case, as well as that of Mr. — at Cobourg, Ontario, was handled by the management and the employees" the arbitrator said, "is open to criticism and has rendered a settlement very difficult. However, in my opinion, Mr. — (the complainant) is not entitled to credit for the time he served on the former Grand Trunk from 1912 to 1918 when he resigned to take a position with the former Canadian Northern Railway. The wage agreement and schedule of rules contains no provisions covering maintenance of seniority in the case of voluntary or

enforced merging of railways. Therefore, in such cases, the management is quite within its rights in giving the employees of the merged railway the seniority accumulated in the service of the merged line. Article 3, Rule (b), on which the employees base their contention does not apply to employees transferred under the circumstances governing in this case.

"Taking into consideration all the evidence submitted in this case," the arbitrator concluded, "I find that the management is within its rights in allowing Mr. — (the complainant) credit for the time served with the former Canadian Northern Railway and that his seniority should date from June 1, 1918, the time he entered the service of that line. My conclusion is that the management is not justified in according Mr. — seniority based on his services in the Grand Trunk from which he resigned in 1918."

#### **Case No. 111.—Operating Department (Central Region)**

As the result of the amalgamation of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Lines the local freight work at Cobourg, Ontario, was co-ordinated and merged under the former Grand Trunk staff at that point. A certain clerk was transferred from the Canadian Northern freight office, and was accorded seniority as from March 24, 1912. The employees contended that Article 3, Rule B of the schedule for "Clerks and other classes of Employees" provided that an employee's seniority shall count from the date he entered the service in a position covered by that schedule, and that in this case the clerk in question was only entitled to seniority as from July 1, 1920.

The arbitrator held that the wage agreement and schedule of rules contained no provisions covering maintenance of seniority in the case of voluntary or enforced merging of railways, and that the management was quite within its rights in giving the employees of the merged railways the seniority they held in their former positions.

The article cited by the employees did not, in his opinion, apply to employees transferred under the circumstances in the case, the clerk in question having served continuously in one branch of the merged railways. The arbitrator found, therefore, that the clerk's seniority should stand as from March 24, 1912.

#### **Case No. 114.—Operating Department (Central Region)**

This case concerned the standing of a locomotive foreman's clerk in regard to seniority following the purchase in 1929, by the Canadian National Railways, of the Quebec, Mont-

real, and Southern Railway, his seniority being allowed to stand as from August 6, 1914, the date on which he had entered the service of the latter railway. The employees again cited Article 3, Rule B of the schedule, as against such procedure. The arbitrator, however, found that this date of seniority has been agreed to by the general chairman, and further, that the rules did not provide for employees of railways that have been amalgamated with the National system. The seniority of the employee was therefore allowed to stand as from August 6, 1914.

#### **Case No. 115.—Operating Department (Central Region)**

A question arose regarding the seniority allowed to a road master's Clerk formerly employed by the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway, who continued in service after the amalgamation of that company in 1929 by the Canadian National Railways, his seniority being held to include the period of his service with the latter railway, that is from December 16, 1915. The employees again objected to the procedure followed by the management, alleging that it conflicted with Article 3, Rule B, but the arbitrator held that the date had been agreed to by the general chairman, and that the seniority of this clerk should stand as from the date named.

#### **Case No. 120.—Accounting Department (Atlantic Region)**

The complainant in this case was formerly employed as a messenger, being given the usual opportunity to qualify himself as a typist. Subsequently he was engaged at cheque writing, or writing out cheques on a typewriter. On May 1, 1932, he was laid off owing to reduction in staff. A female typist, junior to him in service, who had been absent on sick leave at the date when he was let out, was allowed to resume her duties in January 1933. The employees contended that as the male typist was senior in point of service he should have been assigned to the position, citing Article 3, Rule K (dealing with reductions in staff), and Article 3 Rule L (dealing with increases in staff). The management on the other hand, contended that the complainant was not denied his schedule rights under Article 3 Rule K, because he neither claimed nor was qualified to fill the position held by the lady in question, who was a competent general typist; and that he had not been denied his rights under Rule L because there was not increase of force.

The Board denied the employees' claim.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1933 ..	8	1,556	13,775
*June, 1933 ..	14	3,249	34,834
July, 1932 ..	29	6,291	40,186

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for July was substantially smaller than that shown for June, 1933, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar decline from the previous month when a strike of some 1,300 pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario caused a time loss of 18,000 working days and a dispute involving 600 knitting factory workers in Hamilton, Ont., resulted in a time loss of 6,500 working days. As compared with July, 1932, less than one-third the number of strikes were recorded, with a corresponding decrease in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, due chiefly to the occurrence in July last year of strikes in Nova Scotia and Alberta involving 1,000 coal miners in a time loss of 20,000 working days, in addition to disputes of salmon fishermen in British Columbia in which upwards of 3,000 workers were involved for a time loss of 18,000 working days.

Two disputes, involving 612 workers, were carried over from June, and six disputes commenced during July. Of these eight disputes, five were terminated during the month, three being in favour of the employer involved, one in favour of the workers concerned and a com-

promise settlement was reached in one case. At the end of July, therefore, there were three disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Canmore, Alta., women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and plumbers, Hamilton, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

A minor dispute has been reported which resulted in a cessation of work on July 31, 1933, in the establishment of a produce company at Winnipeg, Man., by eight employees for four hours. A change from piece rates to hourly rates of pay for women killing and plucking chickens was demanded, 32½ cents per hour being agreed upon.

A strike of ornamental iron and bronze workers on July 26, 1933, was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the table and statistical compilation. Between 100 and 180 workers in from 15 to 20 establishments ceased work demanding a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour for mechanics. Negotiations failing to result in a settlement, the dispute was untermiated at the end of the month.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—This strike, beginning on June 19, 1933, terminated on July 12, when the strikers resumed work on the employer's terms. As stated in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE,

a cessation of work by employees in one department against the introduction of a new system of work and wage payment by results had spread to other departments where the system had already been in force for some months. No settlement being reached, operations had been resumed in some departments early in July, some of the strikers returning and others being replaced, while the work of

certain departments was carried on in another plant of the employer at Woodstock, Ontario. Negotiations between the management and the strike committee on July 11 resulted in an arrangement for the return of the remaining strikers on the following day. It is reported that a slight improvement in the piece rates had been made and there was to be no discrimination against the strikers.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to July, 1933</b>			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, &amp;c.—</i> Knitting factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	600	1,500	Commenced June 19, 1933; against installation of efficiency system; terminated July 11, 1933; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings &amp; Structures—</i> Electrical workers (inside wiremen), Hamilton, Ont....	12	60	Commenced May 15, 1933; against reduction in wages; lapsed by July 15, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during July, 1933</b>			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Canmore, Alta...	240	5,500	Commenced July 5, 1933; to secure change in working conditions for one miner; untermiated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur, Leather and other Animal Products—</i> Fur factory workers (collars and cuffs), Toronto, Ont....	375	2,500	Commenced July 7, 1933; for increase in wages and unemployment insurance; terminated July 14, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, &amp;c.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Toronto, Ont.....	200	4,000	Commenced July 7, 1933; for increase in wages; untermiated.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Bedding and furniture factory workers, Winnipeg, Man....	100	50	Commenced July 24, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated July 24, 1933; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Sheet metal workers (tin- smiths), Toronto, Ont.....	4	20	Commenced July 14, 1933; for discharge of one worker <i>re</i> union question; terminated July 19, 1933, compromise.
Plumbers, Hamilton, Ont....	25	125	Commenced July 26, 1933; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> wage rates; untermiated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



**ELECTRICAL WORKERS (INSIDE WIREMEN), HAMILTON, ONT.**—This dispute, the result of a reduction in wages from 95 cents per hour to 75 cents, is reported to have lapsed early in July, the strikers resuming work at the lower rate. The union had previously offered to accept a rate of 85 cents per hour, which two employers accepted and paid for the time being.

**COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.**—Employees in one colliery ceased work on July 5, 1933, when the management refused to comply with their demand that one miner should be given another place pending negotiations as to improvements demanded for his working place. The management refused to negotiate further until the strikers had resumed work, such a cessation being contrary to the agreement. The western representative of the Department of Labour interviewed both parties to the dispute on July 29, but no settlement was reached, the dispute being, therefore, unterminated at the end of the month. In August it was arranged that the strikers would resume work on the 14th.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on July 7, 1933, when 375 factory workers, employed by some thirty-five firms in Toronto, ceased work demanding a ten per cent increase in wage rates and, in addition, the payment of a two per cent unemployment insurance rate by the employers. The International Union of Fur Workers claimed that the employers had violated the agreements and reduced wages. The establishments affected were picketed by the union and several arrests were made on charges of assault. On July 15 work was resumed, the demands of the strikers being conceded, and new agreements signed.

**CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—On July 7, 1933, some 175 cloakmakers employed by several firms ceased work demanding a thirty per cent increase in wage rates, a minimum wage for women workers, certain changes in regard to the discharge of workers, and no excessive overtime while unemployment existed in the trade. From time to time other firms became involved in the dispute, it being reported that upward of two hundred were on strike. Negotiations between the employers and the union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, were carried on resulting in the workers in some of the shops resuming work about July 14 at increased rates, but at the end of the month the dispute was reported to be unterminated in other shops.

**BEDDING AND FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Upholsterers, mattress makers, etc., members of the Furniture and Bedding Workers' Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, ceased work on July 24, 1933, in one establishment, demanding a ten per cent increase in wages which had been decreased by this amount in March; also, recognition of a shop committee and no discrimination against union members. Pickets were placed about the factory and a disturbance occurred which resulted in the arrest of one picket, not an employee of the firm, on a charge of rioting. The employer met the representatives of the workers and agreed to recognize a shop committee and to exercise no discrimination against the strikers, but refused to grant the requested increase in wages. The strikers, however, agreed to return on these conditions and work was resumed the same afternoon.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS (TINSMITHS), TORONTO, ONT.**—On July 14, 1933, four members of the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers ceased work, their demand for the discharge of one tinsmith who had failed to pay his union dues being refused. On July 19 the union declared the strike terminated on the understanding that when new work was available only union members in good standing would be employed.

**PLUMBERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in two establishments ceased work on July 26, 1933, demanding the payment of the rate of 90 cents per hour as provided for in the union agreement with the master plumbers' association, effective from May 1, 1933. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

The University of London has taken over the London Day Training College for teachers, and is proceeding to build up in connection with it an Imperial Institute of Education, or graduate school of education especially equipped to encourage the attendance of educationists from all parts of the Empire. In the words of the University's statement of policy its object is "the creation in London of a strongly equipped centre for the continuous discussion and investigation of educational problems that are important to the constituents of the British Commonwealth, and for the training of men and women who are to play parts of more than ordinary importance in the educational systems of the Commonwealth." Canadians interested in the work of the Institute will be able to obtain fuller data concerning it by addressing the Institute of Education, University of London.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in June was 42, and 9 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 51 disputes in progress during the month, involving 18,600 workers with a time loss of 98,000 working days for the month. Of the 42 disputes beginning in June, 4 were over proposed reductions in wages, 20 over other wage questions, 11 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 7 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 34 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workers, 18 in favour of employers, 12 were settled by compromise. In two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute involving 3,200 paper mill workers at Northfleet, Blackburn, Darwen, Barrow, Glossop and West Hartlepool began on various dates between June 1 and June 7 against reductions in wages and was settled between June 10 and June 13 by compromise.

A dispute involving 3,224 rubber shoe makers and general rubber workers at Edinburgh was in effect between June 20 and June 27 over certain working arrangements under a new system. The settlement reached provided for a joint committee to consider grievances arising from the new system.

### Irish Free State

During the year 1932, the number of disputes which began was 70, involving 86 establishments and 4,222 workers. The time loss

for the year was 42,152 working days. Of the 70 disputes beginning in the year, 28 occurred in building and allied trades, 9 in public utilities and the remainder in various other industries. Of the 70 disputes, 37 were over wages questions, 23 over the engagement or dismissal of workers, one over hours of labour and the remaining 9 over other matters concerning conditions of employment. During the year, settlements were reached in 73 disputes as follows: workers' claims were wholly admitted in 26 cases, admitted in part in 15 cases and rejected in 15 cases; employers' claims were wholly successful in 4 cases, successful in part in 6 cases and rejected in 5 cases. Two other disputes had indeterminate results.

### France

During the last three months of 1932, there were 19 disputes in October involving 4,033 workers, 20 in November involving 2,432 workers and 10 in December involving 5,494 workers. Out of the 49 disputes occurring in these three months, 35 were over wages questions.

### Germany

Statistics for the year 1930 give the number of disputes as 366 involving 213,931 workers with a time loss of 3,816,971 working days. For the year 1931, the number of disputes was 504 involving 172,723 workers with a time loss of 1,921,973 working days.

### Netherlands

During the year 1932, 204 disputes began involving 31,230 workers with a time loss of 1,772,600 working days.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in May was 110 and 81 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 32,077 and the time loss 792,469 working days for May.

Several thousand bituminous coal miners went on strike in southwestern Pennsylvania about July 25, insisting on the right of the union to organize and opposing the formation of company unions. By August 3, it was reported that between 35,000 and 40,000 miners were out on strike and serious disorders occurred. Through the intervention of the federal government and responding to an appeal from the President of the United States the dispute terminated on August 9.

About 3,300 technical employees of the motion picture producing industry at Hollywood,



California were on strike during the latter part of July over a question of the employment of non-union workers during a strike and also over other working conditions.

A strike of 30,000 men's clothing workers in New York City during the first week of July resulted in a 10 per cent wage increase.

During July, strikes of hosiery factory workers in various towns in Pennsylvania, involving in all about 17,000 workers were in progress.

Four thousand hosiery factory workers at Highpoint, North Carolina were also involved in a strike beginning July 17.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

THE last annual report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta reviews conditions of trade and industry in the province for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933. Under its administration are the following Acts: The Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, The Theatres Act, The Boilers' Act; The Labour Disputes Act and The Employment Offices Act.

*Trades and Industries.*—According to the report, the returns received for the fiscal year 1932-33 indicate a further decline in business. The decline, however, is not as great as that of the previous year. Returns from 2,624 firms showed 37,026 male employees over eighteen, 364 males under eighteen, 6,644 females over eighteen, 158 females under eighteen, and 428 apprentices.

Total payments for wages and salaries were \$55,602,593.44, of which sum, \$43,099,928.80 was paid to wage earners. The returns when considered as to employment by months for males indicate a break in the steady decline shown last year. This year there was a drop in numbers employed each month until May, when there was an improvement which continued until October with quite a drop during the months of November and December. April was the month of least employment, when 35,033 were employed, and October the month of greatest, when 37,127 were employed. As in previous years, the returns when considered by individual industries show great fluctuations, demonstrating that even during the periods of great depression for the unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other. The returns of monthly employment of females indicate very little change in volume of employment throughout the year. Summer holiday trade and Christmas activities provided less additional employment this year than was the case in previous years.

Tabular summaries are presented showing the average number of wage earners by months, the classified weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of labour. The table of "classified weekly wage rates" indicates that of the 37,390 male employees, the largest

group (5,317) were employed in the wage classification between \$30 and \$34.99 per week. Of the 7,230 female employees, the largest group (1,325) were paid wages ranging from \$12 to \$12.99 per week. The statistics regarding hours show that 20,243 employees are working 48 hours per week.

*Labour Disputes Act.*—The report of the Labour Disputes Act, by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of the province, outlines the appointments of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Act. The details with respect to the boards established during the year were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 392, and June, 1932, page 648.

*Factory Inspection.*—Returns of Inspectors covering inspections under the Factories Act show further decreases in the staffs of practically all the places visited. A total of 4,481 inspections were made of 4,338 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings in which were employed 17,943 males and 6,931 females. Recommendations relative to safety, sanitation, hours and wages, and the employment of children, to the number of 1,479, were made, all of which were carried out by employers. There were 628 inspections made of 575 elevators, in connection with which 412 safety recommendations were made.

*Theatre Inspection.*—The chief theatre inspector reported a reduction in revenue due to a reduction in the number of licences issued to projectionists. Details were given respecting two film fires and two prosecutions of exhibitors for violations of regulations. Particulars are also given respecting projection room inspections and recommendations.

*Boiler Inspection.*—The report of the chief boiler inspector indicated a total revenue for the year of \$21,088.58, derived from inspection fees, engineers' examinations, etc. During the year, there were 4,866 inspections of boilers and pressure vessels, and 2,320 certificates were issued.

*Employment Offices.*—According to the report of the Alberta Government Employment Offices, "a further decline in opportunities for employment intensified the work of the Employment Service for the year," registration

of applicants being considerably higher than ever previously recorded.

Of the 31,997 vacancies filled, 27,202 were for males and 4,795 for females. Placements in the male section were as follows: 13,324 sent to farms, 319 to building construction, 86 to clerical work, 220 to personal occupation, 3,605 to general labouring, 693 to lumbering, 70 to manufacturing industries, 203 to railways, 256 to mining, 408 to miscellaneous occupations, and 8,061 to casual employment. Of the female placements, 1,181 were sent to farms, 10 to clerical positions, 2,184 as domestics, 9 to miscellaneous occupations, and 1,409 to casual employment.

In the male section, 98.13 per cent of the listed vacancies were filled, and 47.73 per cent of the applicants were given employment. In the female section 94.95 per cent of the vacancies were filled, and 62.16 per cent of the applicants given employment.

Statistics of relief work show that a total of 1,795 single men were sent to relief camps operated by the Dominion Government, 985 to camps operated by the provincial government, while 1,293 were placed on farms. Direct relief cost in the year amounted to \$2,103,938.09, and 26,816 families were assisted thereby.

### Women's Minimum Wages in Alberta

The tenth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, which is included in the annual report of the Bureau of Labour, records decreases in female employment under all orders except that governing retail trade.

The decreases in the numbers employed under the various orders are as follows: manufacturing, 79; laundries, 90; hotels and restaurants, 349; personal service, 43, and offices, 200.

A total of 3,391 inspections was made of 3,205 businesses in which were employed 7,891 experienced females and 546 learners; 340 orders for adjustment of wages, 73 for adjustment of hours and 28 for adjustment of staff so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentice wages, were made.

The court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. Convictions were obtained and employers were ordered to pay back wages.

During the year amendments were made to three orders, these amendments being given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 768, and December, 1932, page 1265.

Representations were made by the Manufacturers' Association that wage rates in Orders of the Board be reduced 10 per cent. No action has been taken in respect of this request, the Board deciding that before any definite decision is made, public hearings shall be held in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton.

Permission was granted to storekeepers in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer to work employees overtime to take care of Christmas shopping rush. Payment for overtime at not less than regular rates, and a report of all overtime worked was required.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC IN 1932

THE fifth annual report of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission reviews the work carried on under the Act of 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 525) during the calendar year 1932, being the second year of its operation. The Act came into force on September 1, 1931, and it was not possible, in the last report, to present complete figures for the four last months of that year. These figures, as well as provisional figures for 1932, are given in the present report. The operation of the Accident Fund during this period is found to have resulted in a considerable deficit, with the result that the Commission is faced with the necessity of increasing the rates of assessment for the current year 1933. However, it is pointed out that "while the deficit as indicated in the Provisional Financial Statement exceeds \$800,000, the Commission is of the opinion that possibly some of the reserves established may be too conservative. These reserves are calculated according to the same

formula as is applied by the Ontario Board, and up to the present employers in that Province have made no complaint. It is evident that a slight over-estimation in calculating reserves will permit the Fund to carry a considerable loss in any year without increase in the rates. It is believed, however, that this Commission should make the minimum rate increase feasible under the circumstances. It is therefore necessary to increase the 1932 actual rates to a level which would approximately yield an additional annual revenue of half a million dollars. If experience during the year proves that our reserves have been over estimated, no undue hardship will be imposed by the increase suggested which is absolutely necessary.

"It is absolutely essential that we obtain a greater measure of co-operation both from employers and doctors if the present scale of benefits under the Act is to be continued. The Commission believes that a very great number of claims have been certified as com-



pensable where no real incapacity for work has existed. These claims in the aggregate have imposed a serious burden on the Accident Fund as shown by figures contained in this report."

*Accidents.*—It is stated that the number of accidents reported to the Commission does not show the decrease which might have been anticipated as the result of the severe depression which presently exists. On the other hand, payrolls reported are far below normal, and the Commission has been faced with the necessity, during the latter part of the year 1932, of revising a great many assessments, owing to the actual payrolls being less than was anticipated by employers in their estimates at the commencement of the year.

The number of accidents reported in the four months ended December 31, 1931, was 12,734, and the number of accidents reported in the year 1932 was 34,414. It should be noted that these figures represent accidents reported during the years mentioned, but do not indicate the number of accidents occurring in each year as there will always be a considerable number of unreported accidents at the end of any year. The actual payrolls assessed for the four months ended December 31, 1931, were \$72,376,716.31. The number of employers as at December 31, 1931, was 6,120, and at the same date for 1932, 7,979. A considerable number of employers, it is stated, disappeared during the year 1932, either through bankruptcy, closing up of their businesses or other causes. It should also be noted that the forest industry comprises a very large number of employers who report through the large pulp and paper operators, and in the number of employers quoted above, these individual contractors or sub-contractors are not included. Possibly, the total number of employers falling under the Act should be estimated at the end of the year 1932 at 10,000.

The claims allowed for accidents occurring in the year 1931 are as follows: Medical aid only, 6,294; Compensation, 6,370; Death, 53.

*Benefits.*—The Commission awarded benefits in 1931 amounting to \$345,162.33 distributed as follows: Schedule 1 compensation, \$286,880.52; Schedule 1 medical aid, \$34,557.21; Schedule 2, \$23,724.60.

The benefits awarded in 1932 amounted to \$2,852,292.90, distributed as follows: Schedule 1 compensation, \$1,776,390.57; Schedule 1 medical aid, \$528,726.97; Schedule 2, \$547,175.36.

These figures represent benefits awarded during the years 1931 and 1932 and do not refer to all accidents happening in each year, that is the awards for 1932 comprise a great

number of claims for accidents which occurred in 1931.

The Commission report that they were faced with a serious problem owing to the complete change of administration required by the new Act. It required several months to obtain the co-operation of employers and doctors so that reports could be sent to the commission promptly, and for this reason, the actual awards during the four months ended December 31, 1931, were not large. The accumulation of unpaid claims at the end of the year 1931 is indicated by the complete figures for the four months in question, which show that in Schedule 1 only, there were paid \$835,411.21 for compensation and \$226,568.63 for medical aid for 1931 accidents. It may be added that the delay which occurred in the payment of compensation towards the close of the year 1931 was eliminated in 1932 and at present the Commission receives very few complaints regarding delay in paying the claimant the indemnity to which he may be entitled. When a delay is experienced, it is generally due to the failure of the employer or the doctor to send a report promptly as required by the Act.

*Administration.*—The total administration expenses for 1932, less the amount charged to the 1928 Act, were 8.49 per cent of all benefits awarded. The report refers to the difficulty of apportioning expenses of administration as between the 1928 and the 1931 Acts, which are administered by the Commission concurrently. It was decided that at the end of the year 1931, the Commission would issue a final assessment against insurance companies and self-insurers under the 1928 Act which would take care of all claims in suspense, thus avoiding an additional assessment at the end of the year 1932 for a minimum amount. Actually, the expenses charged to the 1928 Act in the year 1932 amounted to \$9,287.39 only. The total expense of administration during the year 1932 amounted to \$251,683.56. The chief items comprised in these expenses are salaries of Commission and staff \$190,290.33, and printing stationery and office supplies \$28,505.24. "The Commission is faced with the same problem as all other employers at the present time, namely that the number of employees necessary to carry on the work could be somewhat reduced, but owing to the practical impossibility of employment being found elsewhere, it has not yet been decided to reduce the number of employees; but if present conditions continue, the Commission will be advised to take some action in this respect. Some reduction has been made in disbursements for salaries owing to employees leaving our service and who have not been replaced. No increases in salary are being made at the present time."

It is noted that the Commission is obliged to meet the expense of maintaining offices at both Quebec and Montreal. The chief medical officer has headquarters at Quebec, but early in 1932 an assistant Medical Officer was placed at Montreal, in order that difficult claims might be disposed of as quickly as possible. "In order that uniformity of procedure should exist in estimating disabilities, the Chief Medical Officer or one of his assistants spends two or three days per week at the Montreal Office and in many claims a joint examination is arranged so that the Commission may have full information from a medical point of view before making awards. The doctor treating the workman is always permitted to be present at an examination if he so desires. Examinations carried out at Quebec are always in the presence of two medical officers, and in the more difficult cases the Chief Medical Officer assists so that the report may bear his signature. In exceptional cases, requiring special knowledge of some branch of medicine, the claimant is directed to a specialist and his report is submitted to the Chief Medical Officer. It is not believed that the appointment of a Review Board, as has been suggested in some quarters, would serve any useful purpose from a medical point of view, in view of the precautions taken as outlined herein and the deliberations of such a Board might cause delay in settling claims, plus extra expense."

The Commission receives no contribution from the Provincial Government as regards expenses of administration, other than claims chargeable under Schedule 2 of the Act, with the exception of the Head Office building and the Montreal Office which are furnished free of rent or taxes. All such expenses are charged directly to the employer.

*Fraudulent Claims.*—The report contains the following paragraphs under this heading: "The Commission has been faced with the necessity during the past year of disposing of a great number of claims having little or no merit. We believe that this experience is general in other jurisdictions owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining employment and when work is available, it is usually on a part time basis. The disposal of these claims involves complete investigations, so that no injustice may be done, and this procedure is necessarily costly, particularly in outlying districts or unorganized territory.

"An even more serious difficulty arose in the forest industry, namely that a number of workmen voluntarily mutilated themselves in order to obtain indemnities. Such injuries are usually confined to axe wounds involving the amputation of the left index finger or little finger. In practically all such cases, it

is found that the finger is cut off cleanly without any injury whatever to the other fingers. When it is realized that these men usually work with mittens and considering that an axe is a heavy instrument, it is almost inconceivable that in so many cases, one finger alone would be completely cut off without the axe touching the other fingers. The Commission has made every effort to put a stop to such fraudulent claims and has been successful in obtaining the conviction of a workman of Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, who on September 26th, cut off his left index finger while in the employ of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited. This workman was convicted of making a fraudulent claim and was sentenced to four months hard labour. The Commission has had the fullest possible co-operation of the Department of the Attorney General and every fraudulent claim of this kind will be carefully investigated and if proof is obtained, the claimant will be arrested.

"It is believed that these mutilations in the forest industry were carried out under the impression that a very large indemnity would be paid for the loss of a finger. In order to put a stop to such abuses, the Commission has recently revised its schedule with respect to such injuries and a minimum indemnity only is paid. This decision has resulted in a very considerable decrease in the number of such mutilations reported."

*Regulations, etc.*—No amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, were passed at the last Session of the Legislature. The Commission, however, passed several additional regulations based on the experience during the year. It was found to be practically impossible to locate small employers engaged in construction or transportation and as the result, a regulation was passed to the effect that where less than four workmen are usually employed in Class 24 and also in the business of transportation, such employers would not be required to report under Schedule 1 and their workmen will not be covered except by application. It was also found that small sawmills operated for the benefit of colonists or others could not be dealt with owing to the practical impossibility of collecting an assessment or obtaining the proper reports. The Commission, therefore, passed a regulation to the effect that sawmills would not be subject to the Act except by application, except where seven or more workmen are usually employed, and also it is necessary that such sawmill should constitute the principal industry of the employer or represent an incidental operation of an industry otherwise subject to the Act. A regulation was passed, effective as from January 1, 1933, with



respect to garages. Previously, only the mechanics in garages were covered, together with the employees directly connected with repair work. It was found to be extremely difficult to obtain a proper segregation of such pay-rolls and therefore, in all cases where six or more workmen are generally employed, every establishment engaged in the sale, repair or maintenance of motor vehicles is obliged to make a report to the Commission and also public or storage garages with or without repair shops are subject in the same way as from January 1, 1933.

*Safety Associations.*—Section 106 of the Act provides for the formation of Associations for accident prevention and in this connection, the Commission may make a special grant towards the expenses of any such Association. The lines along which such Associations should operate were indicated by the Quebec Social Insurance Commission. The Commission recommended that the regulations of such Associations should be approved by the chief inspector of industrial establishments and also by the chief medical officer in charge of industrial hygiene in order that any contradiction with their regulations should be avoided. It is further recommended that the activities of such associations should be directed along the following lines: (1) safety education of employers and employees by conferences, films, posters, etc.; (2) (a) formation of safety committees in industrial establishments; (b) organization of first aid services; (c) organization of a medical service in large establishments under the direction of a medical man or a qualified nurse and a co-operative organization of a similar nature for small workshops.

In view of representations made by employers, a grant of \$35,000 was made to the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents for the year 1932 and a grant of \$7,499.98 to the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association which was organized by Class 2 employers. An arrangement has been made with Mr. Arthur Gaboury, General Manager of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, to give him the names of all employers showing an unfavourable accident experience, so that safety measures may be commenced without delay. It is hoped that such educational work will result in reducing the number of accidents in industrial establishments.

*Funds.*—The new Act had been in operation for less than one year when the Accident Fund was burdened with a very serious disaster, namely the explosion which occurred in the shipyard of Canadian Vickers Limited involving heavy loss of life. The indemnities

awarded for this disaster were in excess of \$150,000 and there was no disaster reserve fund to meet such a contingency. It was decided therefore, to levy an assessment of 1 per cent on all employers for the year 1932 and this created a reserve of \$23,766.46 of which \$20,000 was immediately credited to Group 1 of Class 9 leaving of course, a very heavy deficit remaining in the Class as the result of the disaster.

The Commission is obliged to set aside the amount required for the Pension Fund according to the actuarial tables. In the last report it was mentioned that the Board's consulting actuary had calculated tables on the basis of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest, but in view of the comparatively high rate of interest obtainable on first class securities during the year 1932, it was deemed advisable to set aside reserves on the basis of 5 per cent interest. The reserve for pensions payable to widows and to workmen permanently disabled amounted at December 31, 1932, to \$872,636.96. This figure was established by crediting the Pension Fund with interest earned and deducting payments made up to December 31, 1932. This final figure has been checked on an actuarial basis which agrees very closely. The average rate of interest earned on the Board's investments was 5.15 per cent, which, it was considered, justified calculations on 5 per cent basis with respect to the Pension Fund.

In the last annual report, the Commission expressed a doubt whether the Ontario rates, which were being followed, would prove to be adequate for the Province of Quebec, owing to the number of employers in this Province being less than in Ontario. With the exception of a few classes, the rates proved to be entirely inadequate, and the provisional deficit of the Accident Fund as at December 31, 1932, amounted to \$829,179.08. "It should be distinctly understood that this provisional deficit is based in part on estimates, and experience alone during 1933 will show whether this figure should be increased or decreased. We are inclined to think that possibly, the reserve set aside for unpaid claims may be higher than necessary, though the calculations are based on the method adopted for a number of years by the Statistician of the Ontario Board."

*Assessments.*—The total assessments in all the classes of Schedule 1 for the year 1932 including estimated adjustments amounted to \$2,138,734.38. This figure is arrived at after deducting a reserve of \$237,764.64 representing 10 per cent of the assessments issued for the year 1932. "We do not believe," the report states, "that this reserve is exaggerated in view of the great falling off in all lines of

industry during the year, which will in all probability result in actual payrolls considerably less than the estimates furnished by employers at the commencement of the year 1932."

The assessment account was credited with collections under Section 98 of the Act for delay in submitting payrolls, etc., and interest allotted to the various classes after crediting the necessary proportion to the Pension Fund. The total net income for the year after allowing for the reserve for adjusted payrolls amounted to \$2,193,124.49.

*Compensation.*—The compensation paid for accidents happening during the year 1932 amounted to \$692,065.81 and the pensions awarded for accidents in the year 1932 are capitalized at \$537,494.07. The Commission estimates that the compensation outstanding for current claims should be estimated at \$950,800.39, making a total of compensation awarded and outstanding of \$2,180,360.27. The medical aid paid amounts to \$336,715.55 and the outstanding medical accounts are estimated at \$231,205.94, making a total of medical aid paid or outstanding for accidents occurring in the year 1932 of \$567,921.49. Administration expenses debited to Schedule 1 employers amounted to \$187,369.74. Disaster reserve of 1 per cent required \$23,776.46, legal expenses \$8,803.54 and grants to safety associations \$42,499.98. The total expenditures for the year 1932 amounted to \$3,010,731.48, whereas assessments and credits amounted to \$2,193,124.49, showing a provisional deficit for the year 1932 of \$817,606.99 which added to the deficit for the year 1931 which amounted to \$11,572.09 makes a total provisional deficit in Schedule 1 funds of \$829,179.08.

*Schedule 2 Employers.*—The Commission allows Schedule 2 employers to make their own payments to injured workmen or their dependants unless there are exceptional circumstances. Such employers are obliged to report to the Commission, showing the amounts paid to claimants, and in cases of permanent incapacity or death an award is issued against the employer concerned, showing the amount he is called upon to pay under the Act. In 1931, the Commission awarded \$23,724.60 against Schedule 2 employers and \$547,175.36 in the year 1932, making a total of \$570,899.96 awarded against Schedule 2 employers for the two years.

The report contains numerous statistical tables, including financial statement; number of firms in Schedule 1, by classes and groups; analysis of administration costs; pension fund, by classes; number of accidents, with month and locality; time loss and average wage,

1931; total and average compensation and medical aid costs; sex and marital condition of workers; nature of injuries; industrial diseases; particulars of death cases, etc.

### Control of High Explosives in Wood Operations in Quebec

For the purpose of removing some of the dangers resulting from the use of explosives in the woods in the province the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association has collected a list of instructions and recommendations in regard to such work. The regulations cover the conveyance, storage and thawing of dynamite, and the use of explosives. The foreman, it is stated, is to be held primarily responsible for the carrying out of the safety rules.

Under the heading of conveyance the rules state that jolting should be avoided by secure stowing of the explosive; detonators should not be carried with dynamite; nor should oil, gasoline, metal tools or matches be in the same vehicle; a driver should avoid halts, and when necessary he should keep under observation his load; the conveyance should have springs and be free from bolts and nails which might come in contact with cases of explosives; cartridges carried from storage should be carried in a wooden box or pail or basket, the vessel not being filled to capacity.

Dynamite, fuses and caps should be issued only to experienced men and in quantities for daily use. Separated, unheated buildings should be used for storage magazines, nor should any empty dynamite box be burned in a stove. Also men going into explosive store-houses should not even have pipes, matches or cigarettes in their possession, and when getting rid of old or poor dynamite, only a few sticks at a time should be burned and at a safe distance from those destroying it. No magazine is to be used as a thaw house.

In thawing explosives special receptacles should be used and instructions are detailed as to the effective and safe way of performing this work.

A number of directions are given for the use of explosives including the testing of safety fuses. If a charge does not explode no one should be allowed to approach for at least an hour, and, if possible, it should be fired by putting another charge by it.

The Home Office (England and Wales) recently published the first of a projected quarterly series of abstracts from reports of industrial accidents. It contains reports of thirty accidents accompanied by comments on their causes and suggestions for the prevention of similar accidents in the future.



## HOURS OF WORK IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

A SECOND Order in Council was published recently under the Hours of Work Act, 1933, of the Province of Quebec, establishing a 40-hour week for the building industry in the Quebec Division and the Eastern Township Division of the Province, as from July 15, 1933. The text of the first order, governing hours of work in the same industry in the District of Montreal, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 701. The Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours was outlined on page 695 in the same issue, in a summary of the labour legislation on the recent session of the Legislature.

*No. 1496, July 12, 1933, respecting the number of hours during which a workman may work.*

The Honourable Minister of Labour in a memorandum dated the 12th of July, 1933, sets forth:

1. That in virtue of article 1 of the Act 23 George V, chapter 40, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order the number of hours per day or per week during which a workman, employed in manual labour, may work;

2. That the building industry, in conformity with article 3 of the said chapter, is not in any manner subject to the competition of other countries or other provinces;

3. That pursuant to article 5, he called together, on the 28th of June, 1933, the official representatives of the district of Quebec Building Board of Trade, of the international Unions of the building trades of the same district, the Catholic Syndicates of such trades of the Districts of Quebec and Trois Rivières, and consulted them on the mode of applying a limitation of working hours in the said industry;

4. That, pursuant to article 5, he called together on the 10th of July, the official representatives of the Catholic syndicates of the building trades of Sherbrooke and of the International Unions of the Building trades of the same district and several contractors of the Eastern Townships Division, and consulted them on the mode of applying the limitation of working hours in the said industry.

And therefore, the Honourable the Minister recommends:

That the following provisions be put into force:

Interpretation of the terms for the purpose of the present Order

The following terms will have the significance hereinafter given:

The words "building industry" comprise the building, repairing or demolishing of buildings of every kind and cover especially the men employed in the following trades:

Bricklayers, asbestos-layers, carpenters, joiners, cement finishers, roofers, electricians, tin-smiths, blacksmith (if employed on the job) crane-men, stationary engineers and firemen, labourers and excavators, lathmen, masons, reinforced concrete workmen, bridgemen, elevator builders, tile-layers, painters, plasterers, plumbers and pipe fitters, marble-polishers,

stone cutters, and joint finishers, the helpers and apprentices.

The words "Quebec Division" will comprise the judicial districts of Quebec, Trois Rivières, Beauce, Montmagny, Nicolet, Kamouraska, Chicoutimi, Roberval, Saguenay, Rimouski, Gaspé, and Abitibi (pursuant to the Order in Council No. 1036, of the 17th of June, 1921, determining the boundaries of the district of Quebec for the inspection of industrial establishments).

The words "Eastern Townships Division" will comprise the judicial districts of Bedford, Saint Francis and Arthabaska (pursuant to the Order in Council No. 1036, of the 17th of June, 1921, determining the boundaries of the district of Quebec for the inspection of industrial establishments).

The word "contractor" designates any person, association or corporation;

(a) Contracting or sub-contracting for works by the job, for percentage or by the day;

(b) Building on his own account;

*Article 1.*—From and after the 15th of July, 1933, the duration of effective labour in the building industry and within the limits of the Quebec Division and the Eastern Townships Division, must not exceed eight hours per day.

The total hours of effective labour, in the course of one single week, must not, in any case, exceed forty hours.

Any contractor may, however, at his option, adopt the two shift system, pursuant to the provisions of article 2.

*Article 2.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of article 1, any contractor undertaking works for a municipal or school corporation, fabrique or parish trustees, the Government of this Province, must establish on his job the two shift system, with duration for each shift of six hours of effective labour for the six working days of the week.

The contractor of works for an institution, association or corporation, the costs whereof are paid or guaranteed in a proportion of at least 50 per cent by the Government of this Province or by a municipal corporation, or by both, shall also be obliged to maintain the two shift system.

*Article 3.*—The provisions of article 2 shall be applicable only from the 1st of May to the 1st of October of any one year, and if the cost of the work exceeds \$20,000.

*Article 4.*—The present Order does not apply;

(a) If a contract by the job was signed before its coming into force.

(b) If the costs of the whole works to be executed on a particular job, including salaries and materials, does not exceed \$300 for the Quebec Division and \$200 for the Eastern Townships Division. The different jobs constituting the whole works shall only be considered as separate jobs when the different contracts and sub-contracts constituting same are separated one from the other by a period of at least three months.

(c) If a person performs work with his own hands on his property.

*Article 5.*—The Minister of Labour may, after an investigation held by the Inspectors of industrial establishment, grant permits of derogation to the present Order for preparatory, complementary or urgent work.

## INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN 1932

THE eighth annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario contains reports of the work carried on during 1932 by the various branches in the interest of public health in the Province. The year was unusually free from epidemics, this result being due in some measure to the precautionary measures by the Department for the control of communicable diseases, including diphtheria, typhoid, small pox, scarlet fever and undulant fever. The report describes the laboratory work that was carried on during the year, and notes the progress of health education by means of instruction in public schools in the Province. In regard to the health of workers in industry it is stated that in spite of the economic depression, occupational disease prevention work has markedly increased during the past year. "Employers appear to appreciate the fact that occupational disease involves an increase in operating overhead which is preventable, and they are taking advantage of the services of our department to eliminate, in so far as possible, preventable occupational disease. In this connection, we feel that the Department is rendering to industry a most important service in these difficult times."

The work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene is reviewed by Dr. J. Grant Cunningham, the director. "The demands upon the facilities which the Division of Industrial Hygiene has to offer industry in Ontario have considerably increased," he states, "in spite of conditions of industrial unemployment. Probably this is explained by the fact that such conditions emphasize the seriousness of sickness from an economic standpoint, and that as far as occupational diseases are concerned, labour turnover, a factor in their incidence, is reduced to a minimum. It is very interesting to see the extent to which industrial executives, with few exceptions, are striving to retain, at least in partial employment, as large a proportion of regular employees as possible.

"Arrangements existing previous to 1930 for the supervision of general health, conducted on a voluntary basis by employers, have in some instances been curtailed but seldom discontinued, suggesting that the procedure rests upon a sound basis. Two or three examples will suffice—a company employing between 60 and 70 workers has not only retained but increased its facilities for first aid in accidents and for the diagnosis of disease in its early stages, arising among employees; an arrangement which is too frequently looked upon by the small plant as being prohibitive in cost. As a matter of fact, it need involve

no higher *per capita* cost in the small than in the large plant; three plants, close together, have maintained a combined arrangement for medical supervision with plant and visiting nursing, with no suggestion of curtailment; one of the largest plants working on short time with a 50 per cent reduction in employees has maintained its services for health supervision unimpaired. If there is need for something in the nature of health insurance, it would be materially reduced if this type of health supervision in industry to control ill health as far as this is possible, were more general."

Increased interest on the part of employers has been apparent in the subject of the ventilation of factories and offices. Researches by Dr. F. M. Bulmer, of the Division, showed that overheating in winter is the most common failing; and that in general, suitable conditions of air circulation, especially in office buildings, are difficult to obtain, so that equipment for this purpose should be carefully considered before installations are made.

Dr. Cunningham reports that diseases due specifically to industrial work have occupied much attention. Sixteen occupational diseases are compensable in Ontario but until this year the reporting of occupational diseases, except for compensation purposes, had not been provided for. At the last session of the legislature, the Factory Act was amended, and regulations were passed requiring all physicians to report to the Division any case of occupational disease coming to their attention. Examinations of occupational disease that were conducted by Dr. A. R. Riddell or under his supervision exceeded one thousand. Those referred to the Division by outside agencies following a particular exposure numbered 373, of which 191 were from the Workmen's Compensation Board. Suspected cases of lead poisoning and silicosis predominate, with a few cases each of benzol, chrome, arsenic, two of carbon tetrachloride, one of mercury and one of anthrax. The lead examinations included a group from one plant, with a major lead hazard, where all exposed gave indications of lead absorption. Analysis of accumulated dust in a separate building and next door to the plant cafeteria showed a lead content of 12 per cent. This emphasizes the ease with which lead is spread to contaminate the air and become a hazard to health. In another small plant, six definite cases of lead poisoning were discovered. These workmen had had an immediate previous exposure to arsenic.

Surveys were continued to determine the trades or occupations involving exposure to silica dust. This year these have had to do



mainly with the foundry group including men from moulding, grinding, sandblasting, tumbling, sand reclaiming and vitreous enamel-spraying operations. Workmen were selected having a period of exposure which experience suggested might be long enough to produce demonstrable effects, and about 600 examinations to date in this group revealed the fact that over 10 per cent of them showed silicosis.

"A thousand general examinations, many with X-ray, with about 600 blood examinations, involving individual reports for physicians and composite reports for employers, have taxed our facilities, but it may be possible to reduce the number on account of the new regulation in the Factory Act providing for periodic physical examinations at the expense of the employer upon recommendation of this Division to the Chief Factory Inspector. Some plants with a major hazard to health, notably storage battery manufacturing plants, some years ago, voluntarily instituted such examinations."

Special attention is now being given by the Division to the subject of the control of dust

and fumes, and a special investigator has been appointed to this study. Continuous studies of poisonous materials and their effects on workers are carried on in the industrial hygiene laboratories. "The number of instances where neither employer nor employee is aware of the constituents of materials used, is very large. A similar service is available to and used by the Industrial Accident Prevention Association inspectors so that two field staffs are served by a small central technical staff for the control of occupational disease. Apart from the ill-health associated with these diseases, the heavy compensation costs involved in some of them, especially silicosis in Ontario, emphasizes the need for these facilities, indeed, even for research facilities beyond the scope of the Department."

The Department's report also includes the reports of the chief sanitary inspector and of the Divisions of Child Hygiene, Dental Services, Laboratories, Nurse Registration, Public Health Education; the report of the chief inspector of Health regarding cancer; and reports from District officers of health throughout the province.

## PUBLIC WELFARE IN ONTARIO IN 1931-32

The second annual report of the Department of Public Welfare of Ontario deals with the administrative period 1931-32. As a result of the recommendations of the Ross Commission on Public Welfare, this department was established by Order in Council on September 16, 1930, and the following divisions placed under its control: The Mothers' Allowances Commission; the Old Age Pensions Commission; the Soldiers' Aid Commission; Children's Aid Branch; Industrial Schools; Ontario Training Schools; Houses of Refuge and Orphanages.

*Mothers' Allowances Commission.*—Noteworthy in the twelfth report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission is the official statement that "despite the many demands made upon its resources the government has never asked the Commission to curtail its efforts to assist the widow and the orphan." However, the expenditures did not rise above normal, and showed a decrease in two classifications.

The legislation, which became effective in 1920, provides for the children of widows, deserted wives, women with totally and permanently incapacitated husbands, and foster mothers who have the care of orphan children. In the administration of this Act the following scale of payments has been adopted. a mother with two children, under sixteen years of age, living in a rural district—\$30 per month: in a town of 5,000 population or over, or in a separated town—\$35 per month; in a

city the rate of allowance is \$40 per month. For each additional child under sixteen years of age in the mother's care and dependent on her, \$5 per month is added to the scale.

The municipality in which a beneficiary has resided for one year is required to contribute 50 per cent of the allowances granted, and the cost of administration is borne by the province. In 1931-32, this was 3·7 per cent of the amount paid out.

During the year, 1,931 new applications for allowances were made. Through the investigations of the Local Boards and the Staff of Departmental Investigators it was found that 31·7 per cent of all applications for the year failed to come within the requirements of the Act. In the same period, 1,333 allowances were, for various reasons, cancelled. Of these 47 per cent was due to the activities of the staff investigators.

A summary of the year's activity indicates that the total expenditure on allowances was \$2,698,788.50; that the number of families on allowance was 7,418; that the number of children in these families was 21,468, the average number of children per family being 2·81.

Dealing with its methods of investigation the report states:

"Almost every variety of family problem is submitted to the Commission and its staff for solution. An effort has been made in the past few years to make beneficiaries budget

conscious, with some degree of success. In some cases it is found necessary to have the cheques administered, and this is generally followed by good results. Advice in regard to food values, health habits, the persuading and encouraging of children to drink milk and eat lots of vegetables, and the insistence on cleanliness of the home where mothers have been in the habit for years of being careless in this regard, are among the duties of the Investigator. The results are astonishing, especially in homes where poverty had prevailed, on account of unemployment, sickness, and in many cases the inability of the husband, when alive, to earn sufficient to provide adequately for the family.

"A branch of this endeavour which may require considerable attention in the future is that of giving vocational training in a new occupation for some who are incapacitated for their original occupations and who might yet be at least partially self-supporting in a new type of work. Some experimentation has been made along this line by the Medical Officer and not without success.

*Old Age Pensions.*—According to the third annual report of the Old Age Pensions Commission, the province of Ontario in its third year brought relief to thousands of citizens and at the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1932, pensioners on the list numbered 41,548, an increase of 1,259 over the previous year. It is pointed out that the total number of citizens in Ontario seventy years of age and over is 130,000, indicating that less than one-third of the people of the province who have reached the seventy year mark are in receipt of the pension. The total expenditure for the year in the province on pensions was \$9,097,496.45, of which amount the Dominion provided \$6,805,052.40; the provincial government, \$1,466,888.26, and the municipalities, \$825,555.79. (These statistics for each province and all Canada are given quarterly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the most recent presentation being in the last issue at page 687.)

The report states that every care has been exercised by the Commission to administer The Old Age Pensions Act justly and yet with reasonable economy. Careful estimate has been made of the real and liquid assets of the applicants and, where possible, children have been called upon to assist their parents under the provisions of The Parents Maintenance Act. The inspector staff were able to investigate all new applications as well as review a large number of pensions previously granted. Beneficial results followed this review. Cases of misrepresentation of assets or concealment of assets were brought to light, and restitution was required for moneys paid as pension. The

review quite frequently disclosed changed conditions on the part of the pensioner, or more detailed information as to the pensioner's assets, and thus justified a revision of the amount paid in many cases.

*Veterans' Welfare.*—Operating under the Department are two organizations whose activities are directed toward the welfare of ex-service men and their dependants. These are the Soldiers' Aid Commission and the Veterans' Welfare Service. The work of the former is largely in the nature of meeting emergency calls, until relief may be obtained through the proper channels. Children of ex-service men who are wards of the Commission are also given every educational facility. Its sources of revenue are derived from trust funds. The latter body functions both as a relief and employment agency. During the year, 129 ex-service men and 122 dependants were placed in employment by the Toronto office; 62 received financial aid and 223 other assistance.

*Child Welfare.*—The work of a number of agencies having to deal with various phases of child welfare is also under the jurisdiction of the department. One of the most important of these is the Children's Aid Branch with its network of Children's Aid Societies throughout the province. The statistical report shows that in 1932 there were 699 wards who came under the protection of the Act, 797 were released from supervision, leaving 6,751 wards under supervision at the end of the fiscal year 1932.

An avenue establishing the illegitimate child in society is the Legal Adoption Act, which together with the children of Unmarried Parents' Act is administered by the Children's Aid Branch. A total of 858 adoption orders were signed during the year, being an increase of 39 over last year. In eleven years operation, this Act has bestowed its benefits upon 7,654 adopted children. There were 2,148 cases under the children of Unmarried Parents Act as compared with 2,250 in the year previous.

The thirty-six orphanages in the province had 2,784 children under their care during the year, while the 46 refuges provided protection for 3,246 persons, a decrease of 41. The total number of inmates in the county refuges was 2,064 as compared with 1,988 in 1931.

There were 599 pupils in the four industrial schools of the province at the close of the fiscal year—a decrease of 41.

Reports are also presented concerning the activities of the training school for boys located at Bowmanville, which had an average daily attendance of 151 boys; and the Ontario Society for Crippled Children which gave service to 222 new cases during the year.



## REGULATIONS FOR SAFETY OF WORK IN MINES IN QUEBEC

NEW regulations under the Quebec Mining Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, chapter 80) relating to the safety of work in mines were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 8, 1933, as follows:—

### REGULATIONS

#### *Steam Boilers*

1. Every operator having one or more boilers used for generating steam shall give a written notice thereof to the Bureau of Mines, mentioning the name of the maker, the shop number, the date of construction, the name and address of issuer of last certificate of inspection and the date appearing thereon.

2. No boiler shall be put in use unless permission has been granted by the Minister, who may require that this boiler be inspected and certified as to its safe maximum working pressure.

3. The Minister may require an annual inspection of each boiler to be made by a person authorized to inspect boilers under and according to the prescriptions of chapter 182A, R.S.P.Q., 1925, as enacted by 23 George V. Chapter 71. Such person shall make a written report of this inspection to the Minister of Mines.

4. All steam boilers and accessories pertaining thereto, including safety valves, steam gauges and water gauges, shall be maintained in a proper working condition.

5. No steam boiler shall be installed hereafter in a building situated less than fifty feet from a shaft house.

#### *Compressed Air Tanks*

6. Every receptacle storing compressed air shall be equipped with a drain cock at the lowest part. Such receptacle shall be drained once every twenty-four hours so as to remove all accumulation of oil or other material.

7. The first tank on a main air line, or the first tank on each branch line if there is no tank between the compressor and the branching point, shall be equipped with an air pressure gauge and a safety valve.

8. The Minister may require an annual inspection of every tank storing compressed air above forty pounds per square inch pressure, with a capacity in excess of six cubic feet, to be made by a person authorized to inspect pressure vessels under and according to the prescription of chapter 182-A, R.S.P.Q., 1925, as enacted by 23 George V, chapter 71. Such person shall make a written report of this inspection to the Minister of Mines.

#### *Hoistmen*

9. Any person operating a hoisting engine used in lowering or raising persons or in shaft sinking shall:

(a) Be the holder of a certificate issued within the last twelve months by a duly qualified medical practitioner, on a form supplied by the Bureau of Mines, stating that the holder has been examined, and found free from mental or bodily infirmities and defects to his eyesight and hearing which in the performance of his duties may endanger the safety of the employees;

(b) Have had at least one month's experience on a reversing hoist.

#### *Buildings*

10. Calcium carbide shall be stored on the surface only, in a suitable dry place and in its original container.

11. Oily waste and rags must be kept in closed metallic containers carrying a notice on which is written the word "inflammable". Such receptacles shall not be located in or near a stairway.

12. All exits, hallways and stairways of buildings must be adequate to permit a rapid egress of all employees; exits, hallways and stairways shall not be used for storing purposes.

13. All stairs exceeding five feet in height shall be provided with a substantial hand-rail.

14. Runways and stagings more than five feet from the floor, used for oiling and other purposes, shall be provided with hand railings.

15. Every opening in a floor shall be effectively guarded.

16. Unless so situated as to prevent any person coming into accidental contact therewith, all projecting moving pieces and other dangerous parts of machinery, especially connecting rods, fly-wheels, gears, pulleys, belts, and shafting shall be equipped with suitable guards, casings or railings.

17. Every power driven grinding wheel shall be provided with a hooded guard of sufficient strength to withstand the shock of the wheel bursting.

18. Except on very slowly moving pulleys, the direct mounting and shifting of belts by hand is forbidden.

#### *Haulage*

19. Every frog point in a track shall have a wedge block of wood or metal.

20. Every locomotive trolley or motor car in use shall be equipped with a light and with a gong, bell, whistle or horn which shall be sounded when starting and at such other times as warning of danger may be required.

#### *General*

21. Where in or about any mine there occurs: (a) A case of overwinding a skip or cage; (b) A breakage of a rope or cable used for hoisting; (c) An unexpected inrush of water; (d) An outbreak of fire below grounds; or (e) A premature or unexpected explosion; whether or not loss of life or personal injury is caused thereby, the operator shall, within the next twenty four hours after the occurrence, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector, and shall furnish such particulars as may assist the inspector in making inquiry into the circumstances.

Regulations under the provisions of the Electrical Inspection Act, 1932, of Prince Edward Island (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1180) were published in the *provincial Gazette*, July 29, 1932. All electrical installations in any building in the province are made subject to inspection by a provincial inspector. The Act provides that installations shall conform to the requirements of the latest authorized edition of the Canadian Electrical Code.

## MINERAL INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1932

According to the annual report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines, the gross value of the mineral production of the province in 1932 was \$28,241,618, a decrease of \$6,641,563, or 19 per cent as compared with 1931. Mining and prospecting activities are detailed in the volume, which also contains the reports of resident mining engineers and the inspectors of mines.

The mineral production of the province is divided into four classes—metal-mining, coal-mining, structural materials, and miscellaneous metals and minerals. Of these, the first class is by far the most important, with a production for 1932 valued at \$19,538,989 (including placer gold). This is followed by coal, with an output of \$6,523,644, and structural materials and miscellaneous metals and minerals, totalling together \$2,178,985.

By value, the various products of the mineral industry produced in 1932 are ranked in the following order: coal, lead, zinc, gold, copper, silver, structural materials, miscellaneous metals and minerals.

*Labour, Employment and Accidents.*—There were 3,608 persons employed in coal mining and 2,255 employed in metal mining in 1932.

During 1932 twenty-one coal companies operated twenty-three collieries, with forty-eight mines, employing 2,628 men underground. In the supervision of underground employees there were fifteen managers, one safety engineer, eighteen overmen, 111 firebosses and shotlighters, a total of 146, or one official for every sixteen persons employed underground. During the year there were 425 tons of coal mined per employee, and 584 tons mined per employee underground.

There were eight fatal accidents in coal mining as compared with five in 1931. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2.21, as compared with 1.22 in 1931. In 1930 the ratio was 11.62; in 1929, 2.38; in 1928, 2.64; in 1927, 2.10; in 1926, 1.88; in 1925, 1.10; in 1924, 1.66; in 1923, 7.32; the average for the ten-year period being 3.47. The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1932 was 5.21; during 1931 the figure was 2.81; in 1930, 28.64; in 1929, 5.33; in 1928, 5.54; in 1927, 4.48; in 1926, 4.3; in 1925, 2.45; in 1924, 4.52; in 1923, 1.76; the average for the ten-year period being 8.02 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

The number of tons mined per fatal accident in 1932 was 191,871 tons as compared with 341,518 tons for 1931. The average for the last ten years was 124,519 tons. Of the eight fatalities, 5 were caused by falls of roof and coal, and three by mine cars and haulage.

There were eleven fatal accidents in and about the metalliferous mines in 1932, being an increase of five over the figures for 1931. The ratio of fatal accidents was 4.83, compared with 2.61 in 1931. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 2.70. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 457,175 for the last ten-year period.

Of the eleven fatalities, four were caused by falls of ground, two by gases following blasting, one each by falling chute and haulage and three were attributed to miscellaneous causes.

*Mine Safety and First Aid.*—The report reviews the activities of the four mine rescue stations. In addition to the regular teams in training, 39 new men took the full training and were granted certificates of competency.

Reference is made to the valuable work done by first aid and mine safety associations in the mining districts by carrying on classes of instruction, and also by the trained members of these associations in rendering first aid in actual accidents in mines.

In spite of the serious depression in the mining industry, it was reported that the mining companies and Safety Associations have kept up their interest and encouraged first-aid and mine-rescue demonstrations and competitions. Competitions were held at Cumberland, Nanaimo, Britannia, Princeton, Kimberley, and Fernie. Those taking part were miners from both coal and metal mines, quarrymen, and loggers. A number of ladies' teams entered the competitions and a large number of young people of school age and upwards took part. The work is actively supported by the management and officials of the different industries and members of the Inspection Branch of the Department of Mines, which also manifests its support in the shape of financial grants.

Mine air sampling was carried out as usual during the year, and 287 samples were collected in the various coal mines of the province.

In an article contributed to *The Nation* (New York), August 9, 1933, Louis Fisher, writing from Moscow on July 12, states that a recent edict has merged the Commissariat of Labour of the U.S.S.R. into the All-Soviet Trade Unions, so that control of the social insurance fund, the sanatoria, rest homes, all workers' medical services, and the protection of labour, passes from the hands of the government to the trade unions. "Thus, formally at least, the process by which, under socialism, the 'state' dies a slow death through attrition, has advanced another step."



## RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

### Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions

At the twenty-second annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, which was held at Toronto on June 30 and July 1, 1933, delegates were present representing locals of Quebec, Montreal (English and French), Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London and Windsor, as well as the Women's Auxiliary of Toronto. Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the provincial government, while the civic welcome was extended by Controller Ramsey, in the absence of the mayor. Mr. John Noble, vice-president of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, Mr. E. Woollen, Toronto Allied Printing Trades Council, and Mr. W. R. Lucas, president of Typographical local union No. 91, extended to the delegates greetings on behalf of organized labour.

President Howard of the International Typographical Union recommended that all local union's form women's auxiliaries. He stressed the importance of women's help in using the economic strength of the members to establish fair conditions of labour. Touching on the unemployment situation, the president stated that millions of dollars had been spent by the local unions to help the unemployed. The purchasing power of the workers must, he said, be increased before any lasting improvement could be realized.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, reviewed some of the problems confronting the workers in Canada and stated that "there was no concrete improvement in the unemployment situation and that wage cutting and dismissals, which were still being resorted to, only aggravated the condition". The establishment of camps for single men was commended by President Moore, but he criticized the inadequate pay and lack of provision for these

workers to seek work elsewhere, and also, the alleged efforts to use camp labour in competition with other workers, thereby lessening the amount of employment for those who have dependants to support.

Resolutions were adopted making the following recommendations:

Changes in the tariff laws respecting the free entry of plates and mats;

Contributory unemployment insurance legislation;

Amendments to the Copyright Act;

More rigid enforcement of the health laws and Revenue Acts in respect to "bedroom printing plants";

Cessation of the practice of giving printing orders to brokers or salesmen, who without a proper knowledge of the trade, seek the cheapest printers regardless of the quality;

Reduction in the time allotted for advertising in radio broadcasts;

Acceptance of liquor advertising in Ontario publications;

Insertion of a minimum wage clause in all government printing contracts;

Wider use of Canadian-printed prize books in Quebec schools.

The apprentice competition again made a good showing and the work of the boys well up to standard.

The entertainment features included a luncheon and a tour of the *Toronto Star's* plant. A banquet was given by the local union and a bus drive by the city council.

Officers elected were: president, William Lodge, Ottawa; first vice-president, Francis Gauvin, Quebec; second vice-president, J. J. Clancey, London; vice-president apprentices, H. S. Bentley, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Teague, Montreal.

Ottawa was chosen as the convention city for 1934.

### Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers

The annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers was held in Woodstock, Ontario, June 30 and July 1, 1933, with President R. E. Arnup, presiding. The work of the association for the past year was reviewed by the president, while the reports presented showed the association to be in a sound financial condition and making progress.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with certain locals with a view of having

them re-join the national movement and to reply to letters from the Canadian Labour Defense League advising that the Association could not take any political action on their behalf.

On the following basis the convention adopted the principle of initiative, referendum and recall: "Three lodges or 5 per cent of membership shall be entitled to initiate any business that may properly come before Grand Lodge, the president being entitled to rule

such proposed changes in or out of order subject, of course, to an appeal from the chair in the form of a stated referendum, the referendum to be declared carried on a majority vote of lodges, such vote to be closed 30 days after making such referendum; members at large to vote individually on 15 days notice and be counted individually; the recall regarding any officer to be on the individual basis." Authority was given by the convention to grant charters to hoisting engineers, while the executive was empowered to create provincial executives in any province where three or more lodges existed.

Mr. Jordan, Inspector for the Board of Engineers of the Province of Ontario, informed the convention that there were fewer complaints in Ontario than elsewhere, and any

that were received were promptly attended to by the Department. He further intimated that the Engineering Board was willing at all times to aid in the promotion of the engineers' profession in the province.

Resolutions were adopted: (1) Favouring an 8-hour day and a 6-day week for all engineers with no reduction of pay and recommending united action to secure amendments to the Engineers' Act which would be beneficial to the Operating Engineers. Several changes were made in the constitution.

Officers elected were: President, F. Bowen, Windsor; Vice-President, F. Pflug, Kitchener; Secretary, Ed. Golightly, Toronto.

The 1934 convention of the association will be held in Windsor.

### American Federation of Musicians

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians was held at Chicago on June 19-24, 1933, with 323 delegates present, President Joseph N. Weber, in the chair. The delegates were welcomed to the city on behalf of organized labour by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labour. In the president's address conditions affecting not only the American Federation of Musicians but the labour movement as a whole was reviewed, as well as the steps taken by the United States Congress to alleviate the situation. Reference was made by the president to the setting up in Canada of a national movement in opposition to the American Federation of Labour. He characterized as ridiculous the assertion that Canadians must pay a special tax for the privilege of membership in the Federation and considered it merely as propaganda to weaken the labour movement in Canada. President Weber declared it to be the aim of the Federation to have a homogeneous organization of musicians in the English-speaking countries on the North American continent. In supplementing his address the president voiced the opposition of the organization against the use of army and marine bands in broadcasting programs.

According to the report of the secretary there are 684 locals in good standing, a loss of 19 as compared with the previous year.

The report of the treasurer showed an operating profit for the year of \$4,512.78, as compared with a deficit of \$35,211.03 for the previous year. The total membership was shown at 108,271, a loss of 10,093 during the year 1931-32. The report also showed that the Federation had invested \$14,456.25 in Canadian Bonds, and had on deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, the sum of \$72,702.05.

A resolution endorsing the Band Leaders' Bill which has for its object the commissioning of regular army and National Guard band leaders, was adopted by the convention. Some changes were made in the constitution and laws of the organization, while a number of resolutions were referred to the executive board for their consideration.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Vice-president, Charles L. Bagley, 403 California Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Secretary, William J. Kerngood, 37-39 William St., Newark, N.J.; Treasurer, H. E. Brenton, Box B., Astor Station, Boston, Mass. J. E. Jarrot, 1405 King St. W., Toronto, Ont., was re-elected a member of the executive committee.

The selection of a place of meeting for the 1934 convention was left to the executive to decide.

### The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters

The fourteenth annual convention of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, with approximately fifty delegates in attendance, was held at Ottawa, on June 14-16. Among those who extended a welcome to the visiting delegates were Controller S. Lewis,

Alderman Rod Plant, and Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The addresses of welcome were replied to by President S. Shuttleworth, of Windsor, who presided during the various sessions. At the opening session Mr. G. J.



Richardson, secretary of the International Association of Fire Fighters, addressed the delegates.

According to the report of the committee on audit, total receipts, including the balance brought forward, amounted to \$5,734.72; expenditures totalled \$2,753.41, leaving a cash balance of \$2,981.31.

A lengthy discussion over the using of firemen for special constable duty in the city of Hamilton arose out of the presentation of the report of the board of directors, and terminated with the adopting of a resolution authorizing the executive committee to confer with the Attorney-General and request that firemen be used as special constables only when an emergency arises and that the duration of such duty should not exceed the period of thirty days.

The report of the secretary gave the result of the referendum vote, as ordered by the 1932 convention, on the subject of increasing the *per capita* tax from ten to fifteen cents per month. The proposition was defeated by a majority of 406 votes.

Resolutions were adopted recommending as follows: That the elected delegates and officers of the Federation be allowed sufficient time off duty, with full pay, to attend the annual conventions, such time not to be taken out of the holiday period; employment of a qualified projectionist for each projection machine; use of safety matches in all hospitals and similar institutions. The legislation committee was instructed to seek any legislation relating to working conditions in any matter that may come up requiring amendments in the interest of the organization and under the endorsement of the executive committee.

The officers, all of whom were re-elected, are: president, S. Shuttleworth, Windsor; first vice-president, H. R. Hobbs, Oshawa; second vice-president, D. Pitkeathly, Hamilton; secretary treasurer, D. H. Lamb, Toronto. Hamilton was selected as the convention city for 1934.

A banquet was held following the close of the convention at which Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was the principal speaker.

## REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL IN DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE

THE following Order in Council was approved by the Governor General in Council on July 31, 1933:—

### P.C. 1-1561

The Board had under consideration the following memorandum from the Right Honourable the Acting Minister of Finance:—

"The undersigned has the honour to report that the Government, in the budget speech delivered by the Minister of Finance on March 21, 1933, undertook to reduce controllable expenditures by \$14,000,000; that this decision was confirmed by Order in Council of March 31, 1933—P.C. 612; that, as over one-half of controllable expenditure is for salaries and wages, it is necessary to effect further economies in cost of personnel; and that it is desirable to make such reductions without disturbance of public services, and with the minimum of hardship to employees.

The undersigned accordingly recommends:—

1. That all employees of the Government who are now 65 years of age, or over, be retired from active duty from September 1, 1933, except where the Treasury Board, on a recommendation of the Minister of the Department concerned, approves of the continuance in the Public Service of any such employee on the ground: (a) that it is impossible to arrange that the duties of a position be carried on by re-arrangement of staff or other means, or (b) that the qualifications and experience of a person, employed in an administrative position, are such that the public interest will suffer if his services are terminated.

2. That such employees be granted leave for which they are eligible subsequent to that date,

separation being made effective from the expiration of such leave.

3. That such employees, who are contributors under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, or the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, be granted the benefits provided by those statutes.

4. That such permanent employees, not being contributors under either of the above statutes, or being contributors only under Part 11 of the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, be granted gratuities, or additional leave with pay, payable from the relevant vote, equal to one month's salary for each two years of continuous service, to a maximum of six months' salary."

The Board concur in the above report and recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration.

The Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, at their annual convention, held at Hamilton, Ontario, in July, adopted a resolution strongly recommending the legalizing of a weekly half holiday for all workers, on the grounds both of efficiency and humanity. Another resolution urged that the Government be petitioned to modify the law with respect to the garnishee of the wages of unmarried persons. Under the present regulations a single person may suffer the loss of his entire wage nothing being allowed for living expenses.

## “BLANKET CODE” FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN UNITED STATES

UNDER the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 691), President Roosevelt on July 20 approved a “blanket code” for employers of labour in the United States. Employers who sign the code enter into an agreement that during the period of the President’s emergency re-employment drive, that is to say, from August 1 to December 31, 1933, or until the date of approval of a “code of fair competition” for their several industries, they will observe the conditions laid down in the “blanket code.”

In a communication sent out to five million employers throughout the country the President said:

“This agreement is part of a nation-wide plan to raise wages, create employment and thus increase purchasing power and restore business. That plan depends wholly on united action by all employers. For this reason I ask you, as an employer, to do your part by signing. If it turns out that the general agreement bears unfairly on any group of employers, they can have that straightened out by presenting their proposed code of fair competition.”

Employers accepting the “blanket code” agree to the following conditions:—

(1) After August 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed three hours per day, and those hours between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than forty hours in any one week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below fifty-two hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than fifty-two hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of thirty-five hours until December 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum week of forty hours for any six weeks within this period and not to employ any worker more than eight hours in any one day.

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employees in a managerial or

executive capacity, who now receive more than \$35 per week; nor to employees on emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production, but, in any such special case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal census.

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than \$15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city, nor less than \$14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

(6) Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piece-work performance.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement, which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living wage basis.

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise since July 1, 1933, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

(10) To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of the N.R.A. (National Recovery Administration).

(11) To co-operate to the fullest extent in having a code of fair competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date and in any event before September 1, 1933.

(12) Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of



this agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's re-employment agreement or having become bound by any code of fair competition approved by the President.

(13) This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N.R.A. so elects, upon submission of a code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this agreement.

(14) It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's re-employment drive by signing this agreement but who asserts

that some particular provision hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this agreement and putting it into effect and then, in a petition approved by a representative trade association of his industry, or other representative organization designated by N.R.A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a summary investigation by N.R.A., if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation. This agreement is entered into pursuant to Section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by Sections 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 8 to June 30, 1933. Sixteen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923, (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929); Geneva, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930); Geneva, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931); and Geneva, 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932).

The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." It will be observed that two sessions of the conference were held in 1926 and also in 1929.

Each member state is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case

may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-third majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented in the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendation or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the provisions of the different Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been examined in all cases by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and they have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities, together with the law officers' reports on the subject of jurisdiction.

### Conference Agenda

The agenda of the seventeenth session of the Conference comprised five items as follows: (1) Abolition of fee-charging employ-

ment agencies (second discussion); (2) Invalidity, old age and widows' orphans' insurance (second discussion); (3) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed; (4) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works; and (5) Reduction of hours of work; report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference.

### Decisions of the Conference

The following is a summary of the decisions of the Conference:

*Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.*—By 91 votes to 20, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention providing for the abolition within three years of fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit, and for the licensing and supervision of fee-charging agencies not conducted with a view to profit.

By 92 votes to 7, the Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning various matters subsidiary to the Convention, including the adaptation of free public employment agencies to the needs of occupations relying on fee-charging agencies.

*Social Insurance.*—By 106 votes to 5, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants.

By 84 to 17, the Conference adopted a corresponding Draft Convention applying to persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

By 89 votes to 7, and by 75 votes to 18, the Conference adopted two similar Draft Conventions concerning invalidity insurance.

By 92 votes to 6, and by 73 votes to 18, the Conference adopted two further Draft Conventions concerning widows' and orphans' insurance.

By 72 votes to 20, the Conference adopted a Recommendation indicating certain general principles calculated to promote a just and effective organization of old-age, invalidity and widows' and orphans' insurance.

By 75 votes to 15, the Conference adopted a Resolution to the effect that the agenda of the 1934 Conference should include a first discussion on the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition, under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—By 93 votes to 4, the Conference decided to place the question of unemployment insurance on the agenda of the 1934 Conference for second discussion. It adopted, after a first discussion, a number of points on which Governments should be consulted in the meantime.

*Rest and Shifts in Glass Works.*—By 94 votes to 24, the Conference decided to place on the agenda of the 1934 Conference, for second discussion, the question of methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works. It adopted, after a first discussion, a number of points on which Governments should be consulted in the meantime.

*Hours of Work.*—By 99 votes to 24, the Conference decided to place on the agenda of the 1934 Conference, for second discussion, the question of the reduction of hours of work. Previously, it had decided by 95 votes to 26, that the question was suitable to form the subject of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation, and had adopted a number of points on which Governments should be consulted in preparation for next year's discussion.

By 77 votes to 17, the Conference adopted a Resolution requesting Governments and industrial bodies to suspend the working of overtime and other exceptions to the forty-eight-hour week or to reduce them to a strict minimum.

*Resolutions.*—Resolutions were adopted by the Conference as follows:—

(1) Requesting a study of the safety provisions for building workers with a view of this subject being placed on the agenda of an early session of the Conference;

(2) Requesting the placing on the agenda of a very early session of the Conference of the question of equality of treatment of national and foreign workers;

(3) Requesting the Governing Body to consider all steps likely to hasten the ratification of the Hours of Work (coal mines) Convention, 1931;

(4) Requesting the Governing Body to consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the question of the organization and co-ordination of national and international public works, with a view of combating unemployment;

(5) Requesting the Governing Body to undertake all necessary steps with a view of placing German refugees in different countries in employment.



In addition to the foregoing resolutions, directed to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a resolution was also adopted unanimously for communication to the World's Monetary and Economic Conference in London, calling attention to the appalling prevalence of unemployment and indicating a number of measures which are urgently necessary if economic activity is to be resumed.

### Countries Represented

The number of States represented was forty-nine, only two fewer than the highest number ever attained. There were present three hundred and sixty-seven delegates and advisers in all; two countries—Turkey and Iraq—which had become members since the last session of the Conference being officially represented for the first time. A list of the countries represented follows: Albania, Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain; Guatemala; Greece; Hungary; India; Iraq; Irish Free State; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Liberia; Lithuania; Luxemburg; Mexico; Nicaragua; Norway; Netherlands; Persia; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Siam; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; Uruguay; Venezuela; Yugoslavia.

In addition, the United States of America, although not a Member of the International Labour Organization, was represented by a delegation of four observers as follows: Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labour; Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; William H. Stead, Secretary, Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labour.

This was the first occasion on which the United States had been represented at any of the sessions of the International Labour Conference since the first session which was held in Washington, D.C., in 1919.

Egypt also, though not a Member, was represented by two observers.

Both the American and Egyptian representatives participated in the proceedings of the Conference.

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference comprised the following:—

#### *Government Delegates—*

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian advisory officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. P. E. Renaud, secretary, office of the Canadian advisory officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Adviser to Government Delegates.*—Mr. Pierre Beaulé, President of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, P.Q.

*Employers' Delegates.*—Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

*Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ontario, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

### Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

President—His Excellency G. de Michelis, Italian Government Delegate.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Creswell, Government Delegate (South Africa); Mr. Cort Van Der Linden, Employers' Delegate (Netherlands); and Mr. Hayday, Workers' Delegate (Great Britain).

Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

### Tribute to Albert Thomas and Opening Proceedings

The Conference opened with feeling tributes to the memory of Albert Thomas, first Director of the International Labour Office, whose death occurred within a few days after the close of the 1932 Session of the Conference.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, Government Delegate for India, presided as chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at the opening session of the Conference. In his opening remarks he observed that the prolonged economic depression, with all the unemployment and distress which it entailed, had laid greater responsibilities than ever on the International Labour Organization, and that under these circumstances the present Conference agenda comprised items of great complexity and importance.

Mr. de Michelis, on taking the chair as President of the Conference, stated that the Conference was confronted this year with the ruins piled up by one of the most serious world crises which history had recorded. There

was, however, a ray of hope on the horizon in the evident determination of the nations concerned to dominate events by the only possible means, that is to say, by sincere and energetic international collaboration. There was, he said, no economic and financial question before the world to-day which was not connected by a double link of both cause and effect with social and labour questions. Long and sad experience taught us that economic action derives from financial action and *vice versa*, and that both are in close relation with social action, forming a united system dependent on economic and social harmony. In conclusion, the President spoke of the importance of proper standards of living for the workers and of the proposal coming before the present Conference on the initiative of the Italian Government for a reduction of hours of work as a means of combating unemployment through the introduction of systematic short time on an international scale. If no action was taken towards the permanent reduction of hours of work, the tendency to increase production would, he said, result in the continuance of unemployment, and, what is worse, in leaving outside the scope of production the new generations of young persons capable of work who were growing up every year. Proper conditions would not be secured by the return of prosperity if, meanwhile, the employment of labour was not adapted to the new marketing and technical conditions. It was necessary on the one hand to enlarge markets, and on the other hand to regulate technical progress so as to absorb into production, with necessarily reduced hours of work, all those men who are capable of work and to set free aged workers, to return women to their families and adolescents to school.

### Directors Annual Report

The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office, a summary of which appeared in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* pages 622-626, was discussed at several successive sittings of the Conference. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Government Delegate, congratulated Mr. Harold Butler, the new Director on the excellence of his report. The depression, he said, had clearly shown that a sound economic and financial basis is essential if social progress is not to be arrested. Canada, ranking as she does fifth among exporting countries, is deeply interested in every international effort which is being made to put the world back on the road to recovery. During recent months a great deal had been heard about the shortening of hours of work as a means for the relief of unemployment. In Canada, as in many other

countries, economic pressure had already resulted in a reduction of hours of work, employers and workers co-operating in the effort to distribute available work among as many workers as possible.

Dr. Riddell referred to the attention which has been given in some of the provincial legislatures of Canada to the shortening of hours of work, and mentioned that it was proposed to hold an inter-provincial conference in Canada next autumn on the subject. As one who had been present at all of the seventeen sessions of the International Labour Conference, it gave him great satisfaction to see the progress which the Organization was making in its task of reconciling material progress with social justice, which was one of the greatest importance to the peace and welfare of mankind. Dr. Riddell referred to legislation adopted at the recent session of the Canadian Parliament which would permit of the ratification of two more International Labour Conventions, namely the conventions concerning the Marking of Weights on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels, and the Protection Against Accidents of Workers Employed in the Loading and Unloading of Ships.

Mr. James Simpson, Workers' Delegate for Canada, called attention to the growth of opinion among employers and workers in the United States and Canada with regard to the desirability of a reduction of hours of work. He regretted that the Conference had deferred the question for discussion at a future session. Both in industry and in agriculture, mechanization had taken enormous strides. The intensification of machine production was having a serious effect on the volume of employment, and was making a reduction of hours of work imperative.

Miss Mary Anderson, one of the United States representatives, referred to the movement for the shortening of hours of work, which was, she said, now receiving a great impetus in the United States owing to "the dislocation of our entire social organism which has resulted from production geared at a rate excessively out of balance with income for consumption". More than twenty states in her country had introduced bills for the reduction of hours, and several of these had become law. More far-reaching, however, than the action of the state legislatures were the efforts of the President and Congress to establish on a national scale a system by which employers and labour, each through their constituted representatives, might co-operate to establish a code of maximum hours and minimum wages. The speaker expressed her personal hope that the collaboration successfully instituted between the United States and



the International Labour Organization at this Conference would expand and grow.

Mr. Hugh Frayne, another of the United States' representatives, greeted the Conference on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. There were, he said, approximately 13,000,000 unemployed men and women in the United States. There were "sweat shops". There was child labour—a crime against humanity. But the people of the United States were hopeful; they believed that the new legislation passed recently relating to industry would bring better things, and that 4,000,000 workers would be put back into employment through the National Recovery Act by the beginning of October, and that the whole structure of the social and economic life of the country would be raised.

Mr. Butler, in bringing to a conclusion the debate on his annual report, dealt with the criticisms and suggestions which had been made by individual speakers. The persistence of the present depression had, he said, led a great many people, including a number of respectable economists, to the view that the competitive economic system, if left to itself, can never achieve the results which recent developments in men's power of production have entitled us to expect. The growth of conscious intervention and control in the economic life of every country—the beginning, in fact, of what is called "economic planning"—was the natural consequence of this conviction. Moreover, it was now becoming admitted that this control must begin in the financial sphere. The problem must be confronted of restoring a balance between increasing production and lagging consumption. This meant restoring the use of wealth now lying idle, which alone could enable the farmer to obtain a fair return for his labour and thus to become a good customer of industry, and which alone could enable the worker to produce what he is capable of producing and to obtain the equivalent remuneration. In some quarters we are told that all that has to be done is to restore confidence; but how can confidence be restored without positive action. Planned economy was no longer indeed a theory but a fact. Interference with competitive conditions had already gone so far that it will almost inevitably go further. Economic planning was taking many forms which may well differ from country to country and from industry to industry. It must not be assumed that the only form of planned economy is direct state management of industry, resulting in a glorified bureaucracy. Planning is by no means incompatible with the self-government of industry, and it may well be that the actual control will develop in this direction rather than in that of nation-

alization, and that the state would perform only "its natural task of removing obstacles, guiding and supervising."

The Director went on to speak of various questions relating to the present position of the International Labour Organization, and hoped that the collaboration of the United States in this work would continue and expand. Since his report to the Conference had been written, the number of ratifications of Conventions had risen from 502 to 566, due to the remarkable progress in ratifications made in South American countries and the acceptance by Spain of fourteen additional Conventions which brought the total number of her ratifications to thirty.

The Director discussed the status of oversea countries in the work of the International Labour Organization, and intimated that he hoped to visit South America as soon as he could.

The concluding part of his remarks dealt with technological unemployment, the need for public works as a means of unemployment relief, and the reduction of working hours. The question of hours he regarded as part of the whole question of industrial reconstruction and as a reform which is bound to come. The work of the International Labour Organization was linked up closely with the whole problem of economic recovery involving essentially international problems. We cannot stand still in the face of a world which is moving with great rapidity out of its old tracks into new and untried paths. We have got to play our part in that journey of discovery. Millions of people look to this Organization for help and guidance. As he had ventured to express in his annual report, the regulation of labour conditions is no longer so much a matter of protecting the worker against abuse as a part of the rational organization of society.

### Unemployment Insurance

Item three of the agenda "Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed" was referred for consideration to a committee which drew up a number of points on which it was suggested the International Labour Office should consult the various Governments with a view to the drafting of a Draft Convention and of a Recommendation for presentation at the next annual session of the Conference. The points on which the Governments will be consulted include the definition of unemployment; the benefits payable and the conditions attaching thereto; the contributions by public authorities, employers and workers; the treatment

of foreign workers; and the administrative organization. The report of the committee was adopted by the Conference without opposition.

### Reduction of Hours of Work

The proposal for international action looking to the reduction of working hours as the means of relieving unemployment was discussed at considerable length in the Conference. A decision was reached in the Conference by 95 votes to 26 that the question of the reduction of working hours was suitable to form the subject of a Draft Convention or Recommendation. The issue then arose whether this question should be dealt with under the usual procedure of the Conference—that is, by a double discussion, the first stage being a preliminary consideration of the matter this year with a view to the consultation of governments on specified points, and the second stage being the adoption a year later of Conventions or Recommendations—or whether an exceptional urgency procedure should be followed in order to arrive at a Convention this year. The latter alternative was preferred by those who regard a reduction of hours of work as an emergency measure, possibly to be limited to the duration of the crisis but in any case to be applied as speedily as possible. The Conference, however, decided by 69 votes to 55 against the adoption of an exceptional procedure, and resolved by 86 votes to 22 to deal with the subject under the customary double-discussion rules, treating it as a question placed on its agenda under normal conditions. This decision responds to the desire, which was expressed by a certain number of governments, that the problem of a reduction of hours of work should be further investigated, not only from the point of view of its bearing on the present depression, but also—and chiefly—from the point of view of the profound changes which technical progress is making in the organization of industry and which are of a permanent, not a transitory nature.

In participating in this debate Mr. Goldie, employers' delegate, Canada, stated that speaking on behalf of the employers of Canada, he was not in favour of the proposal and that he did not think it would accomplish the objects intended. As regards Canada, he did not think it would reduce unemployment for the following reasons.

(1) It would increase the costs of production which would have as a result decreased sales and therefore less work for the producers.

(2) Many, if not most, of the factories are, through lack of orders, at present working less

than forty hours per week, and would therefore be unable to take on any more workers at the present time.

(3) If those factories fortunate enough to have orders which require them to operate more than forty hours per week were compelled to reduce the hours of individual workers, the result would be either spreading the work over more workers by some system of shifts, in which case the total purchasing power of the workers in those factories would not be increased; or, if weekly wages had to be maintained, the costs of production would go up and the stream of orders would tend to diminish, particularly if the factories were in competition with the products of countries where wages are lower and conditions poorer.

(4) The world is in a state of turmoil. No one really knows what is the matter nor what is the cure. This would therefore appear to be an inopportune time to burden industry with compulsory regulations the result of which can be seen only too clearly by those in the industries.

(5) It would not create more work, which is what the factories need. They are unemployed in exactly the same way as the workers are unemployed. The workers are idle through no fault of their own, and the factories, in the same way, are idle in general through no fault of theirs. The cure for this condition of things does seem to be in hands other than those of either worker or employer. What the unemployed plant wants is work just as much as the unemployed worker.

The conclusions reached by a Committee of the Conference as to the points on which the different governments should be consulted by questionnaire were adopted in the Conference without dissent. The answers received to this questionnaire will be utilized in the drafting of a Convention for submission to the Conference next year.

### Withdrawal of German Delegation

On June 19th, it was announced that the German Delegation in attendance at the Conference considered itself under the obligation of withdrawing from the Conference on account of alleged offensive remarks directed against Germany and its delegates which had been made at a sitting of the Workers' Group, and which were regarded as an affront to the German delegation as a whole. The German delegation thereupon withdrew. The officers of the Conference, meeting at the request of the President, issued a statement indicating that the alleged offensive remarks in question had not been made at any sitting of the Conference or of its committees, but at a



meeting of the Workers' Group, and that furthermore the authorities of the Conference had nothing to do with the respective groups when meeting unofficially.

### Closing Speeches

The President in bringing the Conference to a close observed that "perhaps one means of securing complete and general protection for the workers would be to define and render obligatory by means of international Conventions the principles to which collective agreements should conform. There was a certain rivalry between the method of labour legislation and that of collective agreements, and the latter system seemed likely to prevail. Legislation must, however, intervene in order to make the rules laid down by collective agreements general and obligatory, and to provide the necessary bodies to supervise their application and settle possible dispute. In order to carry out such a program, international standards were necessary, and it was therefore most desirable that the International Labour Office should concern itself actively with the question." A new body should be set up in

connection with the International Labour Office in which economists and authorized representatives of the various countries would study labour questions in their relation to economic questions and *vice versa*.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, pointed out that the Conference had adopted seven Conventions, six of which put the coping stone on the edifice of international standards of social insurance which the Organization began to erect in 1925. The fact that these Conventions had been adopted practically unanimously was striking proof of the value now attached by Governments, employers and workers alike to social insurance as a feature of the modern system. If the world was to emerge from the present crisis and recover something of its old prosperity, a great deal of industrial reconstruction would have to be done in which the economic and social elements must be held in their right equilibrium. The part which the International Labour Organization is destined to play in that reconstruction is one of the principal tasks at present before it.

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on June 8, 1933, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to fee-charging employment agencies, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

#### Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention the expression "fee-charging employment agency" means:

- (a) employment agencies conducted with a view to profit, that is to say, any person, company, institution, agency or other organization which acts as an intermediary for the purpose of procuring employment for a worker or supplying a worker for an employer with a view to deriving either directly or indirectly any pecuniary or other material advantage from either employer or worker; the

expression does not include newspapers or other publications unless they are published wholly or mainly for the purpose of acting as intermediaries between employers and workers;

- (b) employment agencies not conducted with a view to profit, that is to say, any company, institution, agency or other organization which, though not conducted with a view to deriving any pecuniary or other material advantage levies from either employer or worker for its placing services an entrance fee, a periodical contribution or any other charge.

2. This Convention does not apply to the placing of seamen.

#### Article 2

1. Fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit as defined in paragraph 1 (a) of the preceding Article shall be abolished within three years from the coming into force of this Convention for the Member concerned.

2. During the period preceding abolition:

- (a) there shall not be established any new fee-charging employment agency conducted with a view to profit;
- (b) fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit shall be subject to the supervision of the competent authority and shall only charge fees and expenses on a scale approved by the said authority.

#### Article 3

1. Exceptions to the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of this Convention may be allowed by the competent authority in exceptional cases,

but only after consultation of the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

2. Exceptions may only be allowed in virtue of this Article for agencies catering for categories of workers exactly defined by national laws or regulations, and belonging to occupations placing for which is carried on under special conditions justifying such an exception.

3. The establishment of new fee-charging employment agencies shall not be allowed, in virtue of this Article, after the expiration of the period of three years referred to in Article 2, save in exceptional cases when necessary to meet special requirements.

4. Every fee-charging employment agency for which an exception is allowed under this Article:

- (a) shall be subject to the supervision of the competent authority;
- (b) shall be required to be in possession of a yearly licence renewable at the discretion of the competent authority during a period which shall not exceed ten years, provided that a licence issued to an individual before the ratification of this Convention may be renewed until the death of the licensee;
- (c) shall only charge fees and expenses on a scale approved by the competent authority; and
- (d) shall only place or recruit workers abroad if authorized so to do by its licence and if its operations are conducted under an agreement between the countries concerned.

#### Article 4

Free-charging employment agencies not conducted with a view to profit as defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 1:

- (a) shall be required to have an authorisation from the competent authority and shall be subject to the supervision of the said authority;
- (b) shall not make any charge in excess of the scale of charges fixed by the competent authority with strict regard to the expenses incurred; and
- (c) shall only place or recruit workers abroad if permitted so to do by the competent authority, and if their operations are conducted under an agreement between the countries concerned.

#### Article 5

Fee-charging employment agencies as defined in Article 1 of this Convention and every person, company, institution, agency or other private organization habitually engaging in placing shall, even though making no charge make a declaration to the competent authority stating whether their placing services are given gratuitously or for remuneration.

#### Article 6

National laws or regulations shall prescribe appropriate penalties, including the withdrawal when necessary of the licences and authorizations provided for by this Convention, for any violation of the above Articles or of any laws or regulations giving effect to them.

#### Article 7

There shall be included in the annual reports to be submitted under Article 408 of the

Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace all necessary information concerning the exceptions allowed under Article 3.

#### Article 8

The formal ratification of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 9

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 10

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

#### Article 11

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 12

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 13

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:



(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Con-

vention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 14

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on 8 June, 1933, and Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organisation for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies intended to supplement the provisions of the Convention and Recommendation concerning unemployment which it adopted at its First Session;

Considering it to be desirable to ensure within as short a time as possible the complete abolition of fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit;

Considering that for certain occupations, the abolition of such agencies may nevertheless involve certain difficulties in countries in which

the free public employment offices are not in a position completely to take the place of the agencies abolished;

Considering that features other than placing fees may give a profit-making character to placing operations and may lead to abuses;

Recommends the Members to take the following rules and methods into consideration:

#### I.

1. Measures should be taken to adapt the free public employment offices to the needs of the occupations in which recourse is often had to the services of fee-charging employment agencies.

2. The principle of having specialized public employment offices for particular occupations should be applied and in so far as possible persons familiar with the characteristics, usages, and customs of the occupations concerned should be attached to such offices.

3. Representatives of the organizations most representative of workers and employers in the occupations concerned should be invited to collaborate in the working of the public employment offices.

#### II.

1. Persons and undertakings which either directly or through any intermediary derive any profit from certain activities such as the keeping of public houses, hotels, secondhand clothes shops, pawn shops, or money-changing should be forbidden to engage in placing.

2. Placing operations should be prohibited on all premises or in all outhouses and annexes of such premises where any of the above-mentioned trades are carried on.

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY OLD-AGE INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, IN THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS, AND FOR OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on June 8, 1933, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to compulsory old-age insurance which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the

following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

#### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory old-age insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

#### Article 2

1. The compulsory old-age insurance scheme shall apply to manual and non-manual workers,

including apprentices, employed in industrial or commercial undertakings or in the liberal professions, and to out-workers and domestic servants.

2. Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of:

- (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount, and, where national laws or regulations do not make this exception general in its application, any non-manual workers engaged in occupations which are ordinarily considered as liberal professions;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage;
- (c) young workers under a prescribed age and workers too old to become insured when they first enter employment;
- (d) out-workers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage earners;
- (e) members of the employer's family;
- (f) workers whose employment is of such a nature that, its total duration being necessarily short, they cannot qualify for benefit, and persons engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment;
- (g) invalid workers and workers in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;
- (h) retired public officials employed for remuneration and persons possessing a private income, where the retirement pension or private income is at least equal to the old-age pension provided by national laws or regulations;
- (i) workers who, during their studies, give lessons, or work for remuneration in preparation for an occupation corresponding to such studies;
- (j) domestic servants employed in the households of agricultural employers.

3. Provided also that there may be exempted from liability to insurance persons who by virtue of any law, regulations or special scheme, are or will become entitled to old-age benefits at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

4. This Convention does not apply to seamen and sea fishermen.

#### Article 3

National laws or regulations shall, under conditions to be determined by them, either entitle persons formerly compulsorily insured who have not attained the pensionable age to continue their insurance voluntarily or entitle such persons to maintain their rights, by the periodical payment of a fee for the purpose, unless the said rights are automatically maintained, or in the case of married women, the husband, if not liable to compulsory insurance, is permitted to insure voluntarily and thereby to qualify his wife for an old-age or widow's pension.

#### Article 4

An insured person shall be entitled to an old-age pension at an age which shall be determined by national laws or regulations but which, in the case of insurance schemes for employed persons, shall not exceed sixty-five.

#### Article 5

The right to a pension may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying

period, which may involve the payment of a minimum number of contributions since entry into insurance and during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against.

#### Article 6

1. An insured person who ceases to be liable to insurance without being entitled to a benefit representing a return for the contributions credited to his account shall retain his rights in respect of these contributions:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may terminate rights in respect of contributions on the expiry of a term which shall be reckoned from the date when the insured person so ceased to be liable to insurance and which shall be either variable or fixed:

- (a) where the term is variable, it shall not be less than one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the periods for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance;
- (b) where the term is fixed, it shall in no case be less than eighteen months and rights in respect of contributions may be terminated on the expiry of the term, unless, in the course thereof, a minimum number of contributions, prescribed by national laws or regulations, has been credited to the account of the insured person in virtue of either compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance.

#### Article 7

1. The pension shall, whether or not dependent on the time spent in insurance, be a fixed sum or a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or vary with the amount of the contributions paid.

2. Where the pension varies with the time spent in insurance, and its award is made conditional upon the completion by the insured person of a qualifying period, the pension shall, unless a minimum rate is guaranteed, include a fixed sum or fixed portion not dependent on the time spent in insurance; where the pension is awarded without any condition as to the completion of a qualifying period, provision may be made for a guaranteed minimum rate of pension.

3. Where contributions are graduated according to remuneration, the remuneration taken into account for this purpose shall also be taken into account for the purpose of computing the pension, whether or not the pension varies with the time spent in insurance.

#### Article 8

1. The right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned has acted fraudulently towards the insurance institution.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned

- (a) is in employment involving compulsory insurance;
- (b) is entirely maintained at the public expense; or
- (c) is in receipt of another periodical cash benefit payable by virtue of any law or regulations concerning compulsory social insurance, pensions, or workmen's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases.



*Article 9*

1. The insured persons and their employers shall contribute to the financial resources of the insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may exempt from liability to pay contributions:

- (a) apprentices and young workers under a prescribed age;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage or whose wages are very low.

3. Contributions from employers may be dispensed with under laws or regulations concerning schemes of national insurance not restricted in scope to employed persons.

4. The public authorities shall contribute to the financial resources or to the benefits of insurance schemes covering employed persons in general or manual workers.

5. National laws or regulations which, at the time of the adoption of this Convention, do not require contributions from insured persons, may continue not to require such contributions.

*Article 10*

1. The insurance scheme shall be administered by institutions founded by the public authorities and not conducted with a view to profit, or by State insurance funds.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may also entrust its administration to institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or of their organizations and duly approved by the public authorities.

3. The funds of insurance institutions and State insurance funds shall be administered separately from the public funds.

4. Representatives of the insured persons shall participate in the management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national laws or regulations, which may likewise decide as to the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.

5. Self-governing insurance institutions shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities.

*Article 11*

1. The insured person or his legal representatives shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning benefits.

2. Such disputes shall be referred to special tribunals which shall include judges, whether professional or not, who are specially cognisant of the purposes of insurance and the needs of insured persons or are assisted by assessors chosen as representative of insured persons and employers respectively.

3. In any dispute concerning liability to insurance or the rate of contribution, the employed person and, in the case of schemes providing for an employer's contribution, his employer shall have a right of appeal.

*Article 12*

1. Foreign employed persons shall be liable to insurance and to the payment of contributions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall be entitled under the same conditions as nationals to the benefits derived from the contributions credited to their account.

3. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall, if nationals of a Member

which is bound by this Convention and the laws or regulation of which therefore provide for a State subsidy towards the financial resources or benefits of the insurance scheme in conformity with Article 9, also be entitled to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

4. Provided that national laws or regulations may restrict to nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

5. Any restrictions which may apply in the event of residence abroad shall only apply to pensioners and their dependants who are nationals of any Member bound by this Convention and reside in the territory of any Member bound thereby to the extent to which they apply to nationals of the country in which the pension has been acquired: Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld.

*Article 13*

1. The insurance of employed persons shall be governed by the law applicable at their place of employment.

2. In the interest of continuity of insurance exceptions may be made to this rule by agreement between the Members concerned.

*Article 14*

Any Member may prescribe special provisions for frontier workers whose place of employment is in its territory and whose place of residence is abroad.

*Article 15*

In countries which, at the time when this Convention first comes into force, have no laws or regulations providing for compulsory old-age insurance, an existing non-contributory pension scheme which guarantees an individual right to a pension under the conditions defined in Articles 16 to 22 hereinafter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Convention.

*Article 16*

Pensions shall be awarded at an age which shall be determined by national laws or regulations but which shall not exceed sixty-five.

*Article 17*

The right to a pension may be made conditional upon the claimant's having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period immediately preceding the making of the claim. This period shall be determined by national laws or regulations but shall not exceed ten years.

*Article 18*

1. A claimant shall be entitled to a pension if the annual value of his means does not exceed a limit which shall be fixed by national laws or regulations with due regard to the minimum cost of living.

2. Means up to a level which shall be determined by national laws or regulations

shall be exempted for the purpose of the assessment of means.

#### Article 19

The rate of pension shall be an amount which, together with any means of the claimant in excess of the means exempted, is at least sufficient to cover the essential needs of the pensioner.

#### Article 20

1. A claimant shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning the award of a pension or the rate thereof.

2. The appeal shall lie to an authority other than the authority which gave the decision in the first instance.

#### Article 21

1. Foreigners who are nationals of a Member bound by this Convention shall be entitled to pensions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make the award of a pension to foreigners conditional upon their having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period which shall not exceed by more than five years the period of residence prescribed for nationals.

#### Article 22

1. The right to a pension may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned:

- (a) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence;
- (b) has obtained or attempted to obtain a pension by fraud;
- (c) has persistently refused to earn his living by work compatible with his strength and capacity.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned is entirely maintained at the public expense.

#### Article 23

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 12, this Convention does not refer to the maintenance of pension rights in the event of residence abroad.

#### Article 24

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 25

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 26.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 27.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 28.

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 29.

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall, *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 27 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 30.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.



## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY OLD-AGE INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on 8 June, 1933, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to compulsory old-age insurance, which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory old-age insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

### Article 2.

1. The compulsory old-age insurance scheme shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed in agricultural undertakings, and to domestic servants employed in the households of agricultural employers.

2. Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of:

- (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount, and, where national laws or regulations do not make this exception general in its application, any non-manual workers engaged in occupations which are ordinarily considered as liberal professions;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage;
- (c) young workers under a prescribed age and workers too old to become insured when they first enter employment;
- (d) out workers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage earners;
- (e) members of the employers' family;
- (f) workers whose employment is of such a nature that, its total duration being necessarily short, they cannot qualify for benefit, and persons engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment;
- (g) invalid workers and workers in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;
- (h) retired public officials employed for remuneration and persons possessing a private income, where the retirement pension or private income is at least equal to the old-age pension provided by national laws or regulations;
- (i) workers who, during their studies, give lessons, or work for remuneration in preparation for an occupation corresponding to such studies.

3. Provided also that there may be exempted from liability to insurance persons who, by virtue of any law, regulations or special scheme, are or will become entitled to old-age benefit at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

### Article 3

National laws or regulations shall, under conditions to be determined by them, either entitle persons formerly compulsorily insured who have not attained the pensionable age to continue their insurance voluntarily or entitle such persons to maintain their rights by the periodical payment of a fee for the purpose, unless the said rights are automatically maintained, or, in the case of married women, the husband, if not liable to compulsory insurance, is permitted to insure voluntarily and thereby to qualify his wife for an old-age or widow's pension.

### Article 4

An insured person shall be entitled to an old-age pension at an age which shall be determined by national laws or regulations, but which, in the case of insurance schemes for employed persons, shall not exceed sixty-five.

### Article 5

The right to a pension may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying period, which may involve the payment of a minimum number of contributions since entry into insurance and during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against.

### Article 6

1. An insured person who ceases to be liable to insurance without being entitled to a benefit representing a return for the contributions credited to his account shall retain his rights in respect of these contributions.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may terminate rights in respect of contributions on the expiry of a term which shall be reckoned from the date when the insured person so ceased to be liable to insurance and which shall be either variable or fixed:

- (a) where the term is variable, it shall not be less than one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the periods for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance;
- (b) where the term is fixed, it shall in no case be less than eighteen months and rights in respect of contributions may be terminated on the expiry of the term, unless, in the course thereof, a minimum number of contributions prescribed by national laws or regulations has been credited to the account of the insured person in virtue of either compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance.

### Article 7

1. The pension shall, whether or not dependent on the time spent in insurance, be a fixed sum or a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or vary with the amount of the contributions paid.

2. Where the pension varies with the time spent in insurance, and its award is made conditional upon the completion by the insured person of a qualifying period, the pension shall, unless a minimum rate is guaranteed, include a fixed sum or fixed portion not dependent on the time spent in insurance; where the pension is awarded without any condition as to the completion of a qualifying period, provision may be made for a guaranteed minimum rate of pension.

3. Where contributions are graduated according to remuneration, the remuneration taken into account for this purpose shall also be taken into account for the purpose of computing the pension, whether or not the pension varies with the time spent in insurance.

#### Article 8

1. The right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned has acted fraudulently towards the insurance institution.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned:

- (a) is in employment involving compulsory insurance;
- (b) is entirely maintained at the public expense; or
- (c) is in receipt of another periodical cash benefit payable by virtue of any law or regulations concerning compulsory social insurance, pensions, or workmen's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases.

#### Article 9

1. The insured persons and their employers shall contribute to the financial resources of the insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may exempt from liability to pay contributions:

- (a) apprentices and young workers under a prescribed age;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage or whose wages are very low.
- (c) workers in the service of an employer who pays contributions assessed on a basis which is not dependent on the number of workers employed.

3. Contributions from employers may be dispensed with under laws or regulations concerning schemes of national insurance not restricted in scope to employed persons.

4. The public authorities shall contribute to the financial resources or to the benefit of insurance schemes covering employed persons in general or of manual workers.

5. National laws or regulations which, at the time of the adoption of this Convention, do not require contributions from insured persons may continue not to require such contributions.

#### Article 10

1. The insurance scheme shall be administered by institutions founded by the public authorities and not conducted with a view to profit, or by State insurance funds.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may also entrust its administration to institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or of their organizations and duly approved by the public authorities.

3. The funds of insurance institutions and State insurance funds shall be administered separately from the public funds.

4. Representatives of the insured persons shall participate in the management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national laws or regulations, which may likewise decide as to the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.

5. Self-governing insurance institutions shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities.

#### Article 11

1. The insured person or his legal representatives shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning benefits.

2. Such disputes shall be referred to special tribunals which shall include judges, whether professional or not, who are specially cognizant of the purposes of insurance and the needs of insured persons or are assisted by assessors chosen as representative of insured persons and employers respectively.

3. In any dispute concerning liability to insurance or the rate of contribution, the employed person and, in the case of schemes providing for an employer's contribution, his employer shall have a right of appeal.

#### Article 12

1. Foreign employed persons shall be liable to insurance and to the payment of contributions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall be entitled under the same conditions as nationals to the benefits derived from the contributions credited to their account.

3. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall, if nationals of a Member which is bound by this Convention and the laws or regulations of which therefore provide for a State subsidy towards the financial resources or benefits of the insurance scheme in conformity with Article 9, also be entitled to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

4. Provided that national laws or regulations may restrict to nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

5. Any restrictions which may apply in the event of residence abroad shall only apply to pensioners and their dependants who are nationals of any Member bound by this Convention and reside in the territory of any Member bound thereby to the extent to which they apply to nationals of the country in which the pension has been acquired. Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld.

#### Article 13

1. The insurance of employed persons shall be governed by the law applicable at their place of employment.

2. In the interest of continuity of insurance, exceptions may be made to this rule by agreement between the Members concerned.



*Article 14*

Any Member may prescribe special provisions for frontier workers whose place of employment is in its territory and whose place of residence is abroad.

*Article 15*

In countries which, at the time when this Convention first comes into force, have no laws or regulations providing for compulsory old-age insurance, an existing non-contributory pension scheme which guarantees an individual right to a pension under the conditions defined in Articles 16 to 22 hereinafter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Convention.

*Article 16*

Pensions shall be awarded at an age which shall be determined by national laws or regulations, but which shall not exceed sixty-five.

*Article 17*

The right to a pension may be made conditional upon the claimant's having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period immediately preceding the making of the claim. This period shall be determined by national laws or regulations, but shall not exceed ten years.

*Article 18*

1. A claimant shall be entitled to a pension if the annual value of his means does not exceed a limit which shall be fixed by national laws or regulations with due regard to the minimum cost of living.

2. Means up to a level which shall be determined by national laws or regulations shall be exempted for the purpose of the assessment of means.

*Article 19*

The rate of pension shall be an amount which, together with any means of the claimant in excess of the means exempted, is at least sufficient to cover the essential needs of the pensioner.

*Article 20*

1. A claimant shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning the award of a pension or the rate thereof.

2. The appeal shall lie to an authority other than the authority which gave the decision in the first instance.

*Article 21*

1. Foreigners who are nationals of a Member bound by this Convention shall be entitled to pensions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make the award of a pension to foreigners conditional upon their having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period which shall not exceed by more than five years the period of residence prescribed for nationals.

*Article 22*

1. The right to a pension may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned

- (a) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence;
- (b) has obtained or attempted to obtain a pension by fraud; or

(c) has persistently refused to earn his living by work compatible with his strength and capacity.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned is entirely maintained at the public expense.

*Article 23*

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 12, this Convention does not refer to the maintenance of pension rights in the event of residence abroad.

*Article 24*

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 25*

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 26*

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 27*

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 28*

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability

of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 29

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides.

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall, *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 27 above, if and when

the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 30

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY INVALIDITY INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, IN THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS, AND FOR OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on 8 June, 1933, and Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to compulsory invalidity insurance which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention.

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

#### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory invalidity insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

#### Article 2

1. The compulsory invalidity insurance scheme shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed in industrial or commercial undertakings or in the liberal professions, and to outworkers and domestic servants:

2. Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of

- (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount, and, where national laws or regulations do not make this exception general in its application, any non-manual workers engaged in occupations which are ordinarily considered as liberal professions;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage;
- (c) young workers under a prescribed age and workers too old to become insured when they first enter employment;

- (d) outworkers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage earners;

- (e) members of the employer's family;

- (f) workers whose employment is of such a nature that, its total duration being necessarily short, they cannot qualify for benefit, and persons engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment;

- (g) invalid workers and workers in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;

- (h) retired public officials employed for remuneration and persons possessing a private income, where the retirement pension or private income is at least equal to the invalidity pension provided by national laws or regulations;

- (i) workers who, during their studies, give lessons, or work for remuneration in preparation for an occupation corresponding to such studies;

- (j) domestic servants employed in the households of agricultural employers.

3. Provided also that there may be exempted from liability to insurance persons who, by virtue of any law, regulations or special scheme, are or will become entitled to invalidity benefits at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

4. This Convention does not apply to seamen and sea fishermen.

#### Article 3

National laws or regulations shall, under conditions to be determined by them, either entitle persons formerly compulsorily insured who are not in receipt of a pension to continue their insurance voluntarily or entitle such persons to maintain their rights by the periodical payment of a fee for the purpose, unless the said rights are automatically maintained, or, in the case of married women, the husband, if not liable to compulsory insurance, is permitted to insure voluntarily and thereby to qualify his wife for an old-age or widow's pension.

#### Article 4

1. An insured person who becomes generally incapacitated for work and thereby unable to earn an appreciable remuneration shall be entitled to an invalidity pension:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations which secure to insured persons medical treatment and attendance throughout invalidity, and,



if invalidity terminates in death, secure pensions at the full rate to widows, without any condition as to age or invalidity, and to orphans, may make the award of an invalidity pension conditional upon the insured person's being unable to perform remunerative work.

3. In the case of special schemes for non-manual workers, an insured person who suffers from incapacity which renders him unable to earn an appreciable remuneration in the occupation in which he was ordinarily engaged or in a similar occupation shall be entitled to an invalidity pension.

#### Article 5

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, the right to a pension may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying period, which may involve the payment of a minimum number of contributions since entry into insurance and during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against.

2. The duration of the qualifying period shall not exceed 60 contribution months, 250 contribution weeks, or 1,500 contribution days.

3. Where the completion of the qualifying period involves the payment of a prescribed number of contributions during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against, periods for which benefit has been paid in respect of temporary incapacity for work or of unemployment shall be reckoned as contribution periods to such extent and under such conditions as may be determined by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 6

1. An insured person who ceases to be liable to insurance without being entitled to a benefit representing a return for the contributions credited to his account shall retain his rights in respect of these contributions:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may terminate rights in respect of contributions on the expiry of a term which shall be reckoned from the date when the insured person so ceased to be liable to insurance and which shall be either variable or fixed:

- (a) where the term is variable, it shall not be less than one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the periods for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance;
- (b) where the term is fixed, it shall in no case be less than eighteen months, and rights in respect of contributions may be terminated on the expiry of the term, unless, in the course thereof, a minimum number of contributions prescribed by national laws regulation has been credited to the account of the insured person in virtue of either compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance.

#### Article 7

1. The pension shall, whether or not dependent on the time spent in insurance, be a fixed sum or a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or vary with the amount of the contributions paid.

2. Where the pension varies with the time spent in insurance, and its award is made

conditional upon the completion by the insured person of a qualifying period, the pension shall, unless a minimum rate is guaranteed, include a fixed sum or fixed portion not dependent on the time spent in insurance.

3. Where contributions are graduated according to remuneration, the remuneration taken into account for this purpose shall also be taken into account for the purpose of computing the pension, whether or not the pension varies with the time spent in insurance.

#### Article 8

Insurance institutions shall be authorized, under conditions which shall be determined by national laws or regulations, to grant benefits in kind for the purpose of preventing, postponing, alleviating or curing invalidity to persons who are in receipt of or may be entitled to claim a pension on the ground of invalidity.

#### Article 9

1. The right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned

- (a) has brought about his invalidity by a criminal offence or wilful misconduct; or
- (b) has acted fraudulently towards the insurance institution.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned

- (a) is entirely maintained at the public expense or by a social insurance institution;
- (b) refuses without valid reason to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of invalids, or voluntarily and without authorization removes himself from the supervision of the insurance institution;
- (c) is in receipt of another periodical cash benefit payable by virtue of any law or regulations concerning compulsory social insurance, pensions, or workmen's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases; or
- (d) is in employment involving compulsory insurance, or, in the case of special schemes for non-manual workers, is in receipt of remuneration exceeding a prescribed rate.

#### Article 10

1. The insured persons and their employers shall contribute to the financial resources of the insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may exempt from liability to pay contributions:

- (a) apprentices and young workers under a prescribed age;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage or whose wages are very low.

3. Contributions from employers may be dispensed with under laws or regulations concerning schemes of national insurance not restricted in scope to employed persons.

4. The public authorities shall contribute to the financial resources or to the benefits of insurance schemes covering employed persons in general or manual workers.

5. National laws or regulations which, at the time of the adoption of this Convention, do not require contributions from insured per-

sons may continue not to require such contributions.

#### *Article 11*

1. The insurance scheme shall be administered by institutions founded by the public authorities and not conducted with a view to profit, or by State insurance funds;

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may also entrust its administration to institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or of their organizations and duly approved by the public authorities.

3. The funds of insurance institutions and State insurance funds shall be administered separately from the public funds.

4. Representatives of the insured persons shall participate in the management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national laws or regulations, which may likewise decide as to the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.

5. Self-governing insurance institutions shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities.

#### *Article 12*

1. The insured person or his legal representatives shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning benefits.

2. Such disputes shall be referred to special tribunals which shall include judges, whether professional or not, who are specially cognisant of the purpose of insurance and the needs of insured persons or are assisted by assessors chosen as representative of insured persons and employers respectively.

3. In any dispute concerning liability to insurance or the rate of contribution, the employed person and, in the case of schemes providing for an employer's contribution, his employer shall have a right of appeal.

#### *Article 13*

1. Foreign employed persons shall be liable to insurance and to the payment of contributions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall be entitled under the same conditions as nationals to the benefits derived from the contributions credited to their account.

3. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall, if nationals of a Member which is bound by this Convention and the laws or regulations of which therefore provide for a State subsidy towards the financial resources or benefits of the insurance scheme in conformity with Article 10, also be entitled to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

4. Provided that national laws or regulations may restrict to nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

5. Any restrictions which may apply in the event of residence abroad shall only apply to pensioners and their dependants who are nationals of any Member bound by this Convention and reside in the territory of any Member bound thereby to the extent to which

they apply to nationals of the country in which the pension has been acquired: Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld.

#### *Article 14*

1. The insurance of employed persons shall be governed by the law applicable at their place of employment.

2. In the interest of continuity of insurance, exceptions may be made to this rule by agreement between the Members concerned.

#### *Article 15*

Any Member may prescribe special provisions for frontier workers whose place of employment is in its territory and whose place of residence is abroad.

#### *Article 16*

In countries which, at the time when this Convention first comes into force, have no laws or regulations providing for compulsory invalidity insurance, an existing non-contributory pension scheme which guarantees an individual right to a pension under the conditions defined in Articles 17 to 23 hereinafter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Convention.

#### *Article 17*

A person who becomes generally incapacitated for work and thereby unable to earn an appreciable remuneration shall be entitled to a pension.

#### *Article 18*

The right to a pension may be made conditional upon the claimant's having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period immediately preceding the making of the claim. This period shall be determined by national laws or regulations, but shall not exceed five years.

#### *Article 19*

1. A claimant shall be entitled to a pension if the annual value of his means does not exceed a limit which shall be fixed by national laws or regulations with due regard to the minimum cost of living.

2. Means up to a level which shall be determined by national laws or regulations shall be exempted for the purpose of the assessment of means.

#### *Article 20*

The rate of pension shall be an amount which, together with any means of the claimant in excess of the means exempted, is at least sufficient to cover the essential needs of the pensioner.

#### *Article 21*

1. A claimant shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning the award of a pension or the rate thereof.

2. The appeal shall lie to an authority other than the authority which gave the decision in the first instance.

#### *Article 22*

1. Foreigners who are nationals of a Member bound by this Convention shall be entitled to pensions under the same conditions as nationals:



2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make the award of a pension to foreigners conditional upon their having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period which shall not exceed by more than five years the period of residence prescribed for nationals.

#### Article 23

1. The right to a pension may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned

- (a) has brought about his invalidity by a criminal offence or wilful misconduct;
- (b) has obtained or attempted to obtain a pension by fraud;
- (c) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence; or
- (d) has persistently refused to earn his living by work compatible with his strength and capacity.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned is entirely maintained at the public expense.

#### Article 24

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 13, this Convention does not refer to the maintenance of pension rights in the event of residence abroad.

#### Article 25

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 26

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 27

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify

them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 28

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 29

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 30

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall, *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 28 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 31

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY INVALIDITY INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on 8 June, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to compulsory invalidity insurance which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

*Article 1*

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory invalidity insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

*Article 2*

1. The compulsory invalidity insurance scheme shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed in agricultural undertakings and to domestic servants employed in the households of agricultural employers.

2. Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of

- (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount and, where national laws or regulations do not make this exception general in its application, any non-manual workers engaged in occupations which are ordinarily considered as liberal professions.
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage;
- (c) young workers under a prescribed age and workers too old to become insured when they first enter employment;
- (d) outworkers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage earners;
- (e) members of the employer's family;
- (f) workers whose employment is of such a nature that, its total duration being necessarily short, they cannot qualify for benefit, and persons engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment;
- (g) invalid workers and workers in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;
- (h) retired public officials employed for remuneration and persons possessing a private income, where the retirement pension or private income is at least equal to the invalidity pension provided by national laws or regulations;
- (i) workers who, during their studies, give lessons, or work for remuneration in preparation for an occupation corresponding to such studies.

3. Provided also that there may be exempted from liability to insurance persons who, by virtue of any law, regulations or special scheme, are or will become entitled to invalidity benefits at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

*Article 3*

National laws or regulations shall, under conditions to be determined by them, either entitle persons formerly compulsorily insured who are not in receipt of a pension to continue their insurance voluntarily or entitle such persons to maintain their rights by the periodical payment of a fee for the purpose, unless the said rights are automatically maintained, or in the case of married women, the husband, if not liable to compulsory insurance, is permitted to insure voluntarily and thereby to qualify his wife for an old-age or widow's pension.

*Article 4*

1. An insured person who becomes generally incapacitated for work and thereby unable to

earn an appreciable remuneration shall be entitled to an invalidity pension:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations which secure to insured persons medical treatment and attendance throughout invalidity, and, if invalidity terminates in death, secure pensions at the full rate to widows, without any condition as to age or invalidity, and to orphans, may make the award of an invalidity pension conditional upon the insured person's being unable to perform remunerative work.

3. In the case of special schemes for non-manual workers, an insured person who suffers from incapacity which renders him unable to earn an appreciable remuneration in the occupation in which he was ordinarily engaged or in a similar occupation shall be entitled to an invalidity pension.

*Article 5*

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, the right to a pension may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying period, which may involve the payment of a minimum number of contributions since entry into insurance and during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against.

2. The duration of the qualifying period shall not exceed 60 contribution months, 250 contribution weeks, or 1,500 contribution days.

3. Where the completion of the qualifying period involves the payment of a prescribed number of contributions during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against, periods for which benefit has been paid in respect of temporary incapacity for work or of unemployment shall be reckoned as contribution periods to such extent and under such conditions as may be determined by national laws or regulations.

*Article 6*

1. An insured person who ceases to be liable to insurance without being entitled to a benefit representing a return for the contributions credited to his account shall retain his rights in respect of these contributions:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may terminate rights in respect of contributions on the expiry of a term which shall be reckoned from the date when the insured person so ceased to be liable to insurance and which shall be either variable or fixed:

- (a) where the term is variable, it shall not be less than one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the periods for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance;
- (b) where the term is fixed, it shall in no case be less than eighteen months, and rights in respect of contributions may be terminated on the expiry of the term, unless, in the course thereof, a minimum number of contributions prescribed by national laws or regulations has been credited to the account of the insured person in virtue of either compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance.

*Article 7*

1. The pension shall, whether or not dependent on the time spent in insurance, be a fixed



sum or a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or vary with the amount of the contributions paid.

2. Where the pension varies with the time spent in insurance, and its award is made conditional upon the completion by the insured person of a qualifying period, the pension shall, unless a minimum rate is guaranteed, include a fixed sum or fixed portion not dependent on the time spent in insurance.

3. Where contributions are graduated according to remuneration, the remuneration taken into account for this purpose shall also be taken into account for the purpose of computing the pension, whether or not the pension varies with the time spent in insurance.

#### Article 8

Insurance institutions shall be authorized, under conditions which shall be determined by national laws or regulations, to grant benefits in kind for the purpose of preventing, postponing, alleviating or curing invalidity to persons who are in receipt of or may be entitled to claim a pension on the ground of invalidity.

#### Article 9

1. The right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned

- (a) has brought about his invalidity by a criminal offence or wilful misconduct; or
  - (b) has acted fraudulently towards the insurance institution.
2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned:
- (a) is entirely maintained at the public expense or by a social insurance institution;
  - (b) refuses without valid reason to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of invalids, or voluntarily and without authorization removes himself from the supervision of the insurance institution;
  - (c) is in receipt of another periodical cash benefit payable by virtue of any law or regulations concerning compulsory social insurance, pensions, or workmen's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases; or
  - (d) is in employment involving compulsory insurance, or, in the case of special schemes for non-manual workers, is in receipt of remuneration exceeding a prescribed rate.

#### Article 10

1. The insured persons and their employers shall contribute to the financial resources of the insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may exempt from liability to pay contributions

- (a) apprentices and young workers under a prescribed age;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage or whose wages are very low.
- (c) workers in the service of an employer who pays the contributions assessed on a basis which is not dependent on the number of workers employed.

3. Contributions from employers may be dispensed with under laws or regulations concerning schemes of national insurance not restricted in scope to employed persons.

4. The public authorities shall contribute to the financial resources or to the benefits of insurance schemes covering employed persons in general or of manual workers.

5. National laws or regulations which, at the time of the adoption of this Convention, do not require contributions from insured persons, may continue not to require such contributions.

#### Article 11

1. The insurance scheme shall be administered by institutions founded by the public authorities and not conducted with a view to profit, or by State insurance funds:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may also entrust its administration to institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or of their organizations and duly approved by the public authorities.

3. The Funds of insurance institutions and State insurance funds shall be administered separately from the public funds.

4. Representatives of the insured persons shall participate in the management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national laws or regulations, which may likewise decide as to the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.

5. Self-governing insurance institutions shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities.

#### Article 12

1. The insured person or his legal representatives shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning benefits.

2. Such disputes shall be referred to special tribunals which shall include judges, whether professional or not, who are specially cognisant of the purposes of insurance and the needs of insured persons or are assisted by assessors chosen as representative of insured persons and employers respectively.

3. In any dispute concerning liability to insurance or the rate of contribution, the employed person and, in the case of schemes providing for an employers' contribution, his employer shall have a right of appeal.

#### Article 13

1. Foreign employed persons shall be liable to insurance and to the payment of contributions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall be entitled under the same conditions as nationals to the benefits derived from the contributions credited to their account.

3. Foreign insured persons and their dependants shall, if nationals of a Member which is bound by this Convention and the laws or regulations of which therefore provide for a State subsidy towards the financial resources or benefits of the insurance scheme in conformity with Article 10, also be entitled to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds:

4. Provided that national laws or regulations may restrict to nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

5. Any restrictions which may apply in the event of residence abroad shall only apply to pensioners and their dependants who are na-

nationals of any Member bound by this Convention and reside in the territory of any Member bound thereby to the extent to which they apply to nationals of the country in which the pension has been acquired: Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld.

#### Article 14

1. The insurance of employed persons shall be governed by the law applicable at their place of employment.

2. In the interest of continuity of insurance, exceptions may be made to this rule by agreement between the Members concerned.

#### Article 15

Any Member may prescribe special provisions for frontier workers whose place of employment is in its territory and whose place of residence is abroad.

#### Article 16

In countries which, at the time when this Convention first comes into force, have no laws or regulations providing for compulsory invalidity insurance, an existing non-contributory pension scheme which guarantees an individual right to a pension under the conditions defined in Articles 17 to 23 hereinafter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Convention.

#### Article 17

A person who becomes generally incapacitated for work and thereby unable to earn an appreciable remuneration shall be entitled to a pension.

#### Article 18

The right to a pension may be made conditional upon the claimant's having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period immediately preceding the making of the claim. This period shall be determined by national laws or regulations but shall not exceed five years.

#### Article 19

1. A claimant shall be entitled to a pension if the annual value of his means does not exceed a limit which shall be fixed by national laws or regulations with due regard to the minimum cost of living.

2. Means up to a level which shall be determined by national laws or regulations shall be exempted for the purpose of the assessment of means.

#### Article 20

The rate of pension shall be an amount which, together with any means of the claimant in excess of the means exempted, is at least sufficient to cover the essential needs of the pensioner.

#### Article 21

1. A claimant shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning the award of a pension or the rate thereof.

2. The appeal shall lie to an authority other than the authority which gave the decision in the first instance.

#### Article 22

1. Foreigners who are nationals of a Member bound by this Convention shall be entitled to

pensions under the same conditions as nationals:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make the award of a pension to foreigners conditional upon their having been resident in the territory of the Member for a period which shall not exceed by more than five years the period of residence prescribed for nationals.

#### Article 23

1. The right to a pension may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the person concerned

- (a) has brought about his invalidity by a criminal offence or wilful misconduct;
- (b) has obtained or attempted to obtain a pension by fraud;
- (c) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a criminal offence;
- (d) has persistently refused to earn his living by work compatible with his strength and capacity.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned is entirely maintained at the public expense.

#### Article 24

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 13, this Convention does not refer to the maintenance of pension rights in the event of residence abroad.

#### Article 25

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 26

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 27

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 28

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph,



exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 29

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 30

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part,

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, IN THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS, AND FOR OUTWORKERS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on June 8, 1933, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance, which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

#### Article 1

Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

#### Article 2

1. The compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance scheme shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed in industrial or commercial undertakings or in the liberal professions, and to outworkers and domestic servants:

2. Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of:

- (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount, and, where national laws or regulations do not make this exception general in its application, any non-manual workers engaged in occupations which are ordinarily considered as liberal professions;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage;

then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall, *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 28 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 31

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

- (c) young workers under a prescribed age and workers too old to become insured when they first enter employment;
- (d) outworkers whose conditions of work are not a like nature to those of ordinary wage earners;
- (e) members of the employer's family;
- (f) workers whose employment is of such a nature that, its total duration being necessarily short, they cannot qualify for benefit, and persons engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment;
- (g) invalid workers and workers in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;
- (h) retired public officials employed for remuneration and persons possessing a private income, where the retirement pension or private income is at least equal to the invalidity pension provided by national laws or regulations;
- (i) workers who, during their studies, give lessons, or work for remuneration in preparation for an occupation corresponding to such studies;
- (j) domestic servants employed in the households of agricultural employers.

3. Provided also that there may be exempted from liability to insurance persons whose survivors will, by virtue of any law, regulations or special scheme, become entitled to benefits at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

4. This Convention does not apply to seamen and sea fishermen.

#### Article 3

National laws or regulations shall, under conditions to be determined by them, either entitle persons formerly compulsorily insured who are not in receipt of a pension to continue their insurance voluntarily or entitle such persons to maintain their rights by the periodical payment of a fee for the purpose, unless the said rights are automatically maintained, or, in the case of married women, the husband, if not liable to compulsory insurance, is permitted to insure voluntarily and thereby to qualify his wife for an old-age or widow's pension.

#### Article 4

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5, the right to a pension may be made condi-

tional upon the completion of a qualifying period, which may involve the payment of a minimum number of contributions since entry into insurance and during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against.

2. The duration of the qualifying period shall not exceed 60 contribution months, 250 contribution weeks, or 1,500 contribution days.

3. Where the completion of the qualifying period involves the payment of a prescribed number of contributions during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against, periods for which benefit has been paid in respect of temporary incapacity for work or of unemployment shall be reckoned as contribution periods to such extent and under such conditions as may be determined by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 5

1. An insured person who ceases to be liable to insurance without being entitled to a benefit representing a return for the contributions credited to his account shall retain his rights in respect of these contributions:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may terminate rights in respect of contributions on the expiry of a term which shall be reckoned from the date when the insured person so ceased to be liable to insurance and which shall be either variable or fixed:

(a) where the term is variable, it shall not be less than one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the period for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance;

(b) where the term is fixed, it shall in no case be less than eighteen months, and rights in respect of contributions may be terminated on the expiry of the term, unless, in the course thereof, a minimum number of contributions prescribed by national laws or regulations has been credited to the account of the insured person in virtue of either compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance.

#### Article 6

The widows and orphans' insurance scheme shall as a minimum confer pension rights on widows who have not remarried and the children of a deceased insured or pensioned person.

#### Article 7

1. The right to a widow's pension may be reserved to widows who are above a prescribed age or are invalid.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply in the case of special schemes for non-manual workers.

3. The right to a widow's pension may be restricted to cases where the marriage has lasted for a prescribed period and was contracted before the insured or pensioned person had reached a prescribed age or become invalid.

4. The right to a widow's pension may be withheld if, at the time of the death of the insured or pensioned person, the marriage had been dissolved or if a separation had been pronounced in proceedings in which the wife was found solely at fault.

5. Where there are several claimants to a widow's pension, the amount payable may be limited to that of one pension.

#### Article 8

1. Any child who has not reached a prescribed age which shall not be less than fourteen shall be entitled to a pension in respect of the death of either parent:

2. Provided that the right to a pension in respect of the death of an insured or pensioned mother may either be made conditional upon the mother's having contributed to the support of the child or be made conditional upon her having been a widow at the time of her death.

3. National laws or regulations shall determine the cases in which a child, other than a legitimate child, shall be entitled to a pension.

#### Article 9

1. The pension shall, whether or not dependent on the time spent in insurance, be a fixed sum or a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or vary with the amount of the contributions paid.

2. Where the pension varies with the time spent in insurance, and its award is made conditional upon the completion by the insured person of a qualifying period, the pension shall, unless a minimum rate is guaranteed, include a fixed sum or fixed portion not dependent on the time spent in insurance; where the pension is awarded without any condition as to the completion of a qualifying period, provision may be made for a guaranteed minimum rate of pension.

3. Where contributions are graduated according to remuneration, the remuneration taken into account for this purpose shall also be taken into account for the purpose of computing the pension, whether or not the pension varies with the time spent in insurance.

#### Article 10

Insurance institutions shall be authorised under conditions which shall be determined by national laws or regulations, to grant benefits in kind for the purpose of preventing, postponing, alleviating or curing invalidity to persons who are in receipt of or may be entitled to claim a pension on the ground of invalidity.

#### Article 11

1. The right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part:

(a) if death has been caused by a criminal offence committed by or the wilful misconduct of the insured person or any person who may become entitled to a survivor's pension; or

(b) if the insured person or any person who may become entitled to a survivor's pension has acted fraudulently towards the insurance institution.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned

(a) is entirely maintained at the public expense or by a social insurance institution;

(b) refuses without valid reason to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of invalids, or voluntarily and without authorisation removes herself from the supervision of the insurance institutions;



- (c) is in receipt of another periodical cash benefit payable by virtue of any law or regulations concerning compulsory social insurance pensions, or workmen's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases;
- (d) having been awarded a widow's pension without any condition as to age or invalidity, is living with a man as his wife; or
- (e) in the case of special schemes for non-manual workers, is in receipt of remuneration exceeding a prescribed rate.

#### Article 12

1. The insured persons and their employers shall contribute to the financial resources of the insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may exempt from liability to pay contributions.

(a) apprentices and young workers under a prescribed age; or

(b) workers who are not paid a money wage or whose wages are very low.

3. Contributions from employers may be dispensed with under laws or regulations concerning schemes of national insurance not restricted in scope to employed persons.

4. The public authorities shall contribute to the financial resources or to the benefits of insurance schemes covering employed persons in general or of manual workers.

5. National laws or regulations which, at the time of the adoption of this Convention, do not require contributions from insured persons, may continue not to require such contributions.

#### Article 13

1. The insurance scheme shall be administered by institutions founded by the public authorities and not conducted with a view to profit, or by State insurance funds;

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may also entrust its administration to institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or of their organisations and duly approved by the public authorities.

3. The funds of insurance institutions and State insurance funds shall be administered separately from the public funds.

4. Representatives of the insured persons shall participate in the management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national laws or regulations, which may likewise decide as to the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.

5. Self-governing insurance institutions shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities.

#### Article 14

1. The survivors of a deceased insured or pensioned person shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning benefits.

2. Such disputes shall be referred to special tribunals which shall include judges, whether professional or not, who are specially cognisant of the purposes of insurance or are assisted by assessors chosen as representative of insured persons and employers respectively.

3. In any dispute concerning liability to insurance or the rate of contribution, the employed person and, in the case of schemes providing for an employer's contribution, his employer shall have a right of appeal.

#### Article 15

1. Foreign employed persons shall be liable to insurance and to the payment of contributions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. The survivors of foreign insured or pensioned persons shall be entitled under the same conditions as nationals to the benefits derived from the contributions credited to their account.

3. The survivors of foreign insured or pensioned persons shall, if nationals of a Member which is bound by this Convention and the laws or regulations of which therefore provide for a State subsidy towards the financial resources or benefits of the insurance scheme in conformity with Article 12, also be entitled to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

4. Provided that national laws or regulations may restrict to nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to the survivors of insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

5. Any restrictions which may apply in the event of residence abroad shall only apply to pensioners who are nationals of any Member bound by this Convention and reside in the territory of any Member bound thereby to the extent to which they apply to nationals of the country in which the pension has been acquired: Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld.

#### Article 16

1. The insurance of employed persons shall be governed by the law applicable at their place of employment.

2. In the interest of continuity of insurance exceptions may be made to this rule by agreement between the Members concerned.

#### Article 17

Any Member may prescribe special provisions for frontier workers whose place of employment is in its territory and whose place of residence is abroad.

#### Article 18

In countries which, at the time when this Convention first comes into force, have no laws or regulations providing for compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance, an existing non-contributory pension scheme which guarantees an individual right to a pension under the conditions defined in Articles 19 to 25 hereinafter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Convention.

#### Article 19

1. The following shall be entitled to a pension:

- (a) every widow who has not remarried and who has at least two dependent children;
- (b) every orphan, that is to say, every child who has lost both parents.

2. National laws or regulations shall define

- (a) the cases in which a child other than a legitimate child shall be deemed to be the child of a widow for the purpose of entitling her to a pension;
- (b) the age until which a child shall be considered dependent upon a widow or shall

be entitled to an orphan's pension: Provided that this age shall in no case be less than fourteen.

#### Article 20

1. The right to a widow's pension may be made conditional upon the residence in the territory of the Member

- (a) of the deceased husband during a period immediately preceding his death; and
- (b) of the widow during a period immediately preceding the making of her claim for a pension.

2. The right to an orphan's pension may be made conditional upon the residence, in the territory of the Member during a period immediately preceding death, of whichever of the parents died the more recently.

3. The period of residence in the territory of the Member to have been completed by a widow or a deceased parent shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations, but shall not exceed five years.

#### Article 21

1. A claimant shall be entitled to a widow's or orphan's pension if the annual value of the claimant's means, including any means of dependent children or orphans, does not exceed a limit which shall be fixed by national laws or regulations with due regard to the minimum cost of living.

2. Means up to a level which shall be determined by national laws or regulations shall be exempted for the purpose of the assessment of means.

#### Article 22

The rate of pension shall be an amount which, together with any means of the claimant in excess of the means exempted, is at least sufficient to cover the essential needs of the pensioner.

#### Article 23

1. A claimant shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning the award of pension or the rate thereof.

2. The appeal shall lie to an authority other than the authority which gave the decision in the first instance.

#### Article 24

1. Foreign widows and orphans shall, if nationals of a Member bound by this Convention, be entitled to pensions under the same conditions as nationals.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make the award of a pension to foreigners conditional upon the completion of a period of residence in the territory of the Member for a period which shall not exceed by more than five years the period of residence provided for in Article 20.

#### Article 25

1. The right to a pension may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the widow or the person who has undertaken responsibility for the care of the orphan has obtained or attempted to obtain a pension by fraud.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned is entirely maintained at the public expense.

#### Article 26

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 15, this Convention does not refer to the maintenance of pension rights in the event of residence abroad.

#### Article 27

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 28

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 29

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

#### Article 30

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 31

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 32

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in



part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides.

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall, *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Con-

vention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

### Article 33

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING COMPULSORY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on 8 June 1933, and Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace

### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up or maintain a scheme of compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

### Article 2

1. The compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance scheme shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed in agricultural undertakings and to domestic servants employed in the households of agricultural employers:

2. Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of

- (a) workers whose remuneration exceeds a prescribed amount and, where national laws or regulations do not make this exception general in its application, any non-manual workers engaged in occupations which are ordinarily considered as liberal professions;
- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage;
- (c) young workers under a prescribed age and workers too old to become insured when they first enter employment;
- (d) outworkers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage earners;
- (e) members of the employers' family;
- (f) workers whose employment is of such a nature that, its total duration being necessarily short, they cannot qualify for

benefit, and persons engaged solely in occasional or subsidiary employment;

- (g) invalid workers and workers in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;
- (h) retired public officials employed for remuneration and persons possessing a private income, where the retirement pension or private income is at least equal to the invalidity pension provided by national laws or regulations;
- (i) workers who, during their studies, give lessons, or work for remuneration in preparation for an occupation corresponding to such studies.

3. Provided also that there may be exempted from liability to insurance persons whose survivors will, by virtue of any law, regulations or special scheme, become entitled to benefits at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

### Article 3

National laws or regulations shall, under conditions to be determined by them, either entitle persons formerly compulsorily insured who are not in receipt of a pension to continue their insurance voluntarily or entitle such persons to maintain their rights by the periodical payment of a fee for the purpose, unless the said rights are automatically maintained, or, in the case of married women, the husband, if not liable to compulsory insurance, is permitted to insure voluntarily and thereby to qualify his wife for an old-age or widow's pension.

### Article 4

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5, the right to a pension may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying period which may involve the payment of a minimum number of contributions since entry into insurance and during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against.

2. The duration of the qualifying period shall not exceed 60 contribution months, 250 contribution weeks, or 1,500 contribution days.

3. Where the completion of the qualifying period involves the payment of a prescribed number of contributions during a prescribed period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against, periods for which benefit has been paid in respect of temporary incapacity for work or of unemployment shall be reckoned as contribution periods to such extent and under such conditions as may be determined by national laws or regulations.

*Article 5*

1. An insured person who ceases to be liable to insurance without being entitled to a benefit representing a return for the contributions credited to his account shall retain his rights in respect of these contributions:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may terminate rights in respect of contributions on the expiry of a term which shall be reckoned from the date when the insured person so ceased to be liable to insurance and which shall be either variable or fixed:

- (a) where the term is variable, it shall not be less than one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the period for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance;
- (b) where the term is fixed, it shall in no case be less than eighteen months and rights in respect of contributions may be terminated on the expiry of the term, unless, in the course thereof, a minimum number of contributions prescribed by national laws or regulations has been credited to the account of the insured person in virtue of either compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance.

*Article 6*

The widows' and orphans' insurance scheme, shall as a minimum confer pension rights on widows who have not remarried and the children of a deceased insured or pensioned person.

*Article 7*

1. The right to a widow's pension may be reserved to widows who are above a prescribed age or are invalid.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply in the case of special schemes for non-manual workers.

3. The right to a widow's pension may be restricted to cases where the marriage has lasted for a prescribed period and was contracted before the insured or pensioned person has reached a prescribed age or become invalid.

4. The right to a widow's pension may be withheld if, at the time of the death of the insured or pensioned person, the marriage had been dissolved or if a separation had been pronounced in proceedings in which the wife was found solely at fault.

5. Where there are several claimants to a widow's pension, the amount payable may be limited to that of one pension.

*Article 8*

1. Any child who has not reached a prescribed age, which shall not be less than fourteen, shall be entitled to a pension in respect of the death of either parent:

2. Provided that the right to a pension in respect of the death of an insured or pensioned mother may either be made conditional upon the mother's having contributed to the support of the child or be made conditional upon her having been a widow at the time of her death.

3. National laws or regulations shall determine the cases in which a child, other than a legitimate child, shall be entitled to a pension.

*Article 9*

1. The pension shall, whether or not dependent on the time spent in insurance, be a fixed sum

or a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or vary with the amount of the contributions paid.

2. Where the pension varies with the time spent in insurance, and its award is made conditional upon the completion by the insured person of a qualifying period, the pension shall unless a minimum rate is guaranteed, include a fixed sum or fixed portion not dependent on the time spent in insurance; where the pension is awarded without any condition as to the completion of a qualifying period, provision may be made for a guaranteed minimum rate of pension.

3. Where contributions are guaranteed according to remuneration, the remuneration taken into account for this purpose shall also be taken into account the purpose of computing the pension, whether or not the pension varies with the time spent in insurance.

*Article 10*

Insurance institutions shall be authorized, under conditions which shall be determined by national laws or regulations, to grant benefits in kind for the purpose of preventing, postponing, alleviating or curing invalidity to persons who are in receipt of or may be entitled to claim a pension on the ground of invalidity.

*Article 11*

1. The right to benefits may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part:

- (a) if death has been caused by a criminal offence committed by or the wilful misconduct of the insured person or any person who may become entitled to a survivor's pension; or
- (b) if the insured person or any person who may become entitled to a survivor's pension has acted fraudulently towards the insurance institution.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part whole the person concerned

- (a) is entirely maintained at the public expense or by a social insurance institution;
- (b) refuses without valid reason to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of invalids, or voluntarily and without authorisation removes herself from the supervision of the insurance institutions; or
- (c) is in receipt of another periodical cash benefit payable by virtue of any law or regulations concerning compulsory social insurance pensions, or workmen's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases;
- (d) having been awarded a widow's pension without any condition as to age or invalidity, is living with a man as his wife; or
- (e) in the case of special schemes for non-manual workers, is in receipt of remuneration exceeding a prescribed rate.

*Article 12*

1. The insured persons and their employers shall contributed to the financial resources of the insurance scheme.

2. National laws or regulations may exempt from liability to pay contributions

- (a) apprentices and young workers under a prescribed age;



- (b) workers who are not paid a money wage or whose wages are very low; or
  - (c) workers in the service of an employer who pays the contributions assessed on a basis which is not dependent on the number of workers employed.
3. Contributions from employers may be dispensed with under laws or regulations concerning schemes of national insurance not restricted in scope to employed persons.
4. The public authorities shall contribute to the financial resources or to the benefits of insurance schemes covering employed persons in general or of manual workers.
5. National laws or regulations which, at the time of the adoption of this Convention, do not require contributions from insured persons may continue not to require such contributions.

#### Article 13

1. The insurance scheme shall be administered by institutions founded by the public authorities and not conducted with a view to profit, or by State insurance funds:
2. Provided that national laws or regulations may also entrust its administration to institutions founded on the initiative of the parties concerned or of their organisations and only duly approved by the public authorities.
3. The funds of insurance institutions and State insurance funds shall be administered separately from the public funds.
4. Representatives of the insured persons shall participate in the management of insurance institutions under conditions to be determined by national laws or regulations, which may likewise decide as to the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.
5. Self-governing insurance institutions shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the public authorities.

#### Article 14

1. The survivors of a deceased insured or pensioned person shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning benefits.
2. Such disputes shall be referred to special tribunals which shall include judges, whether professional or not, who are specially cognisant of the purposes of insurance or are assisted by assessors chosen as representative of insured persons and employers respectively.
3. In any dispute concerning liability to insurance or the rate of contribution, the employed person and, in the case of schemes providing for an employer's contribution, his employer shall have a right of appeal.

#### Article 15

1. Foreign employed persons shall be liable to insurance and to the payment of contributions under the same conditions as nationals.
2. The survivors of foreign insured or pensioned persons shall be entitled under the same conditions as nationals to the benefits derived from the contributions credited to their account.
3. The survivors of foreign insured or pensioned persons shall, if nationals of a Member which is bound by this Convention and the laws or regulations of which therefore provide for a State subsidy towards the financial resources or benefits of the insurance scheme in conformity with Article 12, also be entitled to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds.

4. Provided that national laws or regulations may restrict to nationals the right to any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds and granted solely to the survivors of insured persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the laws or regulations providing for compulsory insurance come into force.

5. Any restrictions which may apply in the event of residence abroad shall only apply to pensioners who are nationals of any Member bound by this Convention and reside in the territory of any Member bound thereby to the extent to which they apply to nationals of the country in which the pension has been acquired: Provided that any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension which is payable out of public funds may be withheld.

#### Article 16

1. The insurance of employed persons shall be governed by the law applicable at their place of employment.
2. In the interest of continuity of insurance, exceptions may be made to this rule by agreement between the Members concerned.

#### Article 17

Any Member may prescribe special provisions for frontier workers whose place of employment is in its territory and whose place of residence is abroad.

#### Article 18

In countries which, at the time when this Convention first comes into force, have no laws or regulations providing for compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance, an existing non-contributory pension scheme which guarantees an individual right to a pension under the conditions defined in Articles 19 to 25 hereinafter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Convention.

#### Article 19

1. The following shall be entitled to a pension:
  - (e) every widow who has not remarried;
  - (b) every orphan, that is to say, every child who has lost both parents.
2. National laws or regulations shall define
  - (a) the cases in which a child other than a legitimate child shall be deemed to be the child of a widow for the purpose of entitling her to a pension;
  - (b) the age until which a child shall be considered dependent upon a widow or shall be entitled to an orphans' pension: Provided that this age shall in no case be less than fourteen.

#### Article 20

1. The right to a widow's pension may be made conditional upon the residence in the territory of the Member
  - (a) of the deceased husband during a period immediately preceding his death; and
  - (b) of the widow during a period immediately preceding the making of her claim for a pension.
2. The right to an orphan's pension may be made conditional upon the residence, in the territory of the Member during a period immediately preceding death, of whichever of the parents dies the more recently.
3. The period of residence in the territory of the Member to have been completed by a widow

or deceased parent shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations but shall not exceed five years.

#### Article 21

1. A claimant shall be entitled to a widow's or orphan's pension if the annual value of the claimant's means, including any means of dependent children or orphans, does not exceed a limit which shall be fixed by national laws or regulations with due regard to the minimum cost of living.

2. Means up to a level which shall be determined by national laws or regulations shall be exempted for the purpose of the assessment of means.

#### Article 22

The rate of pension shall be an amount which, together with any means of the claimant in excess of the means exempted, is at least sufficient to cover the essential needs of the pensioner.

#### Article 23

1. A claimant shall have a right of appeal in any dispute concerning the award or a pension of the rate thereof.

2. The appeal shall lie to an authority other than the authority which gave the decision in the first instance.

#### Article 24

1. Foreign widows and orphans shall, if nationals of a Member bound by this Convention, be entitled to pensions under the same conditions as nationals:

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may make the award of a pension to foreigners conditional upon the completion of a period of residence in the territory of the Member for a period which shall not exceed by more than five years the period of residence provided for in Article 20.

#### Article 25

1. The right to a pension may be forfeited or suspended in whole or in part if the widow or the person who has undertaken responsibility for the care of the orphan has obtained or attempted to obtain a pension by fraud.

2. The pension may be suspended in whole or in part while the person concerned is entirely maintained at the public expense.

#### Article 26

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 15, this Convention does not refer to the maintenance of pension rights in the event of residence abroad.

#### Article 27

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 28

This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two

Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 29

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 30

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 31

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 32

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part then unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall, *ipso jure*, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 33

The French and English texts of this Convention shall be authentic.



## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INVALIDITY, OLD-AGE AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' INSURANCE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventeenth Session on 8 June, 1933, and Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance which is included in the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation

adopts, this 30th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

The Conference,

Having adopted Draft Conventions concerning compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, and concerning compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, and

Considering that these Draft Conventions lay down the minimum conditions to be complied with from the beginning by every scheme of compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, and

Considering that it is desirable to indicate a number of general principles which practice shows to be best calculated to promote a just, effective and appropriate organization of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

Recommends that each Member should take the following principles and rules into consideration:

### 1. SCOPE

1. (a) Compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance for employed persons should include, irrespective of age, sex or nationality, every person who is ordinarily engaged in employment for remuneration.

(b) Where economic, social and administrative conditions permit, national laws or regulations should provide that invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance should also include persons of small means working on their own account in industry, commerce and agriculture.

2. If, however, it is considered advisable to fix a minimum age for entry into insurance, such age should be as close as possible to the age at which compulsory school attendance ceases and at which the choice of an occupation is made.

3. The fixing of a maximum age for entry into insurance is only justified in insurance schemes which make the right to a pension conditional upon the completion of a qualifying

period and then only for workers who, when they take up employment for remuneration as their ordinary occupation, are too old to be able to complete the qualifying period before the normal pensionable age.

4. Where it is considered advisable to fix (apart from the limitation, inherent in social insurance, of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes) a maximum remuneration as a criterion of liability to insurance, only such workers should thereby be excluded as, by reason of the fact that their remuneration is considerably in excess of the general level of wages, may be deemed to be capable of making provision by themselves against invalidity, old-age and death.

## II. PENSIONS

### A. Qualifying Period and Insurance Periods

5. The qualifying period prescribed by insurance schemes which provide for awarding all pensioners a pension at a fixed rate or varying with the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes should be restricted to a contribution period which shall not be longer than is strictly necessary to preclude persons from entering insurance with intent to take undue advantage of it, and to ensure some consideration for the benefits afforded.

6. The qualifying period for the purpose of an invalidity or survivor's pension should in no case exceed 60 contribution months, 250 contribution weeks, or 1,500 contribution days, and the qualifying period for the purpose of an old-age pension should not exceed twice this maximum.

7. Periods during which the insured person is incapable of work by reason of sickness, is not available for work by reason of childbirth, or is involuntarily unemployed should, within limits to be prescribed, count towards the qualifying period, even where no contributions are paid for such periods by sickness or maternity insurance or by an unemployment fund.

8. (a) Insurance schemes which place limitations on the retention of rights in respect of contributions which have been paid should guarantee retention of such rights for a term of at least eighteen months reckoned from the last contribution payment, this term being prolonged, in schemes in which contributions are graduated according to remuneration, up to at least one-third (less the periods for which contributions have not been credited) of the total of the periods for which contributions have been credited since entry into insurance. In reckoning this term, periods during which the insured person was incapable of work by reason of sickness, was not available for work by reason of childbirth, or was involuntarily unemployed or engaged in military service, should not be considered as periods for which contributions have not been credited.

(b) Any further retention of rights in respect of contributions may be made conditional either upon resumption of payment of contribution in virtue of compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance or upon the payment of a moderate fee for this purpose; in insurance schemes in which contributions are graduated according to remuneration and which provide for pensions varying with the time

spent in insurance, resumption of payment of contributions should operate to increase the value of the rights in course of acquisition.

9. A person formerly insured should be able to recover rights already expired, by the payment of a prescribed number of contributions in virtue of compulsory or voluntarily continued insurance; where the pension varies with the number or amount of the contributions credited to the account of the insured person, the number of contributions so prescribed should be less than the number required for the initial qualifying period.

10. Sums required to be paid for maintaining the rights in course of acquisition of insured persons who are unemployed for a long time should—in view of the impossibility of putting the expense of such payments solely on the insured persons in employment—be obtained through the financial assistance of the public authorities; and the same principle should apply to payments for the purpose of consolidating and enhancing the rights of such unemployed persons.

### B. Old-Age Pensions

11. For insurance schemes which fix the pensionable age above sixty it is recommended, as a means of relieving the labour market and of ensuring rest for the aged, that the pensionable age should be reduced to sixty, in so far as the demographic, economic and financial situation of the country permit, and if necessary, by stages.

12. Insured persons who have for many years been engaged in a particularly arduous or unhealthy occupation should be enabled to claim a pension at a less advanced age than workers in other occupations.

13. (a) In order to ensure that workers in their old age shall not suffer privations, the pension should be sufficient to cover essential needs. The pension provided for all pensioners, who have completed a certain qualifying period should accordingly be fixed with due regard to the cost of living.

(b) In insurance schemes in which contributions are graduated according to remuneration, insured persons to the account of whom have been credited contributions corresponding to the normal duration of working life should be awarded a pension commensurate with their economic condition during their working life. To this end the pension provided for insured persons who have completed thirty years of actual contribution should not be less than half the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes either since entry into insurance or over a prescribed period immediately preceding the award of the pension.

14. A bonus should be paid to a pensioner:

(a) for each dependent child who is of school age, or being under the age of seventeen, is continuing his general or vocational education, or who cannot by reason of infirmity earn his living;

(b) when his wife is aged or infirm and is not herself on this account entitled to a pension.

15. A pensioner who needs the constant attendance of another person should be awarded a special supplement.

### C. Invalidity Pensions

16. (a) A pension should be awarded to an insured person who by reason of sickness or infirmity is unable to earn an appreciable remuneration by work suited to his strength and ability and his training; remuneration which is less than one-third of the ordinary remuneration of a fit worker of similar training and experience should not be deemed to be appreciable.

(b) Nevertheless, in special insurance schemes set up on behalf of manual or non-manual workers in certain occupations, reduction of capacity for work should be assessed solely with reference to the occupation hitherto followed or to a similar occupation.

17. (a) In order to fulfil its purpose, an insurance scheme should provide for every insured person who becomes invalid after having completed the qualifying period a pension sufficient to cover his essential needs. The minimum pension provided for every pensioner should accordingly be fixed with due regard to the cost of living.

(b) In insurance schemes in which the minimum pension is fixed in terms of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, the minimum should not be less than 40 per cent of such remuneration. The same result should be aimed at by schemes in which the pension includes a fixed portion which is the same for every pensioner and a portion varying with the number and amount of the contributions credited to his account.

18. A bonus should be paid to a pensioner for each dependent child who is of school age, or being under the age of seventeen, is continuing his general or vocational education, or who cannot by reason of infirmity earn his living.

19. A pensioner who needs the constant attendance of another person should be awarded a special supplement.

### D. Survivors' Pensions

20. (a) If a pensioner or insured person dies after completing the qualifying period and leaves a widow, the widow should be entitled to a pension as long as she does not remarry.

(b) If, however, the award of the pension is subject to the fulfilment of other conditions, pensions should nevertheless be awarded to widows unable to earn their living by reason of age or invalidity and to widows with a dependent child who is of school age or who, being under the age of seventeen, is continuing his general or vocational education.

21. A pension should also be awarded to an invalid widower who by reason of his invalidity was dependent on an insured woman who dies after completing the qualifying period.

22. (a) The pension awarded to a widow (or invalid widower) should represent a substantial contribution towards covering essential needs. Whatever may be the method of computing it, the minimum pension should be fixed with due regard to the cost of living.

(b) In insurance schemes in which contributions are graduated according to the remuneration of the deceased, the widow's (or invalid widower's) pension should not be less than half the pension to which the deceased was entitled or would have been entitled if at the date of his death he had been awarded an invalidity or old-age pension. Nevertheless,



where such schemes determine the rights of survivors without regard to the rate of the pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled, a widow's (or invalid widower's) pension should not be less than 20 per cent of the remuneration of the deceased taken into account for the purposes of his insurance either since entry into insurance or over a prescribed period immediately preceding his death.

23. (a) Every child of school age who was dependent on a pensioner or insured person who died after completing the qualifying period should be entitled to a child's pension, and the pension should continue to be paid until the age of seventeen if the child is continuing his general or vocational education, and even beyond this age, if the child cannot by reason of infirmity earn his living.

(b) A child's pension may be paid in the form of a supplement to the pension of his widowed mother.

24. (a) The minimum pension provided for every child should represent a substantial contribution towards the cost of maintaining and educating him; such minimum should be higher in the case of an orphan child.

(b) In insurance schemes in which contributions are graduated according to the remuneration of the deceased, a child's pension should not be less than one-quarter or in the case of orphans one-half of the pension to which the deceased was entitled or would have been entitled if at the date of his death he had been awarded an invalidity or old-age pension. Nevertheless, where such schemes determine the rights of survivors without regard to the rate of the pension to which the deceased was or would have been entitled, a child's pension should not be less than 10 per cent or in the case of orphans 20 per cent of the remuneration of the deceased as taken into account for the purposes of his insurance either since entry into insurance or over a prescribed period immediately preceding his death.

25. If it is considered advisable to fix a maximum for the total of the survivors' pensions which may be awarded in respect of one deceased person, such maximum should not, where survivors' pensions vary with the pension of the deceased, be less than the pension, including bonuses for family responsibilities, to which the deceased was or would have been entitled, or, where survivors' pensions vary with the remuneration of the deceased taken into account for the purposes of his insurance, be less than half such remuneration.

26. Survivors not eligible for a pension because the qualifying conditions have not been fulfilled should (provided that a minimum number of payments has been credited to the account of the deceased) be granted a lump sum which will enable them to adapt themselves to the change in their circumstances caused by the death of the head of the family.

27. In countries where burial expenses are not, by law or custom, covered by some other insurance, and in particular by sickness insurance, a benefit in respect of the cost of decent burial should be paid by widows' and orphans' insurance on the death of an insured person.

#### *E. Provisions for the Suspension or Reduction of Pensions*

28. Where provision is made for the suspension or reduction of invalidity, old-age or survivors' pensions in cases where a concurrent title exists to a pension acquired under another scheme of social insurance or a scheme of pensions or workman's compensation for accidents or occupational diseases, the provisions concerning suspension or reduction should be such as to enable the pensioner to receive in its entirety whichever of the pensions is the higher, and in any case he should be paid that part of the invalidity, old-age or survivor's pension which corresponds to the insured person's own contributions.

29. Where an invalidity or old-age pension is suspended for a reason other than the existence of a concurrent title to another pension, the dependent family of the person whose pension is suspended should be awarded a maintenance allowance equal to the whole or to a part of the pension.

#### III. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

30. (a) The financial resources of the insurance scheme should be provided by contributions from the insured persons and contributions from their employers.

(b) The public authorities should contribute to the insurance scheme.

31. As a general rule the contribution of the insured person should not be higher than the contribution of his employer.

32. The employer should be responsible for the whole or the greater part of the joint contribution in respect of workers who are remunerated only in kind, out-workers, and apprentices whose remuneration does not exceed a prescribed amount.

33. The State should be responsible for the contributions in respect of periods of compulsory military service performed by persons who were insured before beginning their military service.

#### IV. ADMINISTRATION

34. National laws or regulations should provide that insured women are adequately represented on the administrative bodies of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

A total of 2,952 accidents was reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during July in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 13 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 168 accidents were reported including 7 fatal cases; and 178 accidents were reported to employees of the Crown, 3 of which were fatal during the month, making in all 3,298, of which 23 were fatal.

Under a bylaw recently passed by the York (Ontario) Township Council, exempting from municipal taxes dwellings erected during the next five years, it is provided that 80 per cent of the workmen employed must belong to the township and that they are to be paid the standard rates of wages prevailing in the township and adjoining municipalities.

## NUMBERS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN CANADA IN 1931 AS SHOWN IN THE SEVENTH CENSUS

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary report, Bulletin No. XXXI, on the number of persons ten years of age and over gainfully employed in Canada in 1931 as ascertained in the seventh decennial Census. The table showing the numbers of persons, male and female, by industrial groups and by provinces, is given herewith, as well as a table showing the percentage distribution by industrial groups for Canada. The report contains tables showing by provinces the total population, male and female, ten years of age and over, and the numbers gainfully employed, in 1931 and also in 1921, 1911 and 1901 by provinces; it shows the numbers also, for 1931, by provinces and by occupational groups, and in each of the various occupations.

An earlier preliminary report, Bulletin No. XXVIII, gave similar information for cities of 30,000 and over in population, namely Brantford, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saint John, Saskatoon, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver, Verdun, Victoria, Windsor and Winnipeg.

The term "gainfully employed" is applied to persons pursuing an occupation by which money or its equivalent is earned or in which assistance is given in the production of marketable goods. Women and children working at home on general household work without wages and having no other employment are not included among the "gainfully employed." A person who happened to be idle or unemployed at the date of the census was enumerated as of the occupation usually followed when employed, or of the occupation in which last regularly employed.

Out of the total population of Canada in 1931, 10,374,196, there were 8,159,059, ten years of age and over. Of these 3,924,533, 48·10 per cent, were gainfully employed. Of this number, 2,564,879 were classed as "wage-earners" (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1932, page 1188). By sex there were, ten years of age and over 4,252,537 males of whom 3,258,614, or 76·63 per cent, were gainfully employed, and 3,906,522 females or whom 665,919, or 17·05 per cent, were gainfully employed.

The various occupations are classified into groups based on the principle of the material worked in, the process performed, and type of service rendered. Thus all blacksmiths are included in a group of classes under "Metal

Products" irrespective of the industries in which employed, whether in railway shops, mines, factories, general repair work, etc.

The following list gives the number of workers in some of the principal occupations. Railway occupations are here omitted as they are shown for 1931 and 1932 in the succeeding article.

Farmers and stock-raisers.. . . .	633,165
Farm labourers.. . . .	480,455
Fishermen.. . . .	33,762
Hunters, etc.. . . . .	14,155
Lumbermen.. . . .	37,536
Miners (coal).. . . .	17,519
Miners (other).. . . .	12,888
Labourers (coal mines).. . . .	6,008
Labourers (other mines).. . . .	8,746
Butchers.. . . .	9,518
Furriers.. . . .	3,660
Boot and shoe makers and repairers (not factory).. . . .	6,964
Boot and shoe machine operators.. . .	9,117
Weavers.. . . .	7,143
Spinners.. . . .	4,441
Sewers (factory).. . . .	22,930
Tailors and tailoresses.. . . .	11,675
Dressmakers.. . . .	10,019
Printers (compositors).. . . .	11,262
Moulders.. . . .	7,943
Blacksmiths.. . . .	15,928
Machinists.. . . .	30,749
Stationary engineers.. . . .	16,540
Boiler firemen.. . . .	6,815
Hoistmen, cranemen, derrickmen.. . .	3,586
Brick and stone masons.. . . .	10,823
Carpenters.. . . .	79,785
Electricians and wiremen.. . . .	20,224
Painters, etc.. . . .	33,711
Plumbers, etc.. . . .	15,595
Seamen.. . . .	11,408
Longshoremen.. . . .	4,815
Chauffeurs and bus drivers.. . . .	15,402
Truck drivers.. . . .	43,778
Teamsters, etc.. . . .	22,272
Telegraph operators.. . . .	6,789
Telephone operators.. . . .	15,331
Commercial travellers.. . . .	16,611
Salesmen.. . . .	100,605
Saleswomen.. . . .	44,982
Insurance agents.. . . .	17,379
Clergymen and priests.. . . .	12,693
Lawyers and notaries.. . . .	8,060
Physicians and surgeons.. . . .	10,021
Dentists.. . . .	4,037
Nurses (graduate).. . . .	20,441
Teachers, school.. . . .	82,978
Accountants and auditors.. . . .	19,778
Musicians and music teachers.. . . .	8,791
Waiters.. . . .	11,230
Waitresses.. . . .	12,792
Janitors and sextons.. . . .	15,660
Barbers, hairdressers, etc.. . . .	22,277
Cooks.. . . .	25,577
Domestic servants.. . . .	142,507
Stenographers and typists.. . . .	68,526
Book-keepers and cashiers.. . . .	49,497
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging).. . .	437,032



## DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCE

	All Industries	Agriculture	Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells	Manufacturing	Electric Light and Power	Construction	Transportation and Communication*	Trade	Finance	Service	Unspecified
<b>CANADA—</b>												
Total.....	3,924,533	1,127,767	97,502	72,011	631,201	18,953	256,091	306,203	386,881	92,293	766,256	199,369
Male.....	3,258,614	1,103,542	96,684	71,584	520,829	17,481	254,284	282,788	301,977	67,319	376,731	165,394
Female.....	665,919	24,225	818	427	110,372	1,472	1,806	23,421	84,904	24,974	389,525	3,975
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—</b>												
Total.....	32,168	18,382	1,356	5	1,500	48	1,193	1,456	2,138	293	4,546	1,246
Male.....	27,815	17,807	1,354	5	1,171	44	1,194	1,357	1,619	218	1,814	1,232
Female.....	4,353	575	2	.....	329	4	4	99	519	75	2,732	14
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—</b>												
Total.....	181,083	43,931	14,196	16,981	18,939	814	11,367	15,145	15,202	2,286	31,871	10,351
Male.....	153,139	42,607	14,139	16,941	16,814	761	11,293	14,163	11,606	1,756	12,815	10,244
Female.....	27,944	1,324	57	40	2,125	53	74	982	3,596	530	19,056	107
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—</b>												
Total.....	140,023	46,275	7,721	1,053	15,729	412	6,884	11,140	12,034	1,703	23,632	13,440
Male.....	117,949	45,286	7,690	1,050	13,604	380	6,852	10,324	8,987	1,270	9,180	13,326
Female.....	22,074	989	31	3	2,125	32	32	816	3,047	433	14,452	114
<b>QUEBEC—</b>												
Total.....	1,022,739	229,208	22,992	8,276	201,103	5,296	81,891	76,030	99,144	26,378	219,883	52,628
Male.....	820,250	224,705	22,895	8,184	155,155	4,892	81,291	69,690	79,435	19,250	103,771	50,982
Female.....	202,489	4,503	97	92	45,948	404	510	6,340	19,709	7,128	116,112	1,646
<b>ONTARIO—</b>												
Total.....	1,346,419	303,565	16,194	18,963	299,714	8,682	91,551	105,163	148,708	37,488	268,502	47,889
Male.....	1,096,980	296,788	15,623	18,825	248,258	7,895	90,819	95,935	133,523	26,658	135,683	46,630
Female.....	249,439	6,777	271	138	51,456	787	732	9,198	35,182	10,820	132,819	1,259
<b>MANITOBA—</b>												
Total.....	270,690	63,262	4,706	2,126	26,446	1,268	15,807	23,782	31,216	6,860	53,198	11,909
Male.....	225,798	91,376	4,046	2,124	23,240	1,206	15,681	22,292	23,238	4,571	25,223	11,681
Female.....	44,892	1,886	60	12	3,206	72	126	1,490	7,878	1,989	27,975	228
<b>SASKATCHEWAN—</b>												
Total.....	338,923	204,426	2,415	841	9,210	667	11,974	21,581	21,812	4,951	51,984	9,062
Male.....	301,418	200,737	2,314	836	8,549	632	11,870	20,596	18,293	3,869	24,714	8,378
Female.....	37,505	3,629	101	5	661	35	104	955	3,519	1,012	27,270	184
<b>ALBERTA—</b>												
Total.....	286,218	145,063	2,733	11,021	13,863	604	10,763	20,150	21,823	4,777	47,726	7,095
Male.....	252,793	142,585	2,718	10,908	12,695	574	10,670	19,177	17,952	3,627	23,065	6,932
Female.....	33,425	3,078	15	53	1,258	30	93	973	3,871	1,150	22,661	163
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA—</b>												
Total.....	306,270	43,055	25,189	12,735	44,697	1,062	24,746	31,762	34,804	7,557	64,914	15,749
Male.....	262,562	41,591	25,005	12,651	41,433	1,007	24,615	29,254	27,301	5,720	38,466	15,439
Female.....	43,708	1,464	184	84	3,264	55	131	2,558	7,503	1,837	26,448	209

\*Not including postal service.

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS FOR CANADA

Industry Groups	Total	Male	Female
All Industries.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture.....	28.73	33.86	3.63
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping.....	2.48	2.96	0.12
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells.....	1.83	2.19	0.06
Manufacturing.....	16.08	15.98	16.57
Electric Light and Power.....	0.48	0.53	0.22
Construction.....	6.52	7.80	0.27
*Transportation and Communication.....	7.80	8.67	3.51
Trade.....	9.85	9.26	12.74
Finance.....	2.35	2.06	3.75
Service.....	19.52	11.56	58.49
Unspecified.....	4.31	5.07	0.59

\*Not including Postal Service.

## Joint Industrial Councils in the Netherlands

An Act was passed in the Netherlands last April, to take effect at a future date, providing for the establishment of joint industrial councils. Under its provisions the Crown is authorized to establish a national or regional industrial council for any industry, branch of an industry or group of industries in which the circumstances give occasion therefor. An industrial council is to be composed of an even number of members, not less than six and not more than twenty, who are to be appointed in equal numbers by employers' and workers' organizations designated by the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act. The members hold office for a term of four years, at the expiry of which they may be reappointed. The Crown may appoint as chairman a person not connected with the particular industry for which the council is established; if no such independent chairman is appointed, the council elects from its members, two chairmen, one from the employers' and one from the workers' side, who officiate in turn for periods of six months.

The functions of an industrial council are of a varied character, and include the drawing up of schedules of working conditions, preferably in the form of collective agreements; the promotion of effective vocational education and training; the consideration of means of preventing unemployment and expanding the opportunities of employment; the promotion of amicable relations and mutual co-operation between the employer and the workers, both in the individual undertaking and throughout the industry as a whole; the encouraging of the formation of provident and other institutions for the benefit of the workers, and the control, management, or par-

ticipation in the management, of such institutions; the discussion of the technical and commercial affairs of the industry, in so far as they affect the workers' interest; and the collection of statistical data. In regard to all matters assigned to it by the Act, the industrial council has the power to issue such regulations as it deems necessary. To issue, amend or withdraw any such regulations, a favourable majority of at least two-thirds of the members representing each side is necessary. Regulations issued by an industrial council require the approval of the Crown before they can be enforced; but, once approved, they are binding on all persons engaged in the industry.

Other functions of industrial councils include the furnishing of advice to Government departments, local authorities and private individuals and organizations upon matters connected with their particular industries, and co-operation in the administration of legislation. The Act further prescribes that collective agreements may provide for the submission of disputes to the industrial councils for settlement, and that, where no such provision is made, the industrial councils may of their own accord take steps to prevent or settle disputes.

Regulations, effective August 1, issued under the Fire Marshal Act of British Columbia, were published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, July 27, 1933. One series of regulations governs the approval, sale, installation and maintenance of oil burners and oil-burning equipment; the other series governs the construction, installation and maintenance of chimneys, fireplaces, smoke pipes and furnace chambers.



## STEAM RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND COMPENSATION IN CANADA, 1931 AND 1932

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary report on steam railways in Canada in 1932, with comparative figures for 1931. The data include the average number in each class or occupation, the total time on duty, salaries or wages paid, the average number of hours or days worked during the year, and the average salary or wages received per year as well as per hour or day.

Similar figures are collected and published each year in the annual reports on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada (The report for 1931 was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1933, page 438). Certain figures as to numbers of employees and their compensation have been included in an appendix to the Department's annual reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January each year.

The table appearing on page 70 in the supplement to the issue for January, 1933, showed average earnings per hour for the principal classes of wage earners from 1926 to 1931 inclusive, with the average number in each class employed in 1931 and the total hours on duty.

The accompanying table gives for each class of employees on salary as well as on wages, etc., the figures for 1931 and 1932 as to average numbers employed, as well as the average earnings per hour or day and also per year.

The report refers to the changes in wages made between December 1, 1931, and August, 1932 (which have been reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time) being a ten per cent deduction from the pay of each employee, and also to the reductions in salaries for office staffs not under agreements with the various unions, being also ten per cent.

AVERAGE NUMBER AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31, 1931 AND 1932

Division	(1) Average number of employees		Average earnings (Salaries and wages) per Employee			
			Per hour or day (2)		Per year	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Executives, general officers and assistants.....	851	786	D 20-60	D 19-26	6,241	5,765
Division officers.....	1,098	981	D 11-80	D 10-51	3,533	3,340
Assistant engineers and draftsmen.....	997	586	D 6-48	D 7-10	1,924	2,093
Other miscellaneous officials.....	1,507	1,456	D 8-36	D 7-99	2,447	2,342
Clerks.....	16,396	14,525	D 4-80	D 4-57	1,419	1,360
Telephone switchboard operators.....	254	235	D 2-99	D 2-86	897	845
Office boys, messengers, attendants and miscellaneous trades workers.....	1,158	1,018	D 2-47	D 2-28	716	678
Janitors and cleaners.....	1,052	1,159	D 2-76	D 2-62	802	736
Total—Days.....	23,313	20,746	D 5-78	D 5-50	1,714	1,636
<b>MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES</b>						
Bridge and building department foremen.....	425	351	D 5-91	D 5-45	1,781	1,671
Carpenters and bridgemen.....	2,256	1,821	D 0-613	D 0-575	1,447	1,369
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers.....	291	281	0-715	0-659	1,749	1,617
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters.....	225	148	0-640	0-593	1,449	1,318
Helpers, B and B department.....	199	177	0-491	0-444	1,137	1,007
Apprentices, B and B department.....	24	27	0-432	0-389	1,185	776
Pile drivers, ditching, hoist and steam, shovel employees.....	326	240	0-635	0-571	1,667	1,459
Pumpmen.....	567	497	0-471	0-440	1,223	1,117
Extra gang and snow plough foremen.....	246	134	0-714	0-664	1,916	1,814
Signal foremen.....	44	29	D 7-55	D 7-30	2,486	2,385
Section foremen.....	6,377	6,255	0-596	0-557	1,494	1,390
Sectionmen.....	17,345	15,493	0-425	0-399	1,037	960
Labourers.....	7,305	3,686	0-299	0-282	721	669
Foremen—Linemen.....	52	59	D 6-82	D 5-37	2,193	1,590
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen	192	109	0-474	0-418	1,324	1,056
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen.....	478	395	0-673	0-638	1,805	1,654
Total—Hours.....	35,831	29,263	0-455	0-441	1,115	1,069
Days.....	521	439	D 6-16	D 5-57	1,882	1,707
Total.....	36,352	29,702			1,126	1,079

(1) Employees are counted each month. The average number of employees is the sum of these monthly counts divided by twelve.

(2) D Indicates earnings per day.

AVERAGE NUMBER AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA FOR THE  
YEARS ENDED DEC. 31, 1931 AND 1932

Division	(1) Average number of employees		Average earnings (Salaries and wages) per Employee			
	1931	1932	Per hour or day (2)		Per year	
			1931	1932	1931	1932
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT</b>						
General foremen.....	58	50	D 10-21	D 9-50	3,224	2,997
Department and gang foremen.....	2,278	2,081	D 7-85	D 7-43	2,409	2,214
Blacksmiths.....	671	520	0-791	0-720	1,484	1,349
Boilermakers.....	1,357	1,079	0-806	0-753	1,532	1,397
Carmen (A).....	2,458	1,564	0-822	0-750	1,468	1,318
Carmen (B).....	603	412	0-831	0-768	1,473	1,316
Carmen (C).....	6,986	5,333	0-732	0-681	1,437	1,313
Carmen (D).....	318	211	0-742	0-692	1,301	1,219
Electrical workers.....	812	725	0-763	0-704	1,597	1,438
Machinists.....	4,584	3,536	0-802	0-748	1,488	1,375
Moulders.....	123	81	0-827	0-765	1,428	1,264
Pipe fitters and sheet metal workers.....	1,089	761	0-810	0-750	1,461	1,354
Helpers to mechanics.....	7,323	5,554	0-579	0-539	1,105	1,030
Helper apprentices.....	74	38	0-646	0-580	1,173	945
Regular apprentices.....	1,217	931	0-501	0-518	849	909
Car cleaners.....	1,560	1,394	0-435	0-403	1,031	912
Other unskilled employees.....	3,541	3,107	0-430	0-400	1,068	975
Unclassified labourers.....	2,842	2,179	0-412	0-385	808	791
Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers.....	859	831	0-584	0-555	1,441	1,359
Total—Hours.....	36,387	28,256	0-637	0-586	1,264	1,163
Days.....	2,336	2,131	D 7-48	D 7-48	2,430	2,232
Total.....	38,723	30,387			1,334	1,238
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>						
Inspectors and sergeants of police.....	155	153	D 6-84	D 6-42	2,153	2,030
Constables and policemen.....	679	656	D 5-01	D 4-79	1,642	1,570
Storekeepers.....	144	142	D 6-24	D 5-97	1,926	1,845
Storemen.....	1,584	1,237	0-509	0-487	1,062	985
Train dispatchers and traffic supervisors.....	505	464	1-231	1-126	3,181	2,883
Supervisory agents and assistants.....	700	662	0-823	0-768	2,093	1,961
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations).....	173	163	0-511	0-375	1,247	1,008
Station agents—telegraphers and telephoners.....	5,778	5,427	0-715	0-655	1,819	1,665
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers.....	405	390	0-537	0-495	1,345	1,249
Foremen in freight sheds.....	377	358	0-679	0-635	1,681	1,524
Freight handlers and other station employees.....	4,225	3,748	0-502	0-459	1,092	958
Labourers.....	365	350	0-404	0-358	903	766
Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards.....	314	262	0-657	0-601	1,937	1,740
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants.....	1,402	1,042	0-371	0-344	1,106	969
News agents.....	5	17	D 1-94	D 2-45	571	698
Floating equipment employees.....	618	575	0-398	0-362	1,314	1,224
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors.....	213	187	0-722	0-677	2,010	1,809
Sleeping and parlour car porters.....	1,045	872	0-386	0-358	1,102	993
Drawbridge operators.....	105	100	0-532	0-490	1,405	1,295
Signalmen and watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked).....	754	669	0-396	0-372	1,034	967
Yard masters and assistants.....	372	310	D 8-97	D 8-47	2,861	2,793
Switch tenders.....	404	372	D 4-73	D 4-27	1,644	1,451
Hostlers.....	534	456	D 5-44	D 4-96	1,791	1,605
Road passenger conductors.....	820	685	1-160	1-076	2,876	2,625
Road freight conductors.....	1,799	1,582	1-012	0-942	2,653	2,389
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen.....	1,835	1,577	0-850	0-792	2,025	1,804
Road freight brakemen and flagmen.....	3,980	3,599	0-786	0-746	1,912	1,662
Yard conductors and yard foremen.....	1,120	953	0-838	0-769	2,210	1,978
Yard brakemen and helpers.....	2,367	2,116	0-774	0-711	1,911	1,648
Road passenger engineers and motormen.....	1,079	918	1-516	1-393	3,308	2,977
Road freight engineers and motormen.....	2,206	1,923	1-157	1-079	2,957	2,686
Yard engineers and motormen.....	1,022	841	0-873	0-798	2,540	2,366
Road passenger firemen and helpers.....	1,039	872	1-177	1-088	2,491	2,252
Road freight firemen and helpers.....	2,432	2,170	0-871	0-815	2,021	1,797
Yard fireman and helpers.....	1,031	857	0-681	0-623	1,961	1,810
Total—Hours.....	39,293	34,599	0-764	0-708	1,902	1,710
Days.....	2,293	2,106	D 5-87	D 5-45	1,925	1,781
Total.....	41,586	36,705			1,904	1,714
Express department.....	2,635	2,363	D 5-00	D 5-00	1,574	1,464
Radio department.....	80	23	D 5-25	D 6-44	1,576	1,895
Employees engaged in outside operations.....	11,880	10,235	0-428	0-422	1,135	1,078
Grand Total—Hours.....	123,391	102,353	0-602	0-568	1,412	1,313
Days.....	31,178	27,839	D 5-91	D 5-61	1,774	1,679
Total.....	154,569	130,192			1,485	1,391
Total number of female employees.....	6,994	5,952				
Pullman bridge, tunnel companies—Hours.....	422	340	0-463	0-425	1,433	1,229
Days.....	20	19	D 5-32	D 4-37	1,924	1,596
Total.....	442	359			1,455	1,249



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JULY, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy cutting hay, and the general report was that the crops would be good, although dry weather had caused considerable anxiety for a time. Fishing receipts were plentiful in Nova Scotia, but the catch had fallen off considerably in New Brunswick. There was continued activity in logging, with large quantities of pulpwood piled on logging roads ready for shipment to factories, and other lumber was ready for overseas. Mines in the New Glasgow area and also those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to five days per week. Mining operations at several points were reported to be somewhat better and output increased. Manufacturers of food-stuffs and soft drinks announced steady improvement in business, but other concerns were only fair. Sawmills were operating slowly with only half crews working, and sash and door factories in Chatham were closed, with large stocks of manufactured goods on hand. The steel industry also showed a somewhat improved situation. Little new building construction was in evidence, but projects already underway were progressing favourably, and city relief work was being maintained in several centres. Tourist travel was heavy. Employment was available for long-shoremen owing to shipments of lumber. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair. In the Women's Domestic Section little change was noted, the usual number of casual placements being made, besides others in regular employment.

Improvement was shown in farming, logging and mining in the Province of Quebec. The situation in manufacturing, likewise, was better, as the majority of industries including paper, boots and shoes, clothing, and textiles, were busier. Tobacco, rubber and metallurgy, especially at Montreal, were quiet, and although the leather industry in Quebec City displayed some activity, manufacturers there operated on reduced time. Conditions in Sherbrooke, however, were satisfactory. Little change was manifested in building construction, as the slight increase in employment in this group resulted from minor construction jobs, rather than from larger enterprises. Montreal reported a few orders for building mechanics, but scarcely any for building

labourers and relief work there provided the chief means of employment. Trade was active. In the Women's Domestic Section a number of vacancies was listed, with applicants less numerous than usual.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Ontario remained steady, harvesting being fairly well advanced and nearly all small fruits gathered. In some localities extra work was done by exchange of help so that no additional workers were required, but where farm help was needed, plenty of experienced men were available. Prolonged drought had damaged crops, especially sugar beets, in some parts of the province, but elsewhere conditions were fair. As the pulpwood peeling season was nearing completion, activity in logging was much lessened, particularly at Port Arthur and Timmins. The situation was quiet also at Sudbury. Mining remained about the same, a few placements being made, but many men seeking work. There was little material change in industrial conditions in the manufacturing centres, although the general improvement previously reported in the iron and steel industry, textile, clothing and boot and shoe factories continued. Former employees were being recalled, and many plants were working full time. Building construction remained quiet, most of the work undertaken being repairs or alterations. Local municipal work was carried on with relief labour, and airport and highway construction continued to provide employment for other unemployed. Water and rail transportation was fair. The Women's Domestic Section was somewhat quiet, due to the fact that many householders were away from the cities, but there was reported an encouraging increase in wages for some of the vacancies listed.

Requests for farm help in the Prairie Provinces were slightly greater, though in the majority of cases these were for haying, as harvesting had barely started. Crop conditions throughout the West had not been favourable, owing to extreme heat and prolonged dry weather. Average yields in Northern Manitoba, with less than the average in central and southern districts, seemed probable, while in Saskatchewan, grasshoppers, as well as adverse climatic conditions, had damaged hundreds of acres of growing grain, and in Alberta estimated losses, according to reports received, ranged from forty to seventy per cent. Logging and mining were both

quiet, although the improvement already noted in Saskatchewan in the former group was being maintained. Manufacturers in Winnipeg reported the turnover as satisfactory, but elsewhere conditions were dull. Building construction showed no improvement, with little actual building taking place other than the erection of small dwellings and repairs. Unemployed men were being sent to relief camps, where the only available work at present was in progress. Trade was fair, with collections poor. In the Women's Domestic Section there was a steady demand for workers, and a noticeable increase in applications and placements.

Farming in British Columbia showed little change although the demand for help was regular. Fruits were ripening well with shipments increasing, and canning factories opening and increasing their staffs as occasion arose. The strawberry crop had also provided additional work at Kamloops, as white labour instead of Chinese had been employed.

Logging showed some improvement, for more men were being absorbed. Sawmills were operating steadily, although wages were very low. Shingle mills were also working to capacity. In mining, considerable activity was reported from the Topley district, where development work was proceeding on several properties and strikes made of rich ore. Elsewhere, little change was noted in this group. Building construction was quiet, but work was available for many men in relief camps which were located throughout the province, and which seemed about the only outlet for labour. Casual work on the waterfront at Prince Rupert and Victoria was better, but at other ports there was little activity in that line. Painting and repairs afforded employment at the shipyards in Victoria. Business in connection with transportation and hotels in this city was also above expectations. There was little change in the Women's Section, with a number of applicants still on relief.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1933

**R**EPORTS received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1933, indicated a decline in business transacted when comparison was made with the corresponding quarter of 1932, as there was a loss of 8 per cent in vacancies and of 10 per cent in placements effected. Logging, farming, transportation and mining showed increased vacancies and placements, the highest gains being in the two first named groups, but these gains only offset in a small way the heavy decline registered in placements in construction and maintenance, followed by smaller losses in services, trade and manufacturing, the change in manufacturing being nominal only. In the services' division an increase was recorded in vacancies, while construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing showed declines under this comparison. Provincially, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded fewer vacancies and placements during the quarter than in the corresponding period of last year, but Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan reported gains under both headings, the change in New Brunswick being very slight.

From the chart on page 841, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1933, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications pur-

sued an upward trend throughout most of the quarter, although a slight decline appeared the latter half of April and very little change was recorded during the first half of June. At the close of the period, however, the curve of vacancies was one point above that recorded at the end of the corresponding quarter last year, and that of placements a fractional point lower. During the period April to June, 1933, there was a ratio of 57.0 vacancies and of 54.1 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 59.2 vacancies and 57.2 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,204; of applications registered, 2,111; and of placements effected, 1,142, as compared with a total daily average of 1,271 vacancies, 2,147 applications and 1,228 placements in regular and casual employment during the second quarter of 1932.

During the three months, April to June, 1933, the Offices of the Service reported that they had made 89,401 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 84,458 placements, of which 42,862 were in regular employment and 41,596 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 31,523 were of men and 11,339 of women, while casual work was found for 33,133 men and 8,463 women. A comparison with the same quar-



ter of 1932 showed that 93,315 placements were effected, of which 37,353 were in regular employment and 55,962 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 121,062 men and

35,106 women, a total of 156,168, in comparison with a registration of 163,122 persons during the same period of 1932. Employers notified the Service during the second quarter of 1933 of 89,051 positions, of which 65,086 were

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>429</b>
Animal products edible.....							22	22		36	19	19
Fur and its products.....										3		3
Leather and its products.....							4	3		56	34	9
Lumber and its products.....	16	14	2	4		4	37	36		125	59	61
Musical instruments.....										1		1
Pulp and paper products.....							68	60	7	39	20	16
Rubber products.....				1		1				31	26	.....
Textile products.....							137	76		162	101	37
Plant products edible.....	4	2	2	1		1	14	7		242	107	127
Plant products, n.e.s.....							22	17	3	40	33	7
Wood distillates.....										1		1
Chemical and allied products.....				15		15	38	40		81	56	19
Clay, glass and stone.....							67	67		19	14	4
Electric current.....							9	8		7	6	1
Electric apparatus.....							16	13		44	30	13
Iron and steel products.....	12		12	24		24	36	36		236	154	70
Non-ferrous metal products.....							3	3		1	1	.....
Mineral products.....										33	5	28
Miscellaneous.....							70	62	3	27	14	13
<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Fishing and Hunting.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Farming.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....							14	13		27	27	1
Non-metallic ores.....										2	1	1
<b>Communication.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>318</b>
Forwarding and storage.....	11		11	3		3	1	1		153	16	137
Railway.....										5	4	1
Shipping and stevedoring.....				19		19	3	3		217	33	180
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance.....</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20,252</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>12,513</b>
Railway.....							2	2		73	70	3
Highway.....	2,850	56	2,846	963		963	72	62		17,103	5,529	11,513
Building and other.....	139	81	7	98	91	7	1,150	1,089	23	3,076	2,036	997
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>12,765</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>6,471</b>
Governmental.....	67	40	26	21		21				563	51	510
Hotel and restaurant.....	31	6	23	46	21	25	200	169	2	811	464	209
Professional.....	82	4	72	26	17	9	136	80	40	338	183	123
Recreational.....	6	2	3	5	1	4	13	13		526	148	349
Personal.....	171	2	169	352	7	345	509	254	229	3,752	839	2,890
Household.....	809	165	588	1,055	136	919	5,986	3,074	1,007	6,734	2,921	2,389
Farm household.....				1	1		1			41	16	1
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>675</b>
Retail.....	45	2	42	16		15	87	52	25	886	244	615
Wholesale.....	2		2				179	112	25	78	18	60
<b>Finance.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>All Industries.....</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>9,247</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>40,804</b>	<b>18,001</b>	<b>20,878</b>
Men.....	3,303	217	3,085	1,635	186	1,438	2,851	2,358	348	32,393	14,219	17,914
Women.....	983	182	734	1,096	156	939	6,396	3,360	1,017	8,411	3,782	2,964

for men and 23,965 for women, as compared with 96,574 opportunities for employment offered during the corresponding period of 1932.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment Offices for the month of June, 1933.

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1933

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
62	19	42	145	9	135	90	65	25	81	48	33	2,182	1,286	738
3	3		32		30	7	6	1	2	2		102	52	50
4			1		1							8		8
3		2	1		1	1	1					65	38	12
2	2		6	6		27	27		35	33	3	252	177	70
						1		1				2		2
11		11	4		4	9	9		14		14	145	89	52
												32	26	1
10	4	6	2		2	4	4					315	185	45
12	4	8	2		2	7	3	4	9	5	4	291	128	148
1		1	50		50	3		3				116	50	64
												1		1
3		2	14		14	1	1	6	3	1	2	135	97	34
1	1		8		8				1	1		112	82	28
1	1					1	1					26	16	9
7	1	7	18	3	16	21	12	9	14	3	10	62	45	13
2	1		1		1	1						368	209	148
			6		6							7	5	2
2	2					2	1	1	1	1		42	7	35
									2	2		101	80	16
22	24		5	5		271	281		75	73		2,901	2,803	91
						1	1		4	3	1	8	7	1
1,943	1,942	30	3,045	2,923	62	2,367	2,253	115	314	303	9	10,737	10,106	555
1	1		2	2		22	22		106	104		174	170	2
			2	2		19	19					21		
1	1					2	2		106	104		150	147	1
						1	1					3	2	1
			10	10					6		6	25	20	9
4	3	2	31	1	30	65	24	41	121	2	119	633	87	543
2		2	31	1	30	48	7	41	17		17	266	25	241
												5	4	1
2	3					17	17		104	2	102	362	58	301
1,735	1,028	707	1,578	682	901	3,022	1,255	1,763	7,793	3,439	4,357	39,654	15,420	24,087
			2	1	1	22	22		53	48	5	152	143	9
1,679	992	687	1,465	681	789	2,719	1,061	1,654	6,616	3,238	3,380	33,467	11,619	21,832
56	36	20	111		111	281	172	109	1,124	153	972	6,035	3,658	2,246
2,381	1,089	1,249	2,565	1,207	1,112	1,718	894	722	1,970	618	1,343	30,916	12,422	14,379
9	8	3	5	1	4	1	1		290	17	273	956	118	837
119	113	14	63	37	17	74	67	4	93	63	29	1,437	940	323
22	14	10	126	71	55	46	11	35	97	18	78	873	398	422
26	5	21	75	2	72	24	6	17	35	27	8	710	204	474
218	15	198	474	9	466	342	18	324	359	25	333	6,177	1,169	4,954
1,720	697	1,003	1,324	722	497	836	445	305	1,093	466	622	19,557	8,626	7,330
267	237		498	365	1	395	346	37	3	2		1,206	967	39
123	25	97	155	13	142	71	19	52	62	12	48	1,704	497	1,123
87	13	73	138	13	125	56	15	41	55	12	41	1,370	351	977
36	12	24	17		17	15	4	11	7		7	334	146	146
7	3	4	1		1	7		7	2		2	117	44	68
6,278	4,134	2,131	7,537	4,852	2,383	7,634	4,814	2,725	10,534	4,602	5,918	89,051	42,862	41,596
3,951	3,025	965	5,445	3,624	1,767	6,272	3,911	2,369	9,236	3,983	5,247	65,086	31,523	33,133
2,327	1,109	1,166	2,092	1,228	616	1,362	903	356	1,298	619	671	23,965	11,339	8,463



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 8,125, the employees on their payrolls numbering 778,148 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,692, having an aggregate membership of 150,040 persons. It should be

understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 60 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1933, as Reported by Employers

The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,125 employers being greater than those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the years since 1920. The establishments whose data were tabulated had 778,148 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 742,750 on June 1, 1933; this pronounced increase of 35,398 employees caused the index to rise by 3.8 points since the preceding month to 84.5 on July 1, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the experience of the last twelve years. This upward trend is illustrated in the accompanying chart, in which both the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves of employment show a decided rise on July 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 80.7 on June 1, 1933, while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows: 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8, 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled, gathering momentum in its progress, has provided work for over 79,000 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. It is worthy of note that during the period April to July in 1931, the firms reporting added some 38,000 persons to their staffs, while last year the gains indicated during the same three months resulted

in employment for only slightly over 11,000 workers. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of industrial expansion, but the increase this year was over twice as large as that noted in 1931, and more than seven times as great as in 1932.

Especially pronounced advances occurred on the date under review in manufacturing, in which the gain exceeded that reported on July 1 in any preceding year for which data are available. As on June 1, the improvement was widespread, almost all branches of the industry sharing in the recovery. The outstanding increases were reported in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Logging, mining (except of coal), communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed important increases in the number of persons employed. In many cases, these gains compared favourably with the losses indicated on July 1 a year ago.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. In these two provinces and British Columbia the expansion indicated on July 1, 1933, was greater than on the same date in any previous year of the record.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 605 firms employing 62,700 workers, as against 57,892 in the preceding month. This considerable increase, which was the fifth

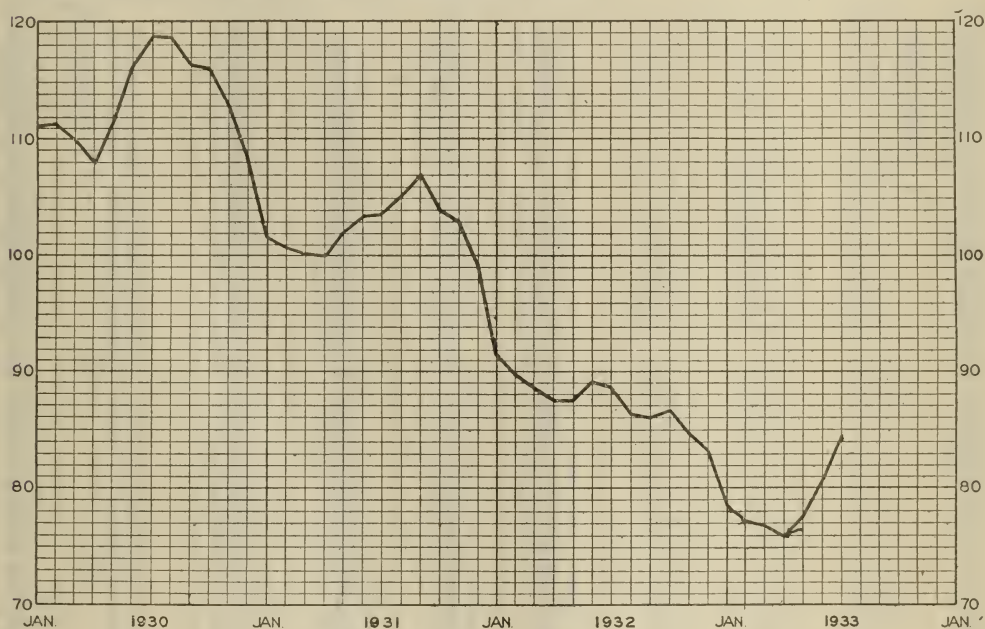
consecutive gain since the early spring, compared favourably with the minor decline noted on July 1, 1932; the general index then, however, was higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel and pulp and paper plants, and in trade, services and transportation; on the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally slacker.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, leather, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, tobacco and bever-

whose statistics were tabulated reported 319,664 employees, or 13,009 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has frequently advanced on July 1, but the month's gain on the date under review exceeded that noted at the beginning of July in any other year since 1920. The improvement was widespread, extending to practically all industries, including services, trade, transportation, mining, logging, construction and manufacturing. The gains in factory employment were most pronounced; this group also showed general advances, but the expansion in lumber, food, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, textile and

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



age, pulp and paper, lumber and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, quarrying, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was greater than that reported on July 1 in any other year of the record. The forces of the 1,965 co-operating employers aggregated 224,197 persons, compared with 214,051 on June 1, or an addition of 10,146. A decline had been registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was between three and four points higher.

*Ontario.*—There was a further increase in activity in Ontario, where the 3,584 firms

rubber plants was especially noteworthy. A reduction had been indicated on July 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The most important expansion recorded in industrial employment in this area was in construction, but services, trade, communications and transportation also reported improvement; manufacturing showed no general change, while activity in coal-mining was seasonally reduced. In addition, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in relieving the unemployment situ-



ation. Data were compiled from 1,174 employers with an aggregate staff of 104,851 workers on July 1, as against 102,004 in their last report. This gain of 2,847 workers was much larger than that registered on the same date of last year, when employment was, however, in greater volume.

*British Columbia.*—Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where the index stood at 81.8 as compared with 83.7 on July 1, 1932; very little change over the preceding month had then been indicated. A total working force of 66,736 persons was em-

ployed on the date under review by the 797 firms whose data were received and who had 62,148 on their staffs at the beginning of June. The increase on July 1 was the fourth consecutive gain recently recorded; in this upward movement, nearly 12,000 recorded workers have been re-employed. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1933, and transportation also reported considerable improvement, while a slightly upward tendency, on the whole, was in evidence in the remaining groups.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	105.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1933.....	100.0	8.0	28.8	41.1	13.5	8.6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

### Employment by Cities

The eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver—all showed increased activity; the gains compared favourably with the declines which occurred in all these centres, except Winnipeg, at the beginning of July in 1932.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal again increased, there being gains in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and in con-

struction and trade, while transportation was rather slacker. A combined working force of 119,701 persons was indicated by the 1,122 co-operating employers, who had 118,354 workers on June 1. Large decreases had been noted on July 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

*Quebec.*—Continued expansion was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 150 firms with 12,424 employees, compared with 12,059 in the preceding month. Employment in services and trade increased,

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922.....	89.4	.....	97.7	.....	.....	.....	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923.....	97.1	.....	98.9	117.4	96.2	.....	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924.....	96.0	.....	92.7	108.9	86.0	.....	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925.....	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.4	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	96.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1933.....	15.4	1.6	13.5	1.5	3.1	1.3	4.3	3.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



while other groups showed little general change. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1932, when a decline had been shown.

*Toronto.*—There were important, general advances in employment in manufacturing, the largest taking place in iron and steel plants; trade and services also showed improvement. The 1,210 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,492 workers to 104,853 at the beginning of July. A contrac-

tion had been reported on the same date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

*Ottawa.*—Statistics were received from 158 employers with 11,671 persons on their pay-lists, compared with 11,596 in the preceding month. There was little change, on the whole, in manufacturing, transportation and trade, while construction showed improvement. Losses had been indicated on July 1, 1932,

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	150.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	80.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.7	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1933.....	100.0	52.9	1.7	5.4	2.9	12.1	11.7	2.8	10.5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

when the index was higher than on the date under review.

*Hamilton.*—There was a further increase in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year;

500 workers were added to the forces of 242 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 24,248 at the beginning of July, 1933. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in iron and steel, while other groups showed only small fluctuations.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	July 1, 1933	June 1, 1933	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.9	83.0	80.0	85.4	97.2	111.3	120.3	113.1
Animal products—edible.....	3.0	130.2	110.4	114.7	112.6	119.9	122.3	121.6
Fur and products.....	.2	95.8	87.1	84.6	98.9	94.6	104.0	93.0
Leather and products.....	2.4	94.0	91.7	86.5	89.4	86.0	92.8	97.6
Boots and shoes.....	1.7	101.5	100.1	93.6	97.6	87.7	95.2	.....
Lumber and products.....	4.3	63.7	56.4	64.8	83.7	105.4	122.7	117.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.3	55.2	45.8	54.7	74.5	103.1	122.6	118.5
Furniture.....	.8	69.1	66.5	71.2	96.1	105.2	123.4	117.0
Other lumber products.....	1.2	85.7	81.4	91.0	102.3	112.3	122.3	111.9
Musical instruments.....	.1	22.0	29.2	29.4	58.9	62.9	99.9	97.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	97.2	93.5	100.5	106.8	114.5	112.3	101.3
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	86.4	85.7	87.9	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	74.5	72.6	73.7	87.4	107.3	110.5	117.2
Paper products.....	1.0	98.5	97.1	96.7	99.3	106.6	113.3	113.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	98.5	99.4	104.0	110.3	115.9	116.1	110.0
Rubber products.....	1.3	79.8	76.2	86.2	97.0	120.4	143.4	127.1
Textile products.....	10.4	95.6	93.6	96.2	96.4	99.2	105.8	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	103.9	102.4	103.6	97.6	97.2	104.1	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	75.4	74.1	79.3	81.5	82.1	96.1	98.9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	108.5	107.4	99.4	92.5	88.5	98.4	103.1
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	377.5	367.3	363.1	317.5	276.6	217.9	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	108.5	101.3	107.7	105.4	104.4	113.3	103.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	86.4	84.6	89.1	94.6	100.3	103.5	99.7
Other textile products.....	1.1	77.9	79.2	77.6	83.8	93.9	104.6	106.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	106.6	102.5	112.0	116.2	125.8	125.6	118.0
Tobacco.....	1.0	102.3	98.2	106.7	103.2	114.3	111.8	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	112.6	107.9	118.5	136.0	143.4	147.0	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0	91.3	100.2	82.7	105.9	118.9	183.8	126.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	111.3	111.1	109.9	115.9	116.5	118.7	113.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.8	57.0	51.9	78.2	112.9	137.1	137.8	116.5
Electric current.....	1.7	110.0	112.1	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0	120.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	85.5	84.0	109.0	133.3	156.1	142.7	118.4
Iron and steel products.....	10.5	62.4	61.7	68.2	85.8	109.5	126.8	116.4
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.1	65.1	53.4	61.7	88.3	116.2	136.3	123.5
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	.9	63.9	62.8	77.6	98.5	122.6	132.1	121.8
Agricultural implements.....	.4	38.9	33.5	28.1	39.9	70.2	127.8	100.9
Land vehicles.....	5.2	66.6	68.4	72.7	85.2	107.2	119.9	116.5
Automobiles and parts.....	1.3	73.8	75.0	87.8	75.3	119.4	145.3	160.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	37.7	50.6	62.4	81.9	116.4	142.7	124.1
Heating appliances.....	.4	68.2	70.0	72.6	96.4	105.0	133.6	115.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.4	50.1	46.4	63.8	111.6	156.2	178.4	143.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	63.3	61.2	69.9	85.8	111.2	127.6	117.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	64.7	63.4	72.5	90.3	107.2	117.0	112.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	87.0	81.0	78.2	114.2	127.6	134.8	122.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	125.4	121.9	123.6	127.7	149.1	141.7	125.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	98.7	97.8	99.8	107.2	110.7	113.4	109.5
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.7	49.5	40.7	34.2	38.5	82.1	80.1	69.5
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.4	93.1	91.4	95.0	104.1	113.8	119.5	113.1
Coal.....	2.6	76.6	78.2	83.2	90.5	96.8	102.9	98.7
Metallic ores.....	2.2	142.0	135.9	132.2	141.4	142.2	140.3	125.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	73.2	65.3	76.1	92.5	132.5	148.2	137.4
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.9	84.0	83.2	93.1	104.8	119.7	123.8	108.7
Telegraphs.....	.6	83.6	81.7	95.3	107.6	121.1	130.5	116.1
Telephones.....	2.3	84.1	83.6	92.7	104.1	119.3	122.0	106.8
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.1	80.5	79.0	85.9	97.7	108.0	117.5	109.2
Street railways and cartage.....	3.1	113.4	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2	128.7	114.5
Steam railways.....	7.1	69.8	67.8	77.7	91.8	104.1	113.1	110.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.9	89.9	89.1	90.4	96.1	108.2	126.0	98.0
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	11.7	78.2	67.8	93.3	137.1	170.1	164.5	154.3
Building.....	2.0	39.0	33.8	59.1	117.3	150.9	148.8	120.5
Highway.....	6.0	129.2	106.7	149.7	201.8	319.7	213.3	222.3
Railway.....	3.7	71.1	66.3	77.3	101.9	120.6	160.4	159.8
<i>Services</i> .....	2.8	111.5	106.2	119.9	130.8	142.7	145.4	130.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	109.3	100.6	118.2	133.7	150.8	154.8	133.5
Professional.....	.2	113.1	118.6	130.7	125.8	129.9	126.6	119.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.1	114.5	111.5	119.5	128.0	133.6	135.1	129.5
<i>Trade</i> .....	10.5	111.8	109.1	115.4	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3
Retail.....	7.7	118.1	114.9	121.8	130.7	133.5	132.8	117.0
Wholesale.....	2.8	97.2	96.0	100.8	109.1	120.3	116.8	110.8
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	84.5	80.7	88.7	103.8	118.9	124.7	117.7

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Heightened activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a gain of 267 persons in the staffs of the 135 reporting employers, who had 10,303 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1932, when losses had been reported.

*Winnipeg.*—Transportation and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes on the whole. An aggregate working force of 33,276 employees was reported by the 381 co-operating firms; this was 479 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, and employment then was generally more active.

*Vancouver.*—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 346 establishments employing 25,818 workers, as against 25,401 in the preceding month. There were moderate increases in practically all groups, those in manufacturing being most pronounced. A decrease had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1932, when the index was a few points higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing showed continued important improvement on July 1, there being an increase of 15,100 persons in the staffs of the 4,986 establishments reporting, which had 411,666 employees on the date under review. This advance was the largest ever indicated at the beginning of July in this record of twelve years, resulting in a noteworthy gain in both the crude and the seasonally corrected index numbers. The former rose from 80.0 on June 1, 1933, to 83.0 on July 1, while the adjusted index also increased by three points, an encouraging contrast to the experience of the last twelve years, in which manufacturing operations have on the average shown a slight decline between these two months. The increase on the date under review was the sixth successive gain since January, 1933; in this upward swing, nearly 43,000 persons have been re-employed, while the index has advanced by between eight and nine points. Practically all divisions of manufacturing reported heightened activity, the electric current industry being the only notable exception. The expansions in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories were greatest, but those in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, clay and stone and mineral product

plants were also pronounced. As was pointed out in the survey of employment for June 1, the improvement in textiles and iron and steel is particularly interesting, since the trend of employment in these groups has almost invariably been down at the beginning of June and July in the years since 1920.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Very large additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 3,651 persons being taken on by the 267 establishments making returns, which had 23,699 in their employ. Pronounced improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, but there were losses in the same industry in the Maritime Provinces, while dairies and meat-packing plants in the other provinces afforded increased employment. The index on July 1, 1933, was higher than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Statements were received from 254 manufacturers in this division, employing 19,046 workers, as compared with 18,652 in the preceding month. The bulk of the increase took place in tanneries and boot and shoe factories and occurred largely in Quebec, although the other provinces also showed improvement. The situation was better than that recorded on July 1 of last year, when large losses had been reported.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed considerably heightened activity, and employment in other lumber-using factories was also brisker. Very much smaller increases had been noted on July 1, 1932; the index then stood at 64.8, as against 63.7 on July 1, 1933. A combined working force of 33,219 employees was reported by the 760 firms co-operating on the date under review; this was 3,713 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Quebec and Ontario were greatest.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—The resumption of operations in canneries caused an advance, which was similar in size to that registered on July 1 a year ago, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were received from 377 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 27,063 operatives, as against 25,997 in their last report. The improvement in Ontario and British Columbia was most noteworthy.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a decline in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were decidedly busier. The 553 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 51,815 workers, compared with 51,336 on June 1. Curtailment had been indicated in the group as a whole on

July 1, 1932, but the index of employment was then slightly higher.

*Rubber Products.*—Continued improvement was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was lower than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 47 firms with 10,172 employees on the date under review, as compared with 9,758 in the preceding month.

*Textile Products.*—Further extension of operations, mainly in Quebec, was reported by the 853 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 80,900 workers, or 1,802 more than at the beginning of June. The largest gains were in knitting mills, but cotton, silk, garment and miscellaneous textile factories also were decidedly busier, while headwear plants released employees. Declines have been indicated on the corresponding date in 1932, but the level of employment then was practically the same as on the date under review. The increase on July 1, 1933, was particularly interesting, in that it reverses the unfavourable movement usual at the beginning of July.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in this division showed a moderate increase, according to statistics from 147 establishments, employing 13,761 persons, compared with 13,181 in the preceding month. There were increases in all except the Maritime Provinces, the largest taking place in Quebec and Ontario. A decline had been noted on the same date last year, when the index was higher.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—There was a slight falling-off in activity in chemical factories; 157 firms had 8,318 employees, compared with 8,352 on June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported most of the decrease. A larger reduction had been shown at the beginning of July, 1932, and employment then was in smaller volume.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Improvement was indicated in building material plants, the 182 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 481 persons to 6,167 on the date under review. Most of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario. The level of employment was below that of July 1 of a year ago; the trend then was downward.

*Electric Current.*—A loss was registered in electric current plants, 92 of which reported a combined working force of 13,569 persons as against 13,802 at the beginning of June. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when a minor decline had been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—There was an increase of 87 in the staffs of the 91 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 9,164 employees on July 1. Firms in Ontario absorbed most of these additionally employed persons. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much smaller than on July 1 in the preceding year, when a reduction had taken place.

*Iron and Steel.*—The trend in iron and steel factories was again upward, this being the sixth consecutive advance recently recorded. Since the experience of the last twelve years shows that curtailment generally occurs between June and July, the gain this year is of special significance. Losses had been indicated on July 1 of a year ago, when employment was, however, in larger volume. The greatest improvement on the date under review was in the rolling mill, agricultural implement, structural iron and steel, machinery, foundry and machine shop and some other groups, while the vehicle division showed contraction. Returns were compiled from 775 employers whose forces aggregated 81,640 workers, as against 80,492 in the preceding month.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Further large increases were registered in non-ferrous metal products; the smelting and refining and base metal divisions showed the most pronounced advances. The 137 co-operating manufacturers employed 13,663 operatives, or 1,013 more than in the preceding month. Little change had been reported on the same date of last year, and the index was then lower.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued gains were shown in this division, in which the index, at 125.4 was slightly higher than in July, 1932. Statistics were received from 112 employers whose staffs rose from 12,112 on June 1, 1933, to 12,436 on July 1.

### Logging

There was a further increase in logging, 2,399 persons being added to the staffs of the 220 reporting firms, who employed 13,527 on July 1. This advance compared favourably with the reduction which occurred on the same date of 1932, and, indeed, of all other years of the record. The index was higher than at the beginning of July of last year and also of 1931.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a seasonal decrease in employment in coal mines, 90 of which employed 20,562 men, as compared with 20,994 in their last report. There were moderate losses in both Eastern and Western coal fields. A larger decline had been noted on July 1 of last year, when employment was in greater volume.



*Metallic Ores.*—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 75 operators employing 16,773 persons, or 747 more than on June 1. Most of the gain took place in Ontario. The general index, at 142.0, was nearly ten points higher than on July 1, 1932.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—There was a considerable increase in the payrolls of the 74 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 4,819 workers, or 503 more than in the preceding month. Employment was quieter than at the beginning of July a year ago, when little change in the situation had been recorded.

### Communications

For the first time this year, there was an improvement in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 22,093 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,868 on June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was more active. A decline had been indicated on July 1, 1932, but employment then was at a higher level.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in the local transportation group showed little general change, 174 firms having 23,945 workers in their employ, as against 23,975 in the preceding month. Improvement had been noted on the same date in 1932, when the index was fractionally higher.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 55,510 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,599 more than in the preceding month. A smaller gain had taken place on July 1 last year, when employment was above its level at the time of writing. The five economic areas reported improvement on the date under review, but the greatest gains were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was an increase in employment in water transportation on the date under review; 93 companies enlarged their staffs by 147 employees, bringing them to 14,786. The index, at 89.9, was practically the same as at the beginning of July, 1932, when a moderate falling-off had been indicated. On the date under review, there were declines in Quebec, but British Columbia showed an increase as compared with June 1.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Improvement in employment was noted in building construction, comparing fav-

ourably with the curtailment indicated on July 1, 1932, when activity in this group was greater. The 634 co-operating contractors employed 15,596 workers, as compared with 13,481 in the preceding month. There was expansion in all provinces except British Columbia, but the largest gains were in Quebec and Ontario.

*Highways.*—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance increased on the date under review, when the 343 firms furnishing data had 47,000 employees, or 8,132 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces, those in the Maritimes and Quebec being greatest. Employment in this group was not so brisk as on July 1, 1932, when a larger program of road work and improvement was being carried out in connection with unemployment relief.

*Railway.*—A combined working force of 28,399 persons was reported by the 37 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 26,499 employees on June 1. All provinces shared in the increase. Smaller additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

### Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 324 employers with 21,871 persons on their staffs, as compared with 20,756 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a larger scale than that reported on July 1, 1932, when employment was, however, in greater volume. The tendency was generally favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces.

### Trade

Wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity, and retail stores reported a substantial gain in personnel. Statements were tabulated from 895 firms having 81,601 persons in their employ, as against 79,723 in the preceding month. Employment was in smaller volume than last summer, although a decline had been indicated in the group as a whole on July 1, 1932.

### Tables

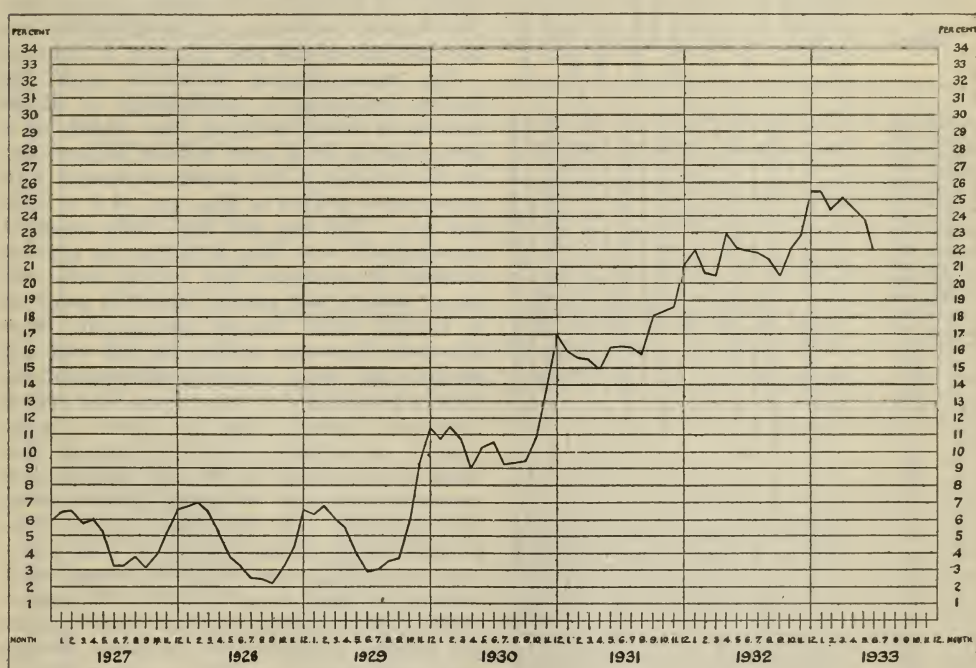
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1933

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

June of last year, when 21.9 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Influencing the situation to a marked degree during June was the employment expansion noted from Nova Scotia, principally in the coal mining industry and the iron and steel trades, though there was a general tendency toward greater activity throughout the country, with the exception of the Province of Quebec, where the situation declined slightly. In contrast with conditions during June of last year British Columbia unions reported an increase in industrial activity of nearly 4 per cent during the month reviewed, Quebec and Ontario showing frac-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Further improvement, and of a more noteworthy character, was apparent in conditions affecting local trade union members during June as compared with the previous month, unemployment standing at 21.8 per cent, in comparison with 23.8 per cent at the close of May. The June percentage was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,692 labour organizations with a combined membership of 150,040 persons, 32,756 of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month. The unemployment level, however, showed practically no variation from

tional gains only. On the other hand, employment recessions on a moderate scale were reflected by Nova Scotia unions, while lesser declines occurred in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Reports on unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. The most substantial percentages of idleness of the cities compared were recorded by Toronto and Montreal unions during June, the percentage in the former city representing





TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919, June	0	0	6	33	2.3	1.6	1	9	1	4.1	0	1.5	1	0	2	4.5	2.2	9.9	0	4.2	1.5	3.7	1.5	7	1	1	...	...	8	2.1	0	4.1	2.6	
1920, June	2	0	4	2.7	8.0	7	0	1	1	1.1	6	0	1.8	...	3.8	3.4	0.272	14.5	0	4.3	5.8	3.1	1.0	1	1	...	...	1.6	1.9	0	3.1	2.4		
1921, June	25.3	33.3	16.7	9.5	23.6	1.5	0	2.3	4	1.8	46.6	2.3	68.6	...	20.2	3.5	23.2	28.2	0	4.3	5.0	4.0	6.2	4	4	...	...	1.2	3.3	0	6.7	13.2		
1922, June	26.7	36.7	7.9	6.5	10.3	3.8	2.3	4.3	4	4	5.3	5.6	...	13.0	7.7	13.3	20.9	...	3	3.5	5.2	4.7	4	4	4	...	...	1.5	2.3	2.6	6.7	5.3		
1923, June	0	4.9	7.5	5.1	3.2	3.5	1	5.2	3	9.4	7.0	1.4	8.8	0	9.5	6.0	2.6	0	0	3.1	2.1	3.4	1.7	3	4	...	...	2.2	1.5	1	5.1	3.4		
1924, June	0	0	6.6	10.3	5.8	6.2	10.6	3.6	3	4.7	22.7	12.2	25.0	0	2.2	8.0	16.6	29.7	0	17	10.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	1	0	0	...	...	1.7	1.4	5.8		
1925, June	0.5	0	6.4	10.0	2.8	4.0	1.7	6.7	10	9.26	6.19	3.8	28.7	5.4	2.2	8.4	3.8	49.8	0	2.3	8.4	3.2	0.1	3.7	1.5	1	1	0	1.9	2.7	1.8	5.0	6.1	
1926, June	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	3	6.7	10	9.26	6.19	3.8	28.7	5.4	2.2	8.4	3.8	49.8	0	2.3	8.4	3.2	0.1	3.7	1.5	1	1	0	1.9	2.7	1.8	5.0	6.1	
1927, June	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	3	6.7	10	9.26	6.19	3.8	28.7	5.4	2.2	8.4	3.8	49.8	0	2.3	8.4	3.2	0.1	3.7	1.5	1	1	0	1.9	2.7	1.8	5.0	6.1	
1928, June	0	16.6	2.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	3	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.4	5.3	42.7	0	0	8.0	2.2	7.9	2.3	5	1	1	1	0	1.8	5.0	3.4	4.1		
1929, June	0	16.6	2.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	3	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.4	5.3	42.7	0	0	8.0	2.2	7.9	2.3	5	1	1	1	0	1.8	5.0	3.4	4.1		
1930, June	2.5	0	2.3	6.9	12.3	2.6	3.7	2	10	9.24	0.29	1.34	8.8	0	8	1.9	1.6	40.7	0	9.0	7.5	1.5	8.0	1.5	2	0	0	0	1.9	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	
1931, June	11.3	23.6	9.3	12.3	3.6	3.7	3	4	10	9.24	0.29	1.34	8.8	0	8	1.9	1.6	40.7	0	9.0	7.5	1.5	8.0	1.5	2	0	0	0	4.7	4.7	4.10	10.6	10.6	
1932, January	11.3	23.6	9.3	12.3	3.6	3.7	3	4	10	9.24	0.29	1.34	8.8	0	8	1.9	1.6	40.7	0	9.0	7.5	1.5	8.0	1.5	2	0	0	0	4.7	4.7	4.10	10.6	10.6	
1933, February	19.2	32.4	6.2	10.6	12.8	10.1	12.5	7.1	30	13.9	0.17	0.13	5.6	19.7	7.8	12.9	62.3	...	0.26	16.2	11.0	28.3	12.5	1.6	7	7	...	...	3.4	10.2	2.1	18.3	16.0	
1934, March	19.2	32.4	6.2	10.6	12.8	10.1	12.5	7.1	30	13.9	0.17	0.13	5.6	19.7	7.8	12.9	62.3	...	0.26	16.2	11.0	28.3	12.5	1.6	7	7	...	...	3.4	10.2	2.1	18.3	16.0	
1935, April	4.0	34.1	0.2	9.2	11.0	10.2	18.7	6.8	28	9	4	9.1	1.3	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	41.9	...	32.9	45.7	9.0	38.5	12.2	1.3	6	9	...	...	1.8	9.5	1.5	17.0	15.5
1936, May	2.4	37.1	3.3	9.1	11.1	10.2	19.9	6.8	28	9	4	9.1	1.3	4.5	12.4	7.3	8.8	41.9	...	32.9	45.7	9.0	38.5	12.2	1.3	6	9	...	...	1.8	9.5	1.5	17.0	15.5
1937, June	1.1	18.1	8.2	17.9	9.7	12.5	25.2	8.7	33	7	17.2	8.7	5.2	7.4	12.0	10.7	6.9	20.6	...	32.2	37.7	9.2	23.5	10.8	1.2	6	6	...	...	4.9	7.8	2.1	16.3	16.2
1938, July	1.5	32.9	13.1	16.1	4.5	15.4	27.3	9.5	47	1	10.6	11.3	4.3	37.9	12.4	12.7	6.9	20.6	...	32.2	37.7	9.2	23.5	10.8	1.2	6	6	...	...	4.9	7.8	2.1	16.3	16.2
1939, August	1.5	32.9	13.1	16.1	4.5	15.4	27.3	9.5	47	1	10.6	11.3	4.3	37.9	12.4	12.7	6.9	20.6	...	32.2	37.7	9.2	23.5	10.8	1.2	6	6	...	...	4.9	7.8	2.1	16.3	16.2
1940, September	7.7	37.8	17.3	20.0	6.0	15.7	32.7	10.9	56	0	19.5	16.8	17	30.0	16.7	11.3	9.5	130.8	...	32.4	39.9	8.9	22.1	10.1	1.0	9	9	...	...	2.0	8.6	1.18	19.0	16.2
1941, October	6.0	41.6	6.2	20.0	6.0	15.7	32.7	10.9	56	0	19.5	16.8	17	30.0	16.7	11.3	9.5	130.8	...	32.4	39.9	8.9	22.1	10.1	1.0	9	9	...	...	2.0	8.6	1.18	19.0	16.2
1942, November	15.6	34.1	6.2	21.0	10.1	12.8	15.3	11.7	46	0	19.5	16.8	17	30.0	16.7	11.3	9.5	130.8	...	32.4	39.9	8.9	22.1	10.1	1.0	9	9	...	...	2.0	8.6	1.18	19.0	16.2
1943, December	30.0	36.1	6.2	21.0	10.1	12.8	15.3	11.7	46	0	19.5	16.8	17	30.0	16.7	11.3	9.5	130.8	...	32.4	39.9	8.9	22.1	10.1	1.0	9	9	...	...	2.0	8.6	1.18	19.0	16.2
1944, January	20.2	26.0	10.2	32.1	4.5	11.2	16.3	10.7	59	2.2	6.5	6.1	18.9	33.5	8.2	7.7	15.0	116.8	...	37.7	49.7	12.0	24.4	13.2	1.6	9	9	...	...	0.3	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3
1945, February	21.7	24.0	10.2	32.1	4.5	11.2	16.3	10.7	59	2.2	6.5	6.1	18.9	33.5	8.2	7.7	15.0	116.8	...	37.7	49.7	12.0	24.4	13.2	1.6	9	9	...	...	0.3	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3
1946, March	34.1	26.1	6.9	14.3	9.3	16.4	24.6	13.0	54	1	9.1	17.2	7	13.5	11.6	3.4	16.4	133.8	...	38	58.1	11.2	34.4	13.6	1.4	9	9	...	...	0.3	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3
1947, April	34.1	26.1	6.9	14.3	9.3	16.4	24.6	13.0	54	1	9.1	17.2	7	13.5	11.6	3.4	16.4	133.8	...	38	58.1	11.2	34.4	13.6	1.4	9	9	...	...	0.3	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3
1948, May	34.1	26.1	6.9	14.3	9.3	16.4	24.6	13.0	54	1	9.1	17.2	7	13.5	11.6	3.4	16.4	133.8	...	38	58.1	11.2	34.4	13.6	1.4	9	9	...	...	0.3	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3
1949, June	34.1	26.1	6.9	14.3	9.3	16.4	24.6	13.0	54	1	9.1	17.2	7	13.5	11.6	3.4	16.4	133.8	...	38	58.1	11.2	34.4	13.6	1.4	9	9	...	...	0.3	9.9	2.2	19.5	18.3
1950, July	7.6	48.2	16.2	24.1	13.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.8	0.4	6.81	3.22	1.32	17.5	37.8	22.8	8.2	64.4	...	63.4	57.2	12.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9
1951, August	7.6	48.2	16.2	24.1	13.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.8	0.4	6.81	3.22	1.32	17.5	37.8	22.8	8.2	64.4	...	63.4	57.2	12.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9
1952, September	5.7	45.1	11.8	22.2	13.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	14.0	0.2	23.1	3.73	17.9	60.1	126.0	21.7	38.0	...	50.8	58.1	12.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1953, October	10.6	42.2	12.3	21.1	8.6	16.2	20.1	14.7	19	0.2	23.1	3.73	17.9	60.1	126.0	21.7	38.0	...	50.8	58.1	12.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1954, November	21.3	36.6	13.3	24.1	10.1	16.2	18.5	15.3	29	0.2	23.1	3.73	17.9	60.1	126.0	21.7	38.0	...	50.8	58.1	12.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1955, December	27.7	45.1	9.8	22.9	10.1	16.2	17.6	15.4	49	0.4	9.8	14.8	4.9	27.4	122.5	29.4	436.2	...	61	62.7	13.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1956, January	28.1	51.9	8.3	22.9	10.1	16.2	17.6	15.4	49	0.4	9.8	14.8	4.9	27.4	122.5	29.4	436.2	...	61	62.7	13.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1957, February	13.2	22.9	8.6	22.9	10.1	16.2	17.6	15.4	49	0.4	9.8	14.8	4.9	27.4	122.5	29.4	436.2	...	61	62.7	13.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1958, March	13.2	22.9	8.6	22.9	10.1	16.2	17.6	15.4	49	0.4	9.8	14.8	4.9	27.4	122.5	29.4	436.2	...	61	62.7	13.3	33.4	13.7	1.4	10	10	...	...	2.3	13.3	5.1	20.0	22.9	
1959, April	6.3	35.7	18.1	25.8	15.3	17.5	18.1	16.7	1	0.4	8.1	6.9	17.9	19.0	20.0	26.7	33.5	72.6	...	58	8	17.1	15.1	28.7	18.2	1	1	...	...	0.8	12.2	7.5	22.8	21.3
1960, May	2.1	34.1	17.1	28.3	17.8	16.8	18.9	12.5	0.3	6.9	6.9	27.6	26.2	6.6	7.5	21.3	94.6	8.2	...	66	6	11.4	12.9	14.4	1	1	...	...	0.6	11.4	6.0	20.8	21.3	
1961, June	2.1	34.1	17.1	28.3	17.8	16.8	18.9	12.5	0.3	6.9	6.9	27.6	26.2	6.6	7.5	21.3	94.6	8.2	...	66	6	11.4	12.9	14.4	1	1	...	...	0.6	11.4	6.0	20.8	21.3	
1962, July	1.2	24.1	14.6	24.5	8.5	8.4	14.0	12.7	14.5	0.2	6.8	18.9	10.6	2																				



by general labourers, cigar makers and glass workers. Among printing tradesmen and leather workers slight declines only were apparent.

Coal mining on the whole employed larger working forces during June than in the previous month as shown by the reports tabulated from 48 unions, with 13,136 members. Of these 1,917, or 14.6 per cent, were reported idle at the end of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 21.5 in May. This employment advancement from May was, for the most part, in the Province of Nova Scotia, where a number of miners returned to work during the month, although Alberta unions also showed a more favourable trend, the change being slight. British Columbia miners, however, indicated some slowing up of activity. Slackness in Alberta and British Columbia mines accounted for the adverse employment movement shown from June last year, when 12.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded in the mining industry as a whole, while in Nova Scotia the situation was somewhat improved. A number of miners, however, continued to work at greatly reduced time.

The building and construction trades afforded a somewhat better volume of employment during June than in the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 62.5 in contrast with 65.6 per cent in May. The percentage for June was based on returns received from 218 associations of building tradesmen, with 18,315 members, 11,452 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Activity for electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers was on a much higher level than in May, and moderate advances in employment were reflected by plumbers and steamfitters, and carpenters and joiners. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and steamshovel and dredge men also slight gains occurred. On the other hand, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers reported employment curtailment, which was not exceptionally pronounced. In making a comparison with the returns for June of last year in the building trades, when 60.8 per cent of unemployment was recorded, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers all reported large percentage increases in activity during the month reviewed, and granite and stonecutters an improvement on a moderate scale. Of the recessions which more than counteracted these gains the most substantial were reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, while tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers indicated

marked losses viewed from a percentage basis, which, however, involved few workers. A less favourable situation also prevailed for plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovel and dredge men, and carpenters and joiners.

There was little change in the situation for transportation workers during June from either the preceding month or June of last year, as manifest by the returns received from 737 associations with a membership covering 54,332 persons. Of these, 6,502 were reported idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 12.0, compared with 12.2 per cent of unemployment in May and 11.8 per cent in June a year ago. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 79 per cent of the entire group membership recorded, were responsible for the favourable tendency shown from May. Among navigation workers employment eased off slightly, teamsters and chauffeurs showing the same situation as in May and street and electric railway employees an almost unchanged employment volume. Compared with the returns for June of last year in the transportation industries teamsters and chauffeurs reported noteworthy improvement in conditions during the month surveyed, and among navigation workers increased employment was available. Contractions of a slightly more than offsetting nature, however, were reflected by steam and street and electric railway employees.

Reports were tabulated at the close of June from 6 unions of retail clerks, with 1,073 members, 1.4 per cent of whom were without work, contrasted with percentages of 0.6 in May and 2.3 in June last year.

Activity for civic employees was slightly retarded during June, the 72 associations making returns, with an aggregate membership of 6,701 persons showing 6.3 per cent of idleness in contrast with 5.2 per cent in May. The situation was also less favourable than in June last year, when 5.1 per cent of the members reported were without work.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 111 reports were received during June, covering 4,164 members, 976 or 23.4 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 21.6 per cent of unemployment in May and 21.2 per cent in June last year. Stationary engineers and firemen reported an employment drop of 3 per cent from May and barbers, and hotel and restaurant employees contractions of lesser degree. On the other hand, unclassified workers and theatre and stage employees were slightly better engaged. Much quieter conditions prevailed for hotel and restaurant employees than in June a year ago, and among unclassified workers and barbers the recessions

noted were slight. Conditions for stationary engineers and firemen, however, were somewhat improved from June last year and the situation for theatre and stage employees tended favourably, though the change was quite small.

Fishermen with 3 unions, including 1,205 members in June, reported an unemployment percentage of 1.2 in contrast with 2.1 per cent in May and with 7.6 per cent in June last year.

There was a considerable lessening of the unemployment volume among lumber workers and loggers during June, both as compared with the previous month and June, 1932, as

shown by the reports received from 5 unions embracing a membership of 696 persons. Of these 168, or 24.1 per cent, were reported without employment at the end of the month, compared with 31.5 per cent of idleness in May and 48.7 per cent in June last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table I.

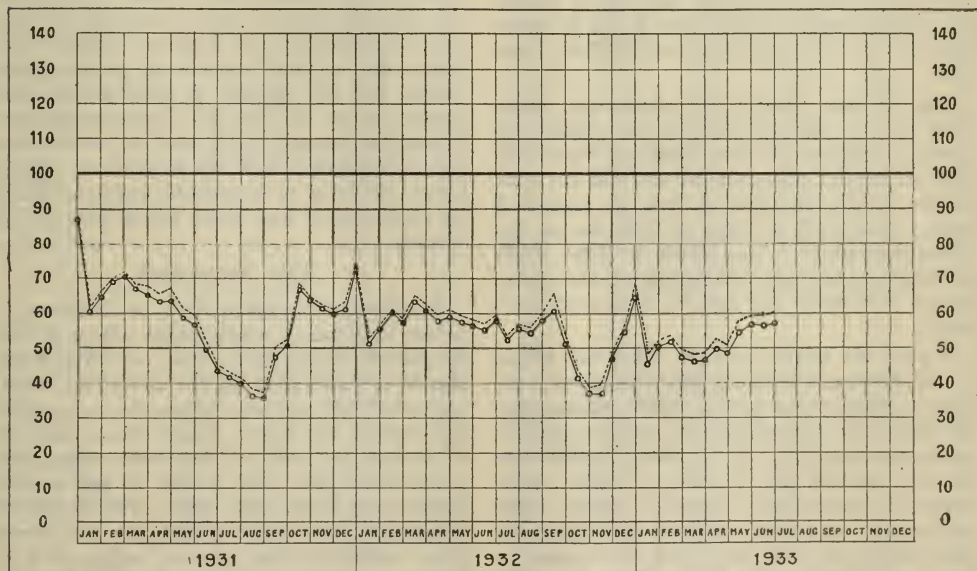
### (3) Employment Office Reports

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1933, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was 1 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 5 per cent above that of the correspond-

under both comparisons, but the decline from May was due to the heavy loss recorded in services and the smaller decline in construction and maintenance, while in comparison with the corresponding month last year, the loss reported by these two groups was con-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



ing month last year. Although the total placements for the entire month under review were slightly less than in May, the daily average was somewhat higher, due to the difference in the number of working days in May and June. All groups, except construction and maintenance and services, recorded gains

siderably less than the gains recorded in all the remaining industrial divisions.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1931, to date, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices



of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little change throughout June, the curve of vacancies remaining unchanged during the first half of the month and that of placements declining a fraction of a point, while both showed a very slight upward trend during the latter half of the period, and at the end of June were at practically the same level as that shown at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.5 during the first half and 60.4 during the second half of June, 1933, in comparison with ratios of 57.0 and 59.4 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the same periods were 56.5 and 57.3, in comparison with 55.1 and 57.8, respectively.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1933, was 1,269, as compared with 1,258 in the preceding month and with 1,177 during June of last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,116, in comparison with 2,143 in May and 2,022 in June, 1932.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,204, of which 646 were in regular employment and 558 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,191 during the preceding month. Placements in June, 1932, averaged 1,142 daily, consisting of 511 placements in regular and 631 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 31,760 persons to positions and effected a total of 30,091 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 16,146, of which 12,196 were of men and 3,950 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,945. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,582 for men and 8,124 for women, a total of 31,706, while applications for work totalled 52,896, of which 41,363 were from men and 11,533 from women. Reports for May, 1933, showed 32,693 positions available, 55,706 applications made and 30,952 placements effected, while in June, 1932, there were recorded 29,404 vacancies, 50,547 applications for work and 28,532 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (6 months).....	74,322	81,777	156,099

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 172 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 13 per cent from May, but showed a gain of nearly 178 per cent over June, 1932. This large increase in placements over June of last year was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction. There was a small decline in service placements, and the changes in other groups were nominal only. Of the 1,613 placements effected during the month 1,314 were in construction and maintenance, and 258 in services. Of the latter, 193 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 40 men and 58 women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June, were over 5 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 11 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a loss also of over 6 per cent in placements when compared with May and nearly 12 per cent in comparison with June, 1932. The decline in placements from June of last year was due to fewer workers being sent to relief work on highway construction. Small gains were reported in services, logging, and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were; logging, 43; construction and maintenance, 499, and services, 489, of which 335 were of household workers. During the month 94 men and 47 women were placed in regular employment.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,626</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>136</b>
Halifax.....	187	17	300	177	55	122	1,018	41
New Glasgow.....	112	8	129	148	41	68	515	31
Sydney.....	1,327	0	1,327	1,327	2	1,325	138	64
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,072</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>156</b>
Chatham.....	67	1	46	67	26	41	320	8
Moncton.....	645	1	644	644	38	606	96	45
St. John.....	360	11	380	349	77	272	501	103
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,187</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>1,259</b>
Amos.....	14	0	55	14	0	55	1	1
Hull.....	210	0	390	231	204	6	169	156
Montreal.....	1,712	224	3,538	1,504	955	142	2,008	567
Quebec.....	804	88	1,710	960	534	141	694	291
Rouyn.....	78	0	144	78	77	1	45	7
Sherbrooke.....	183	13	336	211	116	30	85	103
Three Rivers.....	186	18	308	312	99	79	94	134
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>14,791</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>23,014</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>7,327</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>34,883</b>	<b>5,093</b>
Belleville.....	67	0	109	65	33	32	276	37
Brantford.....	403	0	520	401	280	121	2,114	257
Chatham.....	229	18	280	209	107	102	676	57
Fort Frances.....	54	0	54	54	46	8	123	149
Fort William.....	708	0	722	708	512	196	544	389
Guelph.....	75	24	94	87	47	8	1,416	35
Hamilton.....	510	4	862	526	276	212	2,206	203
Kingston.....	907	11	942	906	177	729	1,244	47
Kitchener.....	2,161	0	2,149	2,167	153	2,008	1,139	65
London.....	796	16	1,171	808	680	106	2,710	240
Niagara Falls.....	161	6	129	152	67	82	1,747	47
North Bay.....	381	3	412	376	347	29	260	358
Oshawa.....	1,340	0	1,320	1,329	139	1,190	695	34
Ottawa.....	692	73	1,040	690	409	172	1,218	392
Pembroke.....	297	57	383	360	255	105	5	272
Peterborough.....	94	7	38	84	53	25	454	40
Port Arthur.....	1,484	0	1,475	1,475	1,426	49	1,119	423
St. Catharines.....	195	5	242	189	75	114	2,852	87
St. Thomas.....	186	8	182	182	96	86	680	88
Sarnia.....	227	0	206	224	101	123	620	97
Sault Ste. Marie.....	53	0	189	74	27	22	86	17
Stratford.....	139	0	205	139	106	33	802	111
Sudbury.....	73	0	392	73	45	28	215	81
Timmins.....	158	0	225	157	113	44	348	72
Toronto.....	3,012	178	8,625	2,970	1,616	1,022	8,385	1,251
Windsor.....	389	23	1,068	340	141	199	2,949	244
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>1,886</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>15,299</b>	<b>1,581</b>
Brandon.....	155	16	201	145	136	9	577	107
Portage la Prairie.....	39	0	39	39	39	0	0	32
Winnipeg.....	1,692	9	5,961	1,706	1,100	597	14,722	1,442
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,520</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1,153</b>
Estevan.....	122	0	132	117	43	74	0	154
Moose Jaw.....	689	36	663	702	288	361	669	192
North Battleford.....	156	14	69	132	109	23	2	118
Prince Albert.....	149	19	123	132	120	12	52	56
Regina.....	654	74	925	628	507	121	917	253
Saskatoon.....	314	0	329	318	241	77	348	221
Swift Current.....	137	7	123	131	76	55	61	64
Weyburn.....	146	3	134	133	87	46	6	57
Yorkton.....	153	17	145	138	40	98	12	38
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,624</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>10,053</b>	<b>1,544</b>
Calgary.....	709	0	1,827	706	645	61	4,554	635
Drumheller.....	159	0	356	152	97	55	179	88
Edmonton.....	815	7	1,773	819	689	118	4,233	654
Lethbridge.....	552	4	679	550	134	416	770	82
Medicine Hat.....	389	0	356	385	129	256	317	85
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,000</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>1,751</b>
Kamloops.....	92	0	241	92	78	13	55	17
Nanaimo.....	603	0	595	594	554	40	321	941
Nelson.....	428	1	427	427	77	350	0	154
New Westminster.....	33	1	135	31	22	9	166	27
Penticton.....	54	3	103	57	14	34	67	55
Prince Rupert.....	300	0	264	299	11	288	154	3
Vancouver.....	1,327	10	3,670	1,399	1,099	239	3,989	323
Victoria.....	1,163	1	1,305	1,161	246	915	895	231
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>31,706</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>52,896</b>	<b>31,760</b>	<b>16,146</b>	<b>13,945</b>	<b>73,687</b>	<b>12,777*</b>
Men.....	23,582	286	41,363	23,621	12,196	11,248	62,586	9,017
Women.....	8,124	750	11,533	8,139	3,950	2,697	11,101	3,760

\*104 Placements effected by offices since closed.



## QUEBEC

Positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during June were nearly 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 81 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 8 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 49 per cent in comparison with June, 1932. All groups, except logging and farming, participated in the gain in placements over June of last year, services and construction and maintenance showing the largest increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 181; logging, 30; farming, 50; construction and maintenance, 466; trade, 100; and services, 1,547, of which 1,309 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 864 of men and 1,135 of women.

## ONTARIO

There was a decrease of over 6 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 5 per cent less than in May, but over 2 per cent in excess of June, 1932. Gains in placements over June of last year were reported in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance and services, the largest increase being in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 462; logging, 1,544; farming, 1,515; transportation, 141; construction and maintenance, 6,930; trade, 327; and services, 3,229, of which 1,698 were of household workers. During the month 5,974 men and 1,353 women were placed in regular employment.

## MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June, was over 1 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but over 53 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements. A substantial reduction in the number of persons placed on highway construction relief work accounted for the decline in placements from June of last year. A loss was also reported in services, while farming showed the only gain of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 27; farming, 591; construction and maintenance, 478; trade, 42; and services, 726, of which 595 were of household workers. There were 896 men and 379

women placed in regular employment during the month.

## SASKATCHEWAN

During June, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for 2 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but for 23 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with June, 1932. All industrial divisions, except transportation, participated in the increase in placements over June of last year, construction and maintenance, services, and farming showing the largest gains. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 80; farming, 660; construction and maintenance, 755; trade, 67; and services, 789, of which 531 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,107 men and 404 women.

## ALBERTA

Orders received at employment offices in Alberta during June called for nearly 6 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 22 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with June, 1932. The gain in placements over June of last year was due to increased employment being offered on highway construction and in the National Parks, as the slight improvement reported in manufacturing, transportation and trade was offset by declines in farming and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; farming, 694; construction and maintenance, 1,210; and services, 543, of which 370 were of household workers. There were 1,404 men and 290 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June, were nearly 22 per cent better than in the preceding month and 28 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Slightly smaller percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. Increased placements over June of last year were reported in all industrial divisions except farming and trade. The largest gain, however, was in the highway division of construction and maintenance, and was mainly responsible for the improvement under this comparison. Place-

ments by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 33; farming, 166; mining, 36; transportation, 113; construction and maintenance, 2,973; and services, 608, of which 373 were of household workers. During the month 1,817 men and 284 women were placed in regular employment.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 16,146 placements in regular employment, 7,662 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 104 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 97 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 7 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Ontario 18 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during June, all to provincial points. Of these, 10 were issued at Port Arthur to 9 bushmen and 1 machinist and 5 at Fort William to 4 loggers and 1 sawmill hand going to employment within their respective zones. The remaining 3 transfers were from North Bay, from which centre 1 moulder and 1 hotel cook were sent to Timmins and 1 tourist camp waitress within the North Bay zone. The Manitoba labour movement during June emanated from Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 9 workers, 2 within the province and 7 to points outside. Of the latter, 3 were farm hands and 1 a farm

housekeeper for the Regina zone, while to Estevan were conveyed 1 cafe waitress and to Port Arthur 1 farm hand and 1 hospital maid. The 2 persons going to provincial employment were carpenters for the Winnipeg zone. Saskatchewan offices granted 2 certificates during June, 1 to a cook for a lumber company, journeying from Prince Albert within the same zone and the other to a farm cook, who was despatched from Regina to Saskatoon. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during June were 49 in number, all travelling to provincial employment. From Edmonton the movement included 23 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 2 hotel workers, 2 steamship employees, 9 mine workers, 2 carpenters, 1 cook, 1 blacksmith, 1 labourer, 1 hospital kitchen maid, 1 edgerman, and 1 fisherman, going to employment at various centres within the Edmonton zone. The Calgary office was instrumental also in transferring 2 farm hands to Edmonton and 2 farm hands within its own zone. Those who availed themselves of the reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during June numbered 26, all journeying to provincial employment. The Vancouver office was responsible entirely for the transfers, despatching 3 miners to Penticton, 1 millwright to Kamloops, 1 engineer to Prince George and 18 mine workers, 2 hotel workers and 1 farm hand to points within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 104 workers who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 49 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 31 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 20 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 2 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 over the Northern Alberta Railway.

### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in June, 1933

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$3,535,948; this was an increase of \$1,532,639, or 76·5 per cent, as compared with the May total of \$2,003,309, while in comparison with June, 1932, there was a decline of \$1,492,376, or 29·7 per cent, the value for that month having been \$5,028,324. In connection with these figures, it should be noted that wholesale costs of building materials have been lower in 1933 than in any other year of the record, averaging 75·8 in the first half of 1933, as compared with 76·8 in the first six months of 1932, the previous minimum since 1920, and with 144·5 in 1920, the maximum in the thirteen years considered. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 200 permits for dwellings valued at over \$1,200,000 and some 1,700 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$2,300,000. During May authority was given for the erection of over 300 dwellings and some 2,100 other buildings, valued at approximately \$700,000 and \$1,100,000, respectively.

Improvement over May, 1933, was recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The largest increase, of \$1,250,691, or 235·3 per cent, occurred in Quebec. On the other hand, there was a decline of 15·9 per cent in Nova Scotia.



As compared with June, 1932, there were increases in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, that of \$109,459 or 55.3 per cent in the last-named being largest. The remaining provinces showed decreases, Ontario reporting the greatest loss of \$1,346,470 or 57.4 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with May, 1933, and also with June, 1932, while Toronto showed a gain in the first but decline in the second comparison. Of the other centres, Sydney, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Kingston, London, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, East Windsor, Regina, Lethbridge, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported improvement over May, 1933, and June, 1932.

*Cumulative Record for First Half-Year, 1920-1933.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same year are also given.

The aggregate for the first six months of this year was lower than in the first half of 1932

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average =100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	3,535,948	10,107,289	12.8	75.8
1932.....	5,028,324	24,341,044	30.9	76.8
1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74.8	83.5
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	108.4	95.0
1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158.2	99.2
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129.6	65.9
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102.6	96.0
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	100.0	101.0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	83.7	103.1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	77.0	110.8
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	92.7	111.4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	90.5	108.0
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,684	70.7	132.0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	78.4	144.5

or any previous year of the record; however, the cost of building, as indicated by the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, was also lower than in any of the last thirteen years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and June, 1933, and June, 1932; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

#### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS AS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	June, 1933	May, 1933	June, 1932	Cities	June, 1933	May, 1933	June, 1932
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isd.</b>				<b>*St. Thomas.....</b>	1,871	2,435	1,255
Charlottetown.....			279,000	Sarnia.....	2,236	17,515	8,433
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				Sault Ste. Marie....	21,150	16,655	33,860
*Halifax.....	59,400	72,260	88,655	<b>*Toronto.....</b>	458,692	389,840	654,894
New Glasgow.....	1,600	5,800	1,050	York and East			
*Sydney.....	4,625	Nil	2,564	York Townships....	34,700 <sup>1</sup>	124,890	126,370
<b>New Brunswick</b>				Welland.....	1,496	3,405	8,235
Fredericton.....	450	6,125	2,800	*Windsor.....	7,805	8,855	698,850
*Moncton.....	23,741	3,740	5,700	East Windsor.....	257	Nil	100
*Saint John.....	13,839	21,380	30,547	Riverside.....	Nil	1,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,925
<b>Quebec</b>	1,782,286	531,595	1,535,862	Sandwich.....	75	250	Nil
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
neuve.....	1,665,780	469,051	1,420,337	Woodstock.....	8,124	12,924	17,435
*Quebec.....	48,851	38,996	52,250	<b>Manitoba</b>	139,140	132,780	134,697
Shawinigan Falls....	36,760	1,200	3,700	*Brandon.....	4,450	6,695	2,322
*Sherbrooke.....	11,100	7,100	28,400	St. Boniface.....	3,840	11,785	3,925
*Three Rivers.....	2,575	8,488	8,110	*Winnipeg.....	130,850	114,300	128,450
*Westmount.....	17,220	6,760	23,065	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	70,048	25,780	154,703
<b>Ontario</b>				*Moose Jaw.....	21,325	2,325	23,932
Belleville.....	5,415	1,725	13,735	*Regina.....	24,773	8,930	22,370
*Brantford.....	32,645	7,551	6,765	*Saskatoon.....	23,950	14,525	108,401
Chatham.....	3,550	1,000	9,530	<b>Alberta</b>	133,666	96,815	248,582
*Fort William.....	33,150	25,750	23,250	*Calgary.....	51,106	37,617	74,344
Galt.....	16,921	15,431	9,664	*Edmonton.....	71,895	52,840	171,345
*Guelph.....	10,038	13,892	38,257	Lethbridge.....	10,615	5,858	2,293
*Hamilton.....	23,950	53,385	149,350	Medicine Hat.....	50	500	600
*Kingston.....	32,921	19,680	28,117	<b>British Columbia</b>	307,315	205,565	197,856
*Kitchener.....	17,520	12,542	37,155	Kamloops.....	2,660	2,750	8,050
*London.....	94,200	24,695	49,450	Nanaimo.....	350	850	4,300
Niagara Falls.....	870	9,424	105,610	*New Westminster...	38,710	5,690	9,790
Oshawa.....	825	7,800	6,180	Prince Rupert.....	225	2,535	4,505
*Ottawa.....	125,455	91,245	261,390	*Vancouver.....	232,875	160,117	126,650
Owen Sound.....	2,000	5,600	Nil	North Vancouver....	6,450	2,773	985
*Peterborough.....	9,355	5,370	16,765	*Victoria.....	26,045	30,850	43,576
*Port Arthur.....	21,535	14,255	13,831				
*Stratford.....	6,450	5,840	7,052	Total—61 cities....	3,535,948	2,003,309 <sup>2</sup>	5,028,324
*St. Catharines.....	25,632	7,515	17,850	Total—35 cities....	3,374,329	1,744,514	4,375,039

<sup>1</sup>Report for East York not received.

<sup>2</sup>Including Riverside, not shown in the May report.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at June 26, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which again extended to all but a few industries. The improvement was most marked in mining and quarrying, iron and steel, tinplate, and metal goods manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the textile industries, cement, brick and tile, glass, furniture, leather and leather goods manufacture, the food and drink, paper, printing, and distribution industries, and the transport, hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand, there was a decline in tailoring, dressmaking, hat and cap manufacture, and in the motor vehicle industry.

There was a further reduction in the number of insured workpeople unemployed in all parts of the country. Employment continued fair in London and the South-Eastern Counties, and was moderate in South-West England. In the Midlands it continued slack, and it was still bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at June 26, 1933, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 19·5, as compared with 20·5 at May 22, 1933, and with 22·2 at June 27, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at June 26, 1933, was 15·8, as compared with 16·6 at May 22, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·7, as compared with 3·9. For males alone, the percentage at June 26, 1933, was 22·8, and for females, 10·9; at May 22, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 23·7 and 12·1.

At June 26, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,884,322 wholly unemployed, 463,712 temporarily stopped, and 90,074 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,438,108. This was 144,771 less than a month before, and 309,235 less than a year before. The total included 2,016,341 men, 51,709 boys, 334,379 women and 35,679 girls.

### United States

Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau

of Labour Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labour from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

Comparing the index number of employment in June, 1933, (62·8) with the index of May, 1933, (58·7) it is seen that employment has increased 7 per cent over the month interval, while a similar comparison of the June pay roll index (43·1) with the index of pay rolls in May, 1933, (38·9) shows a gain of 10·8 per cent in pay rolls. Comparing employment in June, 1933, with June, 1932, it is seen that the level of employment in June of the present year is 9·2 per cent above the level of the June, 1932, employment index (57·5) and payrolls in June, 1933, are 9·7 per cent above the level of the June, 1932, pay roll index (39·3).

The change in employment and pay rolls in June, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 17,952 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 2,802,711 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest June 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$50,408,132. The employment reports received from those co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The upswing in business activity which was reflected in May by increases in employment in 72 industries was further extended in June, when 79 of the 89 industries reported increases in number of workers over the month interval, and 80 industries reported gains in pay rolls. The usual seasonal movement at this period of the year is downward, the average percentage decrease in employment between May and June during the past 10 years having been 1·4 per cent and in pay rolls 3 per cent.

A comparison of the June, 1933, index of employment with the index of employment in July, 1932 (55·2), in which month the low



point of employment in 1932 was reached, shows a gain in June, 1933, of 13.8 per cent in employment over this 11-month interval. The June, 1933, pay roll index is 19.1 per cent above the July, 1932, pay roll index (36.2).

The American Federation of Labour, in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published early

in August, estimates that about 1,500,000 persons went back to work from March to June, not including agricultural workers who found jobs on farms, but that well over eleven million were still without work. Trade union figures for July, it is stated, showed re-employment still continuing, but a rate only half that of June.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act," (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, re-

modelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain before hand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions, (the conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works were designated as "A" conditions), and include the following Fair Wages Clause:

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to

the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available,

or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been executed by the Governments of Canada recently:

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of wharf repairs to the quay, Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 24, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$37,619.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8



Refacing the external walls of Disinfecting and Bath Building, Quarantine Station, Part-ridge Island, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Berton H. Williamson, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 25, 1933. Amount of contract, \$2,950.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per day	per week
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8	44
Teamster, horse and cart.....	0 55	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8	44
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8	44
Bricklayers.....		8	44
Plasterers.....		8	44

NOTE.—Bricklayers, plasterers, and cement finishers who may be employed on this work and for whom no wages rates have been specified shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable

Construction of repairs to the breakwater at Devil's Island, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Alfred R. Morrison, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 21, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,148.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per day	per week
Carpenter and joiners.....	\$0 50	8	48
Timbermen or cribmen.....	0 37½	8	48
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8	48
Labourers.....	0 30	8	48
Motor boat operators.....	0 40	8	48
Motor boat and gasoline and oil and operator.....	1 00	8	48
Boatmen.....	0 30	8	48
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 45	8	48
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8	48

Construction of a suction arm, drag head etc., for the Dredge P. W. D. No. 303 ("Fruhling"), Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Iron Works Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 5, 1933. Amount of contract, \$8,890.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Foreman.....	\$0 90		8
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½		8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 53½		8
Carpenters (ships).....	0 78½		8
Iron caulkers.....	0 78½		8
Iron moulders.....	0 75		8
Labourers.....	0 45		8
Machinists.....	0 67½		8
Machinists' helpers.....	0 50		8
Patternmakers.....	0 81		8
Painters.....	0 62½		8
Platers.....	0 81½		8
Riggers.....	0 65½		8
Riveters.....	0 78½		8
Rivet holders.....	0 66½		8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	1 00		8
Teamsters.....	0 45		8
Truck drivers.....	0 45		8

N.B.—In cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of repairs, etc., to Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 ("Fruhling"), Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, the B.C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilders Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 19, 1933. Amount of contract, \$13,874.00 and unit prices for any additional work required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Platers.....	\$0 81½		8
Riveters.....	0 78½		8
Rivet holders.....	0 66½		8
Iron caulkers.....	0 78½		8
Flangers.....	0 72		8
Boilermakers.....	0 78½		8
Fitters.....	0 78½		8
Machinists.....	0 67½		8
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½		8
Electric welders.....	0 81		8
Iron moulders.....	0 75		8
Patternmakers.....	0 81		8
Ships' carpenters.....	0 78½		8
Inside wiremen.....	1 00		8
Electricians.....	0 78½		8
Blacksmith's helpers.....	0 53½		8
Machinist's helpers.....	0 50		8
Labourers.....	0 45		8
Riggers.....	0 65½		8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00		8
Painters.....	0 62½		8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Docking, repairing, cleaning, painting, etc. of Dredge P. W. D. No. 305 ("King Edward"), Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, the B.C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilders Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 19, 1933. Amount of contract, \$2,497.00 and unit prices for any additional work required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Foreman.....	\$ 90	8
Carpenters.....	0 78½	8
Wood caulkers.....	0 78½	8
Fitters.....	0 78½	8
Machinists.....	0 67½	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½	8
Blacksmith's helpers.....	0 53½	8
Iron moulders.....	0 75	8
Patternmakers.....	0 81	8
Boilermakers.....	0 78½	8
Boilermaker's helpers.....	0 59	8
Riveters.....	0 78½	8
Rivet holders.....	0 66½	8
Iron caulkers.....	0 78½	8
Electric welders.....	0 81	8
Painters.....	0 62½	8
Helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 65½	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Teamsters (team and wagon).....	1 00	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Dredging work at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,871.41. The general fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Island Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 21, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,386.00. The general fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at eastern entrance to the harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Kilmer, Gibson & Van Nostran, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,680.00. The general fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging, Depot Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 24,

1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,325.84. The general fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in July, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 385 64
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	77 83
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.</i>	
Grant-Holden Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	258 64
Miner Rubber Company, Granby, P.Q. . . . .	23 76
Canadian Panama Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	61 14
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	13,222 90
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B. . . . .	1,012 64
<i>Mail Bag fittings</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	121 20
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	169 20
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	100 70
<i>Letter Box locks</i>	
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	95 40
<i>Scales</i>	
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	59 75
<i>Satchels</i>	
J. E. Lortie Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	336 00
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	142 46
<i>Stamping Ink</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	378 30

### Recent Immigration Into Canada

The Department of Immigration and Colonization has recently issued figures showing the immigration to Canada for the quarter year ended June 30, 1933. The total number of immigrants entering the Dominion during the period was 4,325, of whom 1,196 were males, 1,698 females and 1,431 children under eighteen years of age. Those of British origin numbered 749, of United States origin 2,702, of Northern European races 185, and other races 689. In the corresponding period of 1932 immigration totalled 7,339, including 1,283 of British origin, 4,902 of United States origin, 288 of

Northern European races, and 866 of other races.

A recent amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia provides that an applicant for compensation shall be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and that it shall not be necessary for the applicant to adduce conclusive proof of his right to the compensation applied for, but that the Board shall be entitled to draw and shall draw from all the circumstances of the case, facts and medical opinions, all reasonable inference in favour of the applicant.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—FAIR SHOP EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Union members to be employed.

Hours: regular hours to be 44 per week, but at the employer's option, each employee may work only 5 days per week, with 6-day plant operation whenever necessary.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and seven named holidays, double time.

Wages for hand compositors, stone men, make-up men, proof-readers, linotype operators, linotype machinists and operators of type composing machinery or keyboards: 75 cents per hour for day work. For work on the two night shifts, 15 per cent over the day rate.

Apprentices limited to two to the first five journeymen and one to each subsequent four. Apprentices to serve five years and comply with other apprentice regulations of the International Typographical Union.

Wages for apprentices: from \$12.50 per week during first half of third year to \$25 per week during second half of fifth year.

In case of any great change in conditions of the industry, joint committees to meet and consult on means of meeting such conditions.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**—THE HAMILTON CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS OF HAMILTON AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 298.

Agreement made following strike reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1933, page 591, and

July, page 684, to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1932, page 348, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen plasterers: 90 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 348.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement renews the one which came into effect August 15, 1931, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1931, page 1254, with the following exception:

Wages per hour: from April 1, 1933, to July 31, 1933, 80 cents for journeymen and 90 cents for job foreman; from August 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, 90 cents for journeymen and \$1 for job foremen. Wages for apprentices optional. (The rates in effect since August 15, 1931, were \$1 for journeymen and \$1.25 for foremen.)

As soon as convenient after March 15, 1934, a joint committee to meet to settle wage rates to be in effect after May 1, 1934.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

**WINDSOR, ONTARIO, AND VICINITY.**—ESSEX DIVISION, HYDRO ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 616.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1933, page 228, August, 1931, page 934, and June, 1929, page 678.

Wage rates are unchanged at 53 cents per hour for motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators and \$119.70 per month for sub-station operators.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.**—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement reached as a result of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the report of which board was published in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 676.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1933, to December 31, 1933.

The agreement applies to all ocean steamships coming into the port of Montreal under the Companies' jurisdiction.

Preference of work to be given members of the union, whenever available. The Companies

recognize the union and the union to have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves.

Hours: 10 per day.

Overtime: when required to work during meal hour, double time until discharged for meals. Double time for work on Sundays and two holidays.

Wages per hour: 56 cents for day work; 66 cents between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m.; 76 cents between 12 midnight and 5 a.m. (reductions of 3 cents per hour). For work with nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal, handling cargo in refrigerators which is to be transported at 32°F or under, for grain trimming and bagging, for work performed in open 'tween deck when there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck: 10 cents per hour extra.

The running of grain in the pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work, two men to stand on deck during that time, if necessary.

Sixteen men to constitute a regular gang; extra men to be employed at the discretion of the employers.

The number of pieces or packages per sling of various commodities are specified.

Each party to appoint a committee and these two committees to meet to adjust any grievances. Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties to be referred to an arbitration board whose decision is to be final and binding.

To guarantee the carrying out of the terms of the agreement, the Companies and the union each are to put up a bond of \$2,000.

## Unemployment Reserves Condemned by Pennsylvania State Committee

A committee of citizens was appointed by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania last November to "examine into the possibilities of making some self-respecting provision for workers when unavoidable unemployment occurs, taking into consideration the plan recently proposed by the representatives of seven eastern states, and other plans," and to suggest ways and means for dealing with the problem of unemployment in Pennsylvania upon a return of normal business activity.

The committee presented their report to the Governor in May. They recommend against the establishment of any kind of compulsory unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves, and state their opinion that the distress arising from unemployment, whether depressional or casual, should continue to be dealt with as an emergency. "It should be relieved (1) by the voluntary efforts and contributions of the people living within the locality in which such distress occurs; and (2) by the exercise of the taxing power of the local community and of the state, to provide to those who are in need, the essential facilities of relief. We advise that a careful study be made of this form of relief in the light of

## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1933, to March 31, 1934.

The agreement applies to all ocean steamships coming into the port of Montreal under the Companies' jurisdiction and covers all fitting of such vessels lying in the harbour for grain and cattle and all woodwork in connection with the stevedoring gear, except where permanent gear men are employed.

Union to supply the necessary men and, if available, a minimum gang is specified for work under certain conditions.

Hours: 10 per day.

Overtime: Double time for work during meal hours and until discharged for meals. Double time for work on Sundays and two holidays.

Wages per hour: 56 cents for day work, 66 cents between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 76 cents between 12 midnight and 5 a.m. (reductions of 3 cents per hour from the 1932 rates). In the holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed, if old wood is being used in whole or in part, 12 cents per hour extra to be paid. (This makes the rates for this work 4 cents per hour lower than the 1932 rates. Where the holds of such steamers are being refilled with new wood, the regular rates to apply.

Running of grain in the pipes to be stopped while men go down in the hold to work, two men to stand on deck during that time, if necessary.

Both the Companies and the union to put up a \$500 bond to guarantee their carrying out the agreement.

experience gained during the present emergency in the United States as well as abroad. As a result of such study, there should be devised adequate and properly co-ordinated machinery for the provision of this form of relief when needed, including as far as practical the making of work and the equitable distribution of existing work."

Under the general title: "The Machine Age Series," the Social Service of Canada has in course of publication a number of short pamphlets intended to form a convenient and non-technical introduction to modern social and economic problems. The Council believes that the economic changes dealt with in these pamphlets are, in large measure, "responsible for the growing insecurity of the masses of our population, for their poverty in the midst of plenty, and for the resulting unrest from which the whole world suffers." The titles and authors of the first three pamphlets in the series are as follows: I. "The industrial revolution in Canada", by I. M. Biss; II. "The Canadian farmer and the machine age," by W. M. Drummond, Professor of Rural Economics, University of Toronto; III. "The Canadian wage earner in the machine age," by D. C. MacGregor.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was upward, the cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher due to an advance in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced substantially due mainly to higher prices for grains and other primary products.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$6.95 at the beginning of July as compared with \$6.84 for June; \$6.67 for March (the low point of the downward movement); \$6.78 for July, 1932; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The most important advance occurred in the cost of eggs, bread, flour and potatoes, while slight increases occurred also in the cost of beef, fresh pork, and prunes. A seasonal decline occurred in the cost of butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget was \$15.48 at the beginning of July as compared with \$15.41 for June (the low point); \$16.21 for July, 1932; \$21.26 for July, 1929; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak) and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower due to decreases in the prices of coal in many localities. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued toward higher levels to 70.5 for July as compared with 67.6 for June. This is the fifth consecutive month this index has advanced, the low point of the downward movement being reached in February at 63.6. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are 66.5 for July, 1932; 97.2 for July, 1929; 100.1 for July, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914. One hundred and fifty-six prices quotations were higher, forty-one were lower and three hundred and five were unchanged. An important feature of the upward movement is the narrowing of the gap between the prices of raw materials and finished products, the former advancing more rapidly than the latter.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were higher, and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due chiefly to higher prices for grains, flour, oatmeal,

bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, due to advances in the prices of furs, hides, leather, hogs, butter and eggs which more than offset declines in the prices of steers, calves, lambs and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of higher prices for raw cotton, cotton yarn, raw wool, worsted yarn and raw flax which more than offset slightly lower prices for raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group mainly because of higher quotations for spruce, fir and cedar lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, chiefly on account of higher prices for antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their products group because of increased quotations for anthracite coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to advances in the price of alum, copper sulphate, red lead and citric acid. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were substantially higher, the former because of higher prices for flour and milled products, cured meats, eggs and woollen yarn which exerted a greater influence on the index than lower prices for foreign fruits, fresh meats and poultry, and the latter due to higher prices for lumber, painters' materials, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin Canadian farm products were substantially higher, while less important advances occurred in articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin. Articles of marine origin were lower. Both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were higher, the advance in the former being much more marked than in the latter group.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be

(Continued on page 862)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	July 1932	June 1933	July 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-4	79-6	84-0	70-2	64-2	59-6	62-0	71-4	76-4	75-0	57-6	51-6	44-0	44-4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-6	57-8	54-4	40-6	35-6	32-0	34-4	42-6	48-6	46-8	31-2	27-0	23-8	24-0
Mutton, roast...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-4	28-3	28-1	22-0	19-1	18-3	19-7	22-5	24-4	23-9	17-5	13-4	11-8	12-0
Pork, leg...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	36-8	37-3	30-3	28-0	28-2	30-3	30-1	31-7	30-8	26-2	22-2	21-3	20-5
Pork, salt...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-2	37-7	40-7	32-9	31-8	26-6	32-7	28-0	31-6	30-1	23-2	15-1	15-7	16-1
Bacon, break-	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-4	70-4	74-0	57-8	54-2	50-4	58-0	52-2	56-0	53-8	45-2	30-0	30-2	30-0
fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-5	51-0	57-0	48-0	42-5	39-1	44-7	37-2	39-4	40-4	29-2	16-8	20-2	20-4
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-8	73-8	75-8	43-2	43-6	44-8	49-8	44-0	44-0	42-6	29-2	22-6	25-4	25-4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	26-9	49-3	59-2	38-2	33-9	31-2	38-2	38-5	36-0	36-2	24-4	21-4	19-2	21-1
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	24-9	43-1	52-6	35-1	31-4	27-3	34-7	34-2	32-1	32-7	20-3	16-8	15-3	17-1
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	51-0	70-8	88-2	78-6	69-0	69-0	68-4	70-2	72-0	72-0	63-6	57-6	54-6	54-6
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	49-8	91-4	118-8	63-0	72-0	68-4	74-4	77-2	79-4	65-8	46-6	35-6	41-8	39-8
Butter, cream-	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	30-0	51-7	66-3	37-2	42-0	39-3	42-0	43-3	44-1	36-3	26-8	21-6	23-9	23-8
ery...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-1	33-4	40-6	34-8	30-0	\$30-1	\$31-6	\$32-6	\$33-2	\$31-6	\$23-5	\$20-1	\$19-3	\$19-4
Cheese, old...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-4	30-6	38-4	28-2	26-2	\$30-1	\$31-6	\$32-6	\$33-2	\$31-6	\$23-5	\$20-1	\$19-3	\$19-4
Cheese, new...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	117-0	144-0	121-5	105-0	100-5	114-0	117-0	115-5	114-0	93-0	85-5	82-5	84-0
Bread...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	68-0	84-0	63-0	49-0	\$44-0	\$53-0	\$53-0	\$48-0	\$33-0	\$30-0	\$30-0	\$31-0	\$31-0
Flour, family...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	40-5	44-0	30-0	28-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-0	25-0	24-0	23-5	23-5
Rolled oats...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	23-2	34-2	19-8	19-8	\$20-6	\$21-8	\$21-0	\$20-6	\$20-2	\$18-6	\$17-2	\$16-0	\$16-0
Rice...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	34-2	22-2	17-0	17-6	17-4	15-8	18-2	23-8	19-0	12-2	8-6	8-0	8-2
Beans, hand-	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-1	22-9	29-1	21-3	24-9	19-7	19-8	21-9	21-3	20-7	17-0	15-8	14-8	14-9
picked...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-4	12-4	18-0	27-2	18-4	19-8	18-6	15-8	13-5	13-7	15-9	12-0	10-9	11-3	11-7
Apples, evapor-	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-9	22-0	43-6	93-6	44-4	33-6	50-0	31-6	32-0	28-4	26-8	24-8	23-6	31-6	31-6
ated...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	20-4	43-4	21-0	15-8	23-8	18-0	15-0	13-6	12-8	12-0	11-4	15-4	15-4
Prunes, med-	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	14-6	16-4	13-7	13-9	\$16-8	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-6	\$15-0	\$13-8	\$11-3	\$10-2	\$10-4
ium size...	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-3	14-1	16-8	14-9	15-2	\$16-8	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-6	\$15-0	\$13-8	\$11-3	\$10-2	\$10-4
Sugar, granu-	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	11-2	15-4	13-7	13-4	13-5	14-5	15-1	15-1	14-2	12-3	10-5	9-8	9-9
lated...	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	50-3	66-0	197-4	35-9	43-9	52-5	85-9	48-2	48-3	87-3	34-2	21-9	34-4	38-6
Sugar, yellow...	1/2 sqt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9
Tea, black...																			
Tea, green...																			
Coffee...																			
Potatoes...																			
Vinegar...																			
<b>All Foods</b> .....		<b>\$ 5-48</b>	<b>\$ 5-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-42</b>	<b>\$ 13-00</b>	<b>\$ 16-84</b>	<b>\$ 10-96</b>	<b>\$ 10-27</b>	<b>\$ 10-17</b>	<b>\$ 11-07</b>	<b>\$ 10-80</b>	<b>\$ 10-98</b>	<b>\$ 10-91</b>	<b>\$ 8-11</b>	<b>\$ 6-78</b>	<b>\$ 6-84</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthra-	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-2	73-8	105-0	110-9	105-8	107-8	106-2	100-8	100-6	100-0	100-0	95-2	92-4	91-0
Coal, bitumin-	"	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-0	58-7	76-6	75-6	68-8	70-7	63-2	62-6	62-8	62-8	61-6	60-0	58-4	57-6
ous	"	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-5	69-2	82-2	87-4	77-0	80-2	75-7	75-7	76-6	76-4	73-2	71-6	62-0	61-1
Wood, hard...	" cd.	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-8	50-8	63-3	62-5	58-5	59-0	55-9	55-9	55-1	54-2	53-8	51-5	46-3	46-3
Wood, soft...	"	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-5	27-8	37-2	33-7	31-3	30-2	30-8	31-0	31-1	30-8	29-8	27-6	26-7	26-9
Coal oil...	1 gal.																		
<b>Fuel and</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-89</b>	<b>\$ 2-80</b>	<b>\$ 3-64</b>	<b>\$ 3-70</b>	<b>\$ 3-41</b>	<b>\$ 3-48</b>	<b>\$ 3-32</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 3-18</b>	<b>\$ 3-06</b>	<b>\$ 2-86</b>	<b>\$ 2-83</b>
<b>light*</b> .....																			
<b>Rent</b> .....	1/2 mo.	<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-83</b>	<b>\$ 4-81</b>	<b>\$ 6-38</b>	<b>\$ 6-83</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 6-97</b>	<b>\$ 6-87</b>	<b>\$ 6-91</b>	<b>\$ 6-98</b>	<b>\$ 7-07</b>	<b>\$ 6-93</b>	<b>\$ 6-34</b>	<b>\$ 5-66</b>	<b>\$ 5-67</b>
<b>††Totals</b> .....		<b>\$ 9-37</b>	<b>\$ 10-50</b>	<b>\$ 12-79</b>	<b>\$ 14-02</b>	<b>\$ 14-17</b>	<b>\$ 20-66</b>	<b>\$ 26-92</b>	<b>\$ 21-53</b>	<b>\$ 20-67</b>	<b>\$ 20-65</b>	<b>\$ 21-30</b>	<b>\$ 21-01</b>	<b>\$ 21-26</b>	<b>\$ 21-26</b>	<b>\$ 18-26</b>	<b>\$ 16-21</b>	<b>\$ 15-41</b>	<b>\$ 15-48</b>

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-24	13-14	17-09	11-12	10-31	10-65	11-12	10-76	10-97	10-98	8-43	7-23	7-11	7-21	
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-59	11-38	14-52	10-34	9-29	9-40	10-06	9-73	10-05	10-15	8-06	6-64	6-75	6-81	
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-07	12-81	16-63	11-13	9-99	10-29	11-21	10-54	10-61	10-97	8-41	7-01	7-18	7-26	
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	6-92	12-91	16-03	10-42	9-72	9-71	10-32	9-91	10-13	10-02	7-49	6-27	6-24	6-39	
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-29	13-05	17-05	10-74	10-28	10-08	11-23	10-87	10-85	10-81	7-97	6-69	6-79	6-93	
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-52	12-75	16-54	11-04	10-02	9-53	10-47	10-29	10-67	10-64	7-54	6-47	6-60	6-68	
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	7-99	12-90	16-25	10-99	9-82	10-14	10-55	11-02	11-32	11-08	7-69	6-47	6-70	6-68	
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-78	13-01	16-70	10-91	9-86	9-87	10-77	10-79	11-35	11-20	7-96	6-47	6-57	6-60	
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	8-78	13-86	18-23	12-19	11-30	11-17	11-90	11-78	12-40	12-26	9-32	7-53	7-63	7-69	

†December only.      §Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	22.2	18.0	16.8	42.0	9.6	12.0	20.5	16.1	15.0	20.4	23.6	38.5
Nova Scotia (average).....	24.0	19.1	17.5	13.4	10.8	10.7	17.9	16.8	17.1	19.7	22.9	36.4
1—Sydney.....	23.7	20	19.2	15.3	12.6	11.8	20	17.2	16.2	19.2	21.7	32.7
2—New Glasgow.....	25.1	19.9	15.9	12.5	9.5	9	15	17	16.6	18.2	21.4	38.1
3—Amherst.....	19	15	12	11	10	12.5	15	17.7	16.4	20	23.8	33.2
4—Halifax.....	26.1	19.6	20.6	14	12.4	9.8	21.5	16.3	16.5	19.7	23.1	35.8
5—Windsor.....	25	20	18	14	10	12	.....	15	16.7	20	23.4	35
6—Truro.....	25	20	19	13.5	10	9	.....	17.5	20.2	20.9	24	43.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23	19.7	15.9	13.7	12.7	.....	23	16.5	13	20	22.6	34.7
New Brunswick (average).....	25.8	19.7	19.9	14.2	12.0	11.8	18.3	18.9	17.3	19.2	22.0	38.3
8—Moncton.....	24.6	18.5	17.7	15.4	11.5	13	.....	19.5	15.7	19.7	21.9	38.2
9—Saint John.....	24.7	19.5	20.3	13.7	12	14.2	15	17.2	18.5	19	23	40.1
10—Fredericton.....	29	20.8	22.7	15.7	12.5	10	20	18.7	20	20	22.9	40
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19	12	.....	10	20	20	15	18	20	35
Quebec (average).....	18.9	16.6	16.4	11.1	7.5	8.3	20.4	14.2	14.2	19.6	22.5	38.2
12—Quebec.....	20.1	17.7	15.7	12.4	8.6	8.3	24.5	15	14.8	21.3	22.9	33
13—Three Rivers.....	19.1	16.3	15.4	10.6	7.5	10.2	17.7	14.9	14.8	22.6	26.9	41.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	22.6	18.3	19.6	13.7	9.2	9.4	.....	15.7	16.7	17	20.7	41.1
15—Sorel.....	15	15	13.5	8.5	6.5	5	20	12	12.2	20	25	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.8	13.8	13.1	9.4	6.1	9.8	15	11.7	12.7	18	22	35.1
17—St. John's.....	16.7	17.7	16.5	9.7	6.7	7.2	19.5	13.9	13.6	20.7	20	39
18—Thetford Mines.....	13.5	14	15	12	9.7	11	15	12	15	19	23.5	38.3
19—Montreal.....	24.8	19.5	21.8	11.5	8.1	5.9	26.6	15.8	14	18.5	20.6	39.7
20—Hull.....	21.3	17.5	16.7	11.7	7.5	8	25	16.7	14	19.1	21.3	40.7
Ontario (average).....	22.8	18.4	17.1	12.3	9.6	13.2	20.5	16.6	15.0	19.8	22.6	39.8
21—Ottawa.....	24.5	18.9	18.8	12.8	7.6	9.7	21.7	16.1	14.4	19.4	21.9	39.9
22—Brockville.....	24	19	18.2	12	8.9	9.5	.....	15.1	.....	21	23.6	41
23—Kingston.....	23.8	18	18.5	13.9	8.7	11.1	20.6	15.7	14.6	18	20.2	38.4
24—Belleville.....	19.5	16.2	16.5	11.7	9	13	23.5	16.2	14	20.2	22.3	38.8
25—Peterborough.....	21.7	17.7	16.3	10.8	8.9	12.1	22.5	15.1	15	19.2	21	37.3
26—Oshawa.....	19	17.5	17	10	9	12.5	.....	15.5	13	18.8	21.3	41.7
27—Orillia.....	22.7	18	17.7	12.8	9	15	20	18.7	15.5	20.6	22.6	37.8
28—Toronto.....	24.7	19.1	18.6	12.3	11.4	12.9	25	17.3	15	20.7	24.4	41.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	23	20	18	13.5	7	16.5	.....	18	12	19.4	21.8	41.7
30—St. Catharines.....	21	17.7	16.8	11.5	9.1	13.2	.....	16.9	14.2	19	21.9	40
31—Hamilton.....	24.2	19.1	19.3	13.4	11.9	15.5	.....	18	.....	20.4	23.2	41
32—Brantford.....	23.5	18.7	18	11.6	8.3	12.5	20	16.8	.....	20.1	22.7	40.7
33—Galt.....	25.7	20.7	19	13.7	11.3	15.5	27.3	18.2	.....	21	22.4	39.1
34—Guelph.....	22.3	17.8	17.7	12.2	10.8	14.2	20	14.8	16	19.2	22.8	39.1
35—Kitchener.....	20.8	17.8	15.1	11.8	9.6	12.8	24	15	16.5	18.2	20.9	37.4
36—Woodstock.....	24.2	19.7	16.7	12.2	9.3	12	15	15.3	15	18.4	20.7	39.2
37—Stratford.....	21.5	17.5	14.5	11.5	11	13.5	20	17	12	19	22.7	39.8
38—London.....	23.5	19.1	17.1	12.5	9.1	13	19.2	18.5	17.3	19.2	23	40.9
39—St. Thomas.....	23.7	19	18.2	12.5	10.9	13.4	24	18.2	15.3	20.2	22.3	40.5
40—Chatham.....	20.7	17.9	15.5	12	8.8	13.5	14.5	17.1	13.8	19.5	21.7	39.4
41—Windsor.....	22.3	17.5	16.9	12.1	10.4	12.7	20	15.9	12	18.3	20.3	41.6
42—Sarnia.....	21	17.5	15.5	13.5	12.5	14	20	15.5	13.5	20.5	23.4	40
43—Owen Sound.....	22	17.2	16	11.7	9.4	14.1	15	14.4	12	20.3	22.7	38.4
44—North Bay.....	21	16.2	15.1	10.7	7.2	11.1	20.5	15	16	18.7	22	34.8
45—Sudbury.....	22.8	18	14.6	11.4	8.9	13.2	15	18.2	15.7	19.2	22.6	38.7
46—Cobalt.....	25	22	20	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21	25	40
47—Timmins.....	27.7	22.5	19	13.3	11	16.8	.....	19.8	17.4	19.6	22.7	41.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22.6	16.5	15.2	11.2	9	12.5	19.3	16	17	19.9	22.7	37
49—Port Arthur.....	20.3	18	17.3	13.3	11.3	13	25.5	16.7	19.4	23.1	26	42.5
50—Port William.....	25	17	16.3	11.9	10.4	14	20	17.2	18.1	23.2	28.2	43.9
Manitoba (average).....	20.2	16.0	15.7	10.2	9.0	10.1	18.9	14.7	12.9	23.7	25.9	39.9
51—Winnipeg.....	21.4	17	15.8	9.9	9.5	9.2	19.7	15.9	14.8	23.2	26.1	40.1
52—Brandon.....	19	15	15.5	10.5	8.5	11	18	13.5	11	24.1	25.6	39.7
Saskatchewan (average).....	20.8	15.8	14.9	10.6	8.4	10.3	18.5	14.4	13.5	22.6	27.8	37.4
53—Regina.....	21.1	16.2	15	9.4	7.9	9.4	19.1	14.4	15	22.8	25.6	35.9
54—Prince Albert.....	20	15	16	12	10	12	18	15	15	21.5	30	37.5
55—Saskatoon.....	18.6	14.6	13.1	10.1	7.2	9.6	17	14.1	10.5	22.9	28.1	36.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.6	17.3	15.4	10.7	8.6	10.3	19.7	14.2	.....	23.2	27.3	39.4
Alberta (average).....	19.2	15.7	13.9	10.1	7.9	11.4	18.0	13.6	12.5	20.1	24.2	34.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	20.7	16.7	15.7	11.5	8.3	13.5	20.6	13.7	13.7	21.2	25.8	33.7
58—Drumheller.....	15	12.5	10	8	5	10	15	12	12	19.2	23.3	32.5
59—Edmonton.....	19.8	16.4	14.6	9.2	7.5	11.1	19	15.2	12.8	19.3	23.2	34.9
60—Calgary.....	21.2	16.9	14.9	10.7	9.5	11.2	16.5	14.7	11.7	21	24.7	35.7
61—Lethbridge.....	19.3	16	14.5	11.2	9	11	19.3	12.3	12.2	20	23.8	35.7
British Columbia (average).....	24.0	19.6	16.8	12.3	11.4	14.7	25.2	16.9	16.3	22.8	26.5	38.8
62—Fernie.....	23	20	16	11	12.5	15	25	17	14.5	22.1	27.3	35
63—Nelson.....	23.7	20	16.3	12.8	11.3	14.3	27.3	17.3	17.7	20.3	24.7	39.7
64—Trail.....	19	17.3	14.7	11.7	8.8	13.7	25	16.5	15	23.2	25	38
65—New Westminster.....	24	18.7	16.7	12.4	11.4	14.2	24.7	16.5	17.3	22.5	27.5	39.1
66—Vancouver.....	25.6	20.2	17.7	12.4	12.3	15.1	24	17	18.4	22.6	26.7	38.6
67—Victoria.....	24.9	20.2	17.6	12.4	11.3	14.3	24.9	17.3	13.5	22.5	25.8	37.6
68—Nanaimo.....	26.5	20.5	18.2	12.8	13.6	17.6	28.2	17.5	.....	25.3	30	41
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20	17.5	12.5	10	13.7	22.5	16.2	17.6	23.5	25.1	41.2

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1933

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb., tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents 16-3 10-4	cents 21-1 19-3	cents 13-7	cents 12-1	cents 51-4 47-5	cents 17-7 11-6	cents 16-5 14-4	cents 22-8 16-7	cents 12-7 13-7	cents 21-1 17-1	cents 17-1 9-5	cents 9-1 19-9	cents 23-8 21-2	
18	18			50	11-4	11-4	15-5	13-1	25-7	20-6	10-11	19	24
11-3	19				13-2	13-3	15-8	13-1	23-2	20-2	9-11	21-7	24-8
10	20				12-2	15	14-7	13-7	19-5	16	8	22	26-8
					10-5		15-1	13-5	25-7	23-3	10-11-5a	20-3	26-8
10	20			45	10-7	15	20-7	13-5	25	24		20	26-7
					11-8		18-3	15	23-9	20-2	8	24	27-4
16-0	25-0			55-0	12-4	15-0	18-9	13-7	21-7	17-4	9-2	20-2	27-2
18	25			50	13-3	15	16-7	13-8	21	15-7	6-8	20-2	24-2
14	25			60	11-3	13-5	24-3	13	24-1	18-8	10	21-6	25-7
	25				14-7	16-5	20-6	14-2	20-1	17-7	8	20-2	25-4
12-0	25-0				10-2		13-8	13-7				18-7	22-7
					18-1	15-8	16-3	12-4	22-2	17-8	7-3	19-1	22-0
						12-4	17-2	12-6	22-9	18	10	19-4	23
					16-7	15-5	15-9	13-1	21-4	18	8	22-3	12
					17-5		14-8	11-9	24	19-1	6-7	18	21
								12-2	20		5	21-2	14
								12-2	21-8	17-4	5	21-2	15
					18		16-9	12-2	21	18	6	22-8	16
								15	18	16-6		21	17
12	25				20-2	17	20-1	11-8	25-2	18-5	9	18-8	21-7
							12-5	15-3	20-3	16-4	10	17-5	21-2
15-0	21-7	16-2	10-0	51-7	17-5	15-7	25-5	12-3	21-1	17-8	9-3	20-5	23-4
15	25	22-3			22	18	27-3	11-7	22-5	18-7	10	19	22-4
	25	15			19	12-5	25-5	13	20-5		8	23-5	22
	20	17	10	55	19	15	21-2	11	20-7	17-2		21-5	22-4
	15	15					28	11-8	16-5	14-6	7-8a	22-2	22-9
							20-8	14-1	19	16-1	9	19-3	22-9
							29-2	12-3	23-5	20-8	10	23-7	25
	25						31-4	12-7	20-5	17	9	20-5	23-8
							30	11-6	24-1	21-2	10	21-5	24-3
					20	15	31-8	13-1	22-4		10	20-5	24
					15		31-5	11-3	22-8	20	10	20	23-2
					15		29-5	12-1	22-2	19-3	10	21-7	23-6
					16-5		28	11-5	21-1	17-4	9	21	23-3
							24-7	11-8	21-1	17-4	9	19-5	24-1
							28-9	11	23-2	19-3	10	21-7	24-3
							17-1	10-7	18-9	16-2	9	20-5	23-9
							18-7	11-6	17-7	14-6	8	21	23-2
						15	29-7	11-6	20-7	17-7	8	23-6	37
					15		29-8	11-9	20-8	17-2	7	19-2	23-4
		18			15-8		32-3	12-8	19-1	16-7	10	22-5	24-6
					18	15	23-6	11-3	17-4	15-2	9	21	22-7
15	22				16-3	15-2	29-8	10-6	20-8	17-4	10	20	23
							33	12	20	18-2	8	21-7	23-6
							18-1	11-4	17-5	15-1	8-10	20-5	23-2
					16-5		19-4	12-5	21-5	19-3	10	18	21-8
				40	18		16-5	12-4	23	19-4	11	19-3	23-2
							15	15	25-3		10	20	23-5
							18-7	14-3	28-7	21-1	10	23-2	47
					21-7	20	18-7	13-1	20-6	17-7	10	18-5	22-9
					12-5		21-1	13-1	21	17-1	10	24-0	49
					20		20	19	20-7	17-8	10	21-9	50
17-5	21-7	13-4			20-0	15-0	26-2	13-1	19-5	14-7	8-4	16-2	22-1
16	19-8	11-8			20		27-0	12-5	21-9	15-5	9	17-7	22
19	23-5	15					15	25-4	13-6	17-1	13-8	14-6	22-1
21-2	22-5	10-7			23-5	17-3	20-8	12-7	15-8	11-6	7-1-8-3	15-4	22-7
19-7	22-1	8-7			25	18	26-7	11-2	14-1	11	10	17-1	23-3
25	25	12			20	15	20	14-3	16-5	10-8	9	15	23-6
19	20-4	8			24	16-2	19	12-1	16-9	12-6	10	15-1	21-1
21	22-4	14			25	20	17-6	13-1	15-7	12-1	10	14-5	22-9
19-5	19-4	10-5	12-5		22-5	17-9	21-5	12-7	16-9	11-8	9-2	17-2	24-0
21	23-5				23	17-5		12-9	15	10-8	9	15-1	25-3
	15		12-5				17-6	14	15	11	10	15	24-4
17-5	18	10			19-4	15-7	21-6	11-8	16-8	11-3	9-1a	17-6	23-5
20-6	21-7	11-5			25	20-3	23-4	12-2	21-3	13-4	9	19	24-1
19	19	10				18	23-3	12-8	16-6	12-6	9	19-3	22-9
14-5	18-6		12-7		21-2	19-5	27-4	13-4	23-6	18-7	10-3	22-6	26-3
	25				22-5	22-5	27-5	15	21-2	16	10		25-2
18	20-7				24	20-7	30-6	14	23-3	17-5	10	21	26-6
19-3	20		17-5		23-5	20-5	23	13-7	23-6	20-7	10	24	24-8
14-2					18-2	18-2	23-5	12-6	23-5	16-7	9-1a	24-2	25-9
11-2	13-2		12-5		18-6	16-2	25-8	11-6	23-6	20-8	9-1a	21-3	24-7
9-6	14-3		8		21-7	19	26-3	12	25-3	21-8	10-12-5a	24-8	26-8
					20		35	13-9	23-2	20	10a	23	29-1
								14-2	25-2	16	12-5a	20	27-4



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.4	5.6a	14.7	3.1	4.7	8.0	10.7	11.6	11.4	11.3
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.0	6.2	14.2	3.4	4.9	8.3	13.4	12.0	11.3	11.4
1—Sydney.....	18.6	6.7	14.3	3.1	4.7	7	12.7	11.6	11.2	10.8
2—New Glasgow.....	19.6	5.3-6	14.6	3.3	5	8.6	10.7	11.9	10.5	10.9
3—Amherst.....	17.8	6.0	13.5	3.4	5	8.2	15	11.8	11.4	11.3
4—Halifax.....	18.7	6.7	14.7	3.4	4.7	9	15	11.7	10.8	10.4
5—Windsor.....	18.7	.....	15	3.5	5	8	13.5	12.2	12	12
6—Truro.....	20.4	6	13.1	3.4	5	9.2	13.2	12.5	12	13.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	15	3	4.8	8.3	14	12.4	12	12.2
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	18.6	6.8	14.7	3.4	4.6	8.0	13.0	11.3	10.7	10.6
8—Moncton.....	18.2	6.7	15	3.5	4.6	9.2	11.7	11.7	11.2	11
9—Saint John.....	18.1	5.3-7.3	15.1	3.5	4.7	8	13.3	11.2	10.5	10.3
10—Fredericton.....	18.9	7.3	14.2	3.3	5	8.1	14	11.4	11	11.2
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7c	14.3	3.1	4.2	6.7	.....	11	10	10
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.3	4.4	13.1	3.2	4.6	6.9	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.5
12—Quebec.....	19.8	6.5-7	13.7	3.3	5	7.6	10.4	10.2	10.7	10
13—Three Rivers.....	17.6	4-4.7	13.4	3.1	4.4	6.9	11.1	10	10.4	10.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	16.7	4.0	12.3	3.1	5.2	6.3	11.4	10	10.5	11.1
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14.3	3	4	6.3	9.7	10	11.2	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.1	4.0	13.6	2.8	5	8.1	10.3	10	10	10
17—St. John's.....	15	3.3	11.5	3.1	4.5	6	10	10	11.7	12.5
18—Theftford Mines.....	19.4	3.3	12.9	3.2	4.7	5.9	10.8	10.2	10.8	10.6
19—Montreal.....	18	4.7-5.3	13.7	3.4	4.5	7.8	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.4
20—Hull.....	17.2	4.7	12.8	3.4	4.5	7.6	9.7	10	10.7	9.8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	18.6	5.2	14.4	2.8	4.6	8.7	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.6
21—Ottawa.....	17.3	5.3-7.3	13.5	3.5	4.6	9	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.4
22—Brockville.....	15.7	4.7	12.7	3.0	4.8	8.7	10	10.4	10	10
23—Kingston.....	15.8	4.7	13.8	3	4.3	9.5	11.5	10.1	10.1	10
24—Belleville.....	17.7	5	14.6	2.6	4.2	8	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	18.6	4.7-6	13.0	2.8	4.5	7.6	10.6	10	9.7	9.9
26—Oshawa.....	22.4	4.6	.....	2.7	4.4	9	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.8
27—Orillia.....	18.2	4.7	16	2.6	4.1	7.8	11.7	11.5	11.9	10.8
28—Toronto.....	21.5	5.3-6.7	15.3	3	4.4	8.6	10	11	10.8	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	17.6	4.7-6.7	15.3	3	4.4	8.4	10.8	10.3	10.5	10
30—St. Catharines.....	19.6	4.7-6.7	13	2.6	4.1	9	11.5	10.1	10.7	10.2
31—Hamilton.....	22	4.7-6.7	14.7	2.6	4.7	8.8	10.2	10.8	10.5	10.4
32—Brantford.....	18.2	4.7-6.7	15.3	2.5	4.5	9.2	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.5
33—Galt.....	20.7	5.3-6	15.4	2.5	4.6	8.7	11.8	11.1	10.8	10.5
34—Guelph.....	20	4.7-5.3	15.2	2.7	4.7	9.5	10.2	11.5	10.8	10.6
35—Kitchener.....	20	4.7	14.8	2.5	4.5	10.2	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.1
36—Woodstock.....	18.3	4.7	12.5	2.2	4.7	8.7	9.7	11.0	11.1	11.2
37—Stratford.....	17.8	5.3	15	2.6	4.8	9.1	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.7
38—London.....	19.1	4.7-5.3	15.6	2.5	4.4	8.5	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.7
39—St. Thomas.....	18.6	4.7-5.3	15.1	2.5	4.7	9.1	11.8	12.3	11.8	11.7
40—Chatham.....	15.9	4.7	14.5	2.7	4.5	9.3	10.4	11.5	11.3	11.3
41—Windsor.....	17.7	5.3-7.3	13.8	2.7	4.2	7.6	12.8	11.3	10.9	11.2
42—Sarnia.....	20.7	4.7	14	2.4	5	8.3	11.7	11.8	11.8	10
43—Owen Sound.....	17.2	4.7-5.3	15	2.4	4.2	9.2	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.5
44—North Bay.....	18.2	5.3c	.....	3.6	5.5	10	12.5	10.6	11	10.6
45—Sudbury.....	18.4	5.3	13.5	3.3	4.7	6.7	12.5	10.4	10.8	10.3
46—Cobalt.....	18	6	.....	3.3	.....	8	12	12	12	11
47—Timmins.....	18.9	5.6	14	3.7	5.2	9.3	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	15.9	4.5-3	15	3.2	5	10	13.7	11.0	11.1	10.9
49—Port Arthur.....	18.4	4.5-3	15.4	3.1	4.7	7.7	10.5	11.2	10.6	10.6
50—Fort William.....	18.2	4.5-3	13.1	3.1	5	8.3	10.3	11.5	10.7	10.5
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	20.6	5.0	15.6	3.2	4.9	9.4	10.7	13.7	13.1	13.1
51—Winnipeg.....	20.9	5.6-6	16.2	3.1	4.5	8.7	10.3	13	12.5	12.7
52—Brandon.....	20.2	4.4-4	15	3.3	5.2	10.1	11	14.4	13.6	13.4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.0	5.4	15.0	3.1	4.8	8.6	10.1	11.0	13.4	13.3
53—Regina.....	21	4.5-6	.....	3	5	8	9	14.2	13.7	13.3
54—Prince Albert.....	22.8	4.8	.....	3.2	4.6	7.3	10.5	14.1	13.2	13.2
55—Saskatoon.....	19.3	5.7	15	2.9	5	9.6	10.4	13.5	12.9	12.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.7	5.6	15	3.1	4.5	9.5	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.4
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.4	6.0	15.4	3.0	4.7	7.2	9.4	13.0	13.3	13.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	24	6.4	15	3.4	5.3	7.3	10	13.7	13.6	14
58—Drumheller.....	23.3	5.4	15	3.0	4.6	7.1	9	13	13	13
59—Edmonton.....	20.3	6.7b	16.6	3.0	4.7	7.1	9.3	12	12.4	12.7
60—Calgary.....	21.7	5.6	15	3	4	7.8	9.2	13.1	13.6	13.3
61—Lethbridge.....	22.8	5.7	.....	2.8	4.8	6.9	9.7	13.4	14.1	14.1
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.6	6.9	17.8	3.4	5.3	6.0	7.1	13.0	12.5	12.7
62—Fernie.....	23.4	.....	15.5	3.2	5	7	8.5	12.6	15	15
63—Nelson.....	22.5	6.3	17.5	3.5	6.3	6.2	8.2	.....	.....	.....
64—Trail.....	22	7	15	3.6	4	5.5	7.2	13.2	13	13
65—New Westminster.....	21.7	6.3	19.3	3.4	5	5.3	6.5	12.5	12.6	12.2
66—Vancouver.....	20.2	6.3	19.1	3.3	5.1	6.5	7	12.4	11.3	12.2
67—Victoria.....	21.8	7.5	18.2	3.5	5	5.8	5.9	12.3	10.7	11
68—Nanaimo.....	24.4	7.5-8	20	.....	5.8	6.6	7.5	13	12	12.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6.3-8.3	.....	3.4	6	5	5.7	15	13.1	12.7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread undelivered at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Price from grocers.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
4.1	6.3	1.157	23.0	37.5	14.9	11.7	16.9	16.2	55.3	20.2	53.0	40.2	
4.1	7.0	1.026	20.0	39.0	13.0	11.4	16.6	15.5	53.4	23.5	51.9	39.2	
3.8	7	1.12	21.4		13.3	11.8	17.1	14.7	50	20.4			1
3.7	7.6	1.03	19.9		12.5	13	16.8	14.3	62	19.3	53.5	36	2
4.1	7.3	.787	15.3		15	11	15.5	15	50	17.5	50	40	3
4.3	6.6	1.10	22.2		11.2	10.7	17.2	16.5	65	19.7	55	38.3	4
4	7	.967	20				17	16	40	21.7		42.5	5
4.8	6.7	1.15	21	39	12.8	10.5	16	16.2		18.7	49	39	6
4.1	8	.80	15.4			12.5	16.8	15		22.9		42	7
3.9	6.4	.919	20.6	42.0	14.2	12.9	15.6	15.1	49.6	17.6	54.7	33.2	
3.9	7.1	.833	17.2	45	15.5	14.9	16.7	15.6	48.3	21	60		8
3.6	5.8	.935	21.7		14.3	11.3	14.7	14.1	55	16.3	45	35	9
4.4	6.9	.819	19.6	39	13.8	11.9	16.2	15.5	50	16.8	59	41.7	10
3.8	5.7	1.09	23.7		13	13.3	15	15	45	16.3		38	11
4.2	6.4	1.192	22.2	30.0	13.1	12.1	16.1	14.8	59.2	19.2	54.1	38.1	
4.7	7	1.11	21.5		12.7	12.5	17.4	15.6	75	21.3	51.3	39.3	12
5.9	6.9	1.37	24.4		13.9	13	16	12.7	60	19.3	52	39	13
3.2	6.5	1.14	23.9		14	12	16.8	14.2	45	22		38.7	14
4	5	.95	16.7		11.2	12.7	13.5	14		19		40	15
4.7	7.1	1.24	21.1		13.7	12.6	16.5	14.4		18.1	50	37	16
4	6.2	1.38	25		14	9.1	16.5	15.5		15		35	17
3.7	7.1	1.15	22.7		14.2	12.2	16.2	15.3	60	20.2	54	39	18
4.3	5.9	1.386	24.9	30	12.2	11.7	16.4	14.9	73	18.9	58	36.2	19
3.6	6.2	1.00	20		11.7	12.7	15.5	17	42	19.2	59.5	38.5	20
3.7	7.0	1.248	24.5	37.2	14.4	11.8	16.9	16.9	54.7	19.3	53.6	36.7	
4.2	7.2	1.002	21	30	12.1	11.6	16.7	16.7		19.3	58	36.9	21
3.9	8.1	.85	15			12.5	18	16.3		18.3	60	39.3	22
4	7.7	1.23	23.2			10.6	16.5	17.1	40	18	53.3	36.8	23
3.6	8	.933	17.9			13	16	16.4		17.6		36	24
3.1	6.8	.96	19.8			11	17	15	64	19.8	53	36	25
3.4	6.2	1.28	25.2			13.6	17.2	18.7		19		39	26
4.4	6.4	1.333	26.2	20		12.3	18	18.7		21.3	59	35	27
3.9	6.2	1.40	25.9	20		10.9	15.9	15.9	60	18.2	58	36.4	28
3.4	6.9		29			10.5	18	16.8		18	50	36	29
4.2	6.7	1.38	25			12.5	17.3	16		17		37.3	30
4	6.6	1.158	25.3			12.3	17	15.2	47.7	17.7	58	36	31
3.1	6.6	1.186	22.2			12.5	16.8	15	45	17.9	40	35	32
3.8	6.2	1.08	24.7	25		11.9	15.2	16.7		18.6	55	35	33
3.9	7	1.20	24.4	45		11.7	16.8	17.7	44	17.8		35.8	34
3.6	7.5	1.114	21.2			12	16.4	16.8		19.4		35.3	35
2.7	7	1.375	26.3			10	15	15		18.5		30.5	36
3.5	6.9	.95	19			13	16.4	15.7	45	18.8	53	36.2	37
3.5	8.4	1.392	25.8			11.2	15.4	15.1		19	55	33.8	38
3.6	8.9	1.45	27.8			12.3	16.9	17.1		20.8		36.2	39
2.4	8.1	1.383	35.4			10.5	16.4	16.8		20		35.6	40
3.1	6.2	1.975	34.3			11.7	16.2	16.2		18.6		35.2	41
3.7			25			11.7	16.7	17.7		19		36	42
4.7	7.7	1.20	21.7			10.7	16.6	15.6	55	25	55	35.4	43
4.1	6.8	1.33	27.2			11.8	16.3	17.7	69	21	50	40.3	44
3.8	7.3	1.05	21.2		15	13.1	18.2	20	64	19	53	37.4	45
4	6	1.70	27.5			10			60	18		40	46
4.5	6.9	1.644	30.3	49.7	16	12.6	17.9	17.6	62.6	21.2	50.2	42	47
3.3	6.7	.792	15.7	55	13.7	12.5	20	19	57	22.5	60	39.3	48
4.1	6.4	1.33	25.8	50	14.8	12.3	17.8	18.3	54	18.9	48.2	37.8	49
3.7	6.9	1.28	25	40	14.5	12.3	16.8	18.8	53.7	20.2	49	38.4	50
4.5	7.2	1.153	21.7		15.8	11.6	17.4	16.2	55.0	21.4	49.1		
4.6	6.1	1.45	28.3		14.5	11.1	16.9	15.6	51	21.1	46.7	41.8	51
4.3	8.3	.855	15		17	12.1	17.8	16.8	58.9	21.6	51.5	42.4	52
4.3	5.0	.944	19.2		19.8	11.5	19.1	18.1	60.0	23.0	55.2	46.3	
4.7	5	1.10			20	10	20	18.5	57	25	60	47.5	53
4.2	4.7	.627	13		19.3	12.5	20	17.7	63.8	24.7	54.6	47.5	54
4	5.3	1.04	20.6			10.5	18	18	59.1	23.1	53.3	45.5	55
4.4	4.8	1.01	24		20	12.9	18.3	18.1	60.2	19.3	52.8	44.7	56
4.6	4.7	.822	18.6		14.7	11.0	18.2	17.3	57.8	21.6	53.3	50.1	
4.8	4.7	.867	19		16.8	12.6	17.6	17	60.6	21.5	55.6	51.7	57
4.6	5.7	.88	18.6		14.3	10.3	17	18.5	58.7	21.1	53.7	49.2	58
5	4.3	.827	17.7		13.4	11.1	17.4	17.7	57.2	22.8	52.6	49.3	59
4	4.2	.962	22.5		14	10	19.4	16.2	55.5	20.8	51.6	47.2	60
4.6	4.7	.572	15		15	11.2	19.4	17.1	56.8	21.7	53	53.2	61
5.3	4.0	1.379	27.6		17.7	10.5	16.8	15.0	53.8	21.4	50.7	47.5	
5.7	4.3	1.33	26.2		16	12.7	18.1	16.2	53	21.2	56.2	50	62
5.4	5.9	2.39	43.7			11.2	18	15.1	61	23.6	50	51	63
5	3.5	1.12	25		20	10	18	15	55	22.5	47.5	46	64
4.9	3.6	1.23	22.5		15.7	9.8	16.8	14.5	48.1	20.9	46.5	44.3	65
5.6	3.4	1.25	23.7		18	9.7	15.8	14	52	20.2	46.5	44.5	66
4.9	3.6	1.13	25		17.5	10.6	16.1	13.6	51.9	18.9	46.9	44.4	67
6	4	1.00	25			10.3	15.9	15	52.5	23.7	60	50	68
5	4	1.58	30		19	10	16	16.8	56.7	20	51.7	50	69



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7-9	7-7	39-6	41-7	24-9	14-8	3-0	43-2	50-9	11-6	5-2	\$ 14-565
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-6	42-8	35-1	24-5	11-5	3-4	41-6	39-4	12-2	5-0	14-500
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-7	45-5	32-4	24-4	14-6	3-8	48	49-6	12-6	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	8-1	7-7	37-7	33-6	24-7	12-2	2-7	40	36	11-5	5	
3—Amherst.....	7-9	7-4	47-5	35	25	10	3-4	46-7	37-5	12-3	5	
4—Halifax.....	7-8	7-7	45	34-8	24-5	10-6	3-7	40	40	12-2	5	14-50
5—Windsor.....	7-8	7-8	40	37-5	23-7	10	3-2	35		13	5	
6—Truro.....	7-8	7-1	41	37-2	24-7	11-7	3-5	40	34	11-5	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-6	7-1	53-7	32-3	23	15	2-9	50-5	38	13-4	5-3	14-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-6	46-4	37-8	25-0	10-9	3-1	43-1	36-1	12-0	4-9	14-875
8—Moncton.....	7-8	7-3	45-3	36-9	27	11-5	2-9	48-7	38-5	12-8	5-2	15-50g
9—Saint John.....	7-8	7-9	46-3	42-8	23-5	11	2-8	36-8	37	11-6	4-8	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	8-4	8-1	47-7	36-4	24-5	11-1	3-2	39	34-7	11-7	4-9	
11—Bathurst.....	7-7	7-2		35		10	3-3	48	34-3	12	4-7	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7-3	7-1	40-5	44-7	24-8	13-0	2-9	43-8	54-1	10-4	4-6	11-000
12—Quebec.....	7-3	7-1	41-5	50-8	25	15-4	3-1	41-5	60	10-2	4-5	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-7	7-6	42-5	45-8	25	14-2	3-6	50	55	11-1	4-7	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-2	7	36-7	40-8	24	12-1	2-8	43-2	50	10-6	4-2	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	7-3	7	38-3	43-3	26-7	10	2-5	40	60	10	5	13-50-13-75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-4	7-1	52-1	48-1	25	12-9	3	47-5	51-7	12	5	13-25-13-50
17—St. John's.....	7	7	35	45	25	12-5	2-5		55	10	4-5	
18—Thetford Mines.....	7-4	7-1	42-1	41-6	23-2	13-5	3-1	42-8	49-2	10	4-7	
19—Montreal.....	7-1	6-9	41-0	44-5	24-4	14-3	2-7	45-1	52-6	10	4-7	13-75-14-00
20—Hull.....	7-2	7	35-2	42-2	24-7	12	2-8	40	53-3	10	4-5	14-50-15-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7-8	7-6	40-5	45-3	24-3	13-3	2-8	41-9	51-0	10-6	5-0	14-283
21—Ottawa.....	7-3	7-2	43-1	45-8	25-1	13-2	2-7	45	56-7	10-4	5-2	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	7-7	7-2	42	47-3	23-3	13-7	2-9	40	50	10-7	5	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7-3	7-2	39-7	41-3	23-8	12-5	3-1	47-1	47	11	5-1	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-6	7-4	44	47-5	24	12-4	3	49	60	10	5-4	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-4	7-2	39-6	42-5	24	14-2	2-9	42	46	10-6	4-8	14-00-14-25
26—Oshawa.....	7-4	7-9	44-2	47-4	25	12-9	2-9	46-2	60	11-3	6-2	13-50
27—Orillia.....	7-7	7-5	46-7	46-5	24-7	14-3	2-9	50	47-5	10-7	5-3	14-00
28—Toronto.....	7-5	7-3	43-7	41-4	23-9	11-8	2-8	38	42-5	10	4-8	13-00-13-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-7	7-6	39-4	47-3	24-4	13-6	2-7	42	53-6	10-5	5	11-75-12-00g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-7	7-5	41-5	49-7	23-3	14	2-7	37	50	10-5	4-9	13-75
31—Hamilton.....	7-6	7-4	42	44-5	24-1	11-4	2-7	39	49-3	9-8	4-8	13-00
32—Brantford.....	8-2	8-1	43-8	42-5	24-5	12-2	2-8	40-4	55	10-4	5-4	13-00-13-25
33—Galt.....	7-8	7-6	35-9	41	24-7	13-5	2-9	41-4	50	10	5-3	13-50-13-75
34—Cuelph.....	7-9	7-3	40-4	40-3	24	12-6	3-6	45	53-3	10-5	5	13-00-13-25
35—Kitchener.....	7-7	7-7	34-3	44-4	23-8	12-3	2-9	41-9	45	10	4-1	12-50
36—Woodstock.....	7-8	7-6	35	44	23-7	10	2-7	42-5	49	11	5-1	13-50-13-75
37—Stratford.....	8-1	7-9	44	45-8	24	12-3	2-9	42-1	47-5	11-3	5-1	13-00
38—London.....	7-6	7-4	45-3	43-2	23-4	13-1	2-8	39-4	46-2	10	5-2	13-50
39—St. Thomas.....	8	7-7	43-9	43-8	24-6	13-3	2-8	46-4	55	10-3	5-2	13-00
40—Chatham.....	7-8	7-8	41-1	44-1	24-3	13-1	2-7	41-9	40	11-8	4-8	15-00
41—Windsor.....	7-7	7-5	35-7	45-5	24	12-6	2-4	38-8	55	10	5-2	13-00
42—Sarnia.....	8	8	41-3	50	22-3	11-5	2-9	35	50	10	5	14-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7-8	7-5	38	43-4	25	11-7	2-8	39	50	10-2	5	13-75-14-00
44—North Bay.....	8	8	46-7	50	25	16-5	2-8	43-3	60		5-7	15-50
45—Sudbury.....	8	8	32-3	39-5	25	15-1	2-8	41-2			4-5	16-50-16-75
46—Cobalt.....	9	8		50	25	15	2-8	30	40		5	17-75
47—Timmins.....	8-5	8-2	36-2	47-2	26	16-4	3-1	43	56	14	5	17-75-18-25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8	7-7	33	48-1	25	13-3	2-5	50	55	12-5	4-7	15-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8	7-8		46-9	24-8	15-9	3	40	50	11-8	5	16-25-16-50
50—Port William.....	8-1	8-1	41-3	48-2	24-7	14	2-8	40-7	54	10-2	4-5	16-25-16-50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8-7	8-7	38-1	38-6	25-5	14-6	3-2	41-9	54-2	12-4	7-1	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	8-8	8-7	35-5	39-9	25-8	14-2	3-1	43	56-7	12	7-6	19-50
52—Brandon.....	8-6	8-6	40-6	37-2	25-1	15	3-2	40-8	51-7	12-7	6-5	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-4	34-5	40-1	26-6	20-7	3-2	45-7	56-0	14-9	6-3	
53—Regina.....	8-7	8-7	33-5	34-5	25	20a	2-8	50	60	15	7-5	
54—Prince Albert.....	8-5	8-3	33-6	44	29-6	21-2a	3-5	43	50	15	6-4	
55—Saskatoon.....	8-7	8-3	31-9	40	25-6	19-7a	2-9	39-7	58	14-7	4-7	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-5	8-3	38-9	41-7	26-2	22	a	3-7	50		15	6-4
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8-5	8-4	35-5	39-1	25-8	18-3	3-4	43-9	56-4	13-9	5-2	
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	9-1	34-6	40-3	25-6	18-7a	3-4	47	60	13-3	4-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	8-9	8-9	35	35-1	25-7	20	a	3-7	40	15	4	
59—Edmonton.....	8-2	8-1	37-6	40-5	25-5	17	a	3-4	44-8	47	13-4	5-9
60—Calgary.....	8-1	8-8	37-8	39	24-6	17	a	3-1	45	56-7	13	7
61—Lethbridge.....	8-3	8-3	32-5	40-6	27-6	18-6a	3-4	42-5	58-3	14-7	4-5	g
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-8	34-6	36-6	26-4	22-1	3-2	47-9	56-8	12-0	5-4	
62—Fernie.....	8-8	8-2	35	38	26-2	20	a	3-7	45	13-7	5-5	
63—Nelson.....	8-6	8-2	35	41	27	25	a	3-2	49	55	14-3	
64—Trail.....	8-1	7-7	31-5	32	24	25	a	3-5		50	11-5	5
65—New Westminster.....	7-4	7-3	33-7	34-4	24-8	22	a	2-9	47-2	55	10	5
66—Vancouver.....	7-3	7-1	35-5	34-9	24-7	27	18-8a	2-6	49	60	10	5-1
67—Victoria.....	8	7-5	34-7	35-5	24	20-7a	2-8	47	54-2	10-8	5-6	
68—Nanaimo.....	7-6	7-1	40	40	30	22-5a	4-3	50	60	12-5	5-3	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8-2	7-7	31-7	36-7	28-3	21-7a	2-9		60	12-5	4-7	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$23. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-217	\$ 11-457	\$ 9-768	\$ 11-735	\$ 7-404	\$ 9-034	\$ 7-500	c. 26-9	10-1	\$ 22-677	\$ 15-938
7-920	9-667	7-000	8-167	5-500	6-500	5-500	30-1	10-0	21-833	14-583
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	7-00	5-00	4-00	29-4	9-8	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	29-3	10-4	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00
7-10-7-60	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	29	10	15-00-18-00	10-00-3
9-00-10-00	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-2	10	23-00-37-00	15-00-24-00
9-25	10-80	8-00	9-25	6-25	7-25	6-75c	31-7	10	20-00-25-60	15-00-20-00
8-30-9-40	11-167	8-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	30	9-9	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	28-3	10-1	21-00-26-00	10-00-17-00
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00-10-00	8-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-2	9-8	18-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-10-00	11-00	10-00	11-00	6-00-8-00	7-00-8-00	7-00-8-00	27-4	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
9-25	11-533	10-333	11-387	8-418	9-554	8-850	26-7	9-7	18-00	15-00
8-850	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	23-3	9-7	20-278	13-563
10-00	11-00	10-00	14-00c	8-00c	12-00c	10-00c	25	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
8-00	11-00	10-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25	9-8	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
9-00	13-00	8-00	9-50-9-75	7-335c	6-75-8-50	7-50c	20	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
11-50	10-00c	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	19	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00
8-00	9-95	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	24	9-1	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
9-25	12-75	7-00	7-75	6-50	7-25	12-00c	26	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
9-782	10-944	10-406	12-739	8-315	10-374	9-123	24-5	9-6	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00
9-25	11-75-12-75	8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50	5-00	24-8	9-8	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
7-75-8-75	11-50	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00c	20-7	9-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-50	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00c	22-5	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
11-50	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	12-00c	23-8	9-7	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
9-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-3	8-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	26	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00
9-75	11-50	8-00	9-00-9-50	6-00-7-00	8-00-8-50	11-00	25	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00
10-50	10-50	14-00	18-00	11-00	13-00	11-00	26-7	9-7	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00
7-50g	10-50g	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	24-9	9-6	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	22-5	10	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
11-00	10-75	15-00	16-00	12-00	13-00	8-348c	26-2	9-8	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
10-00	11-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	24-2	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
9-50	9-75	12-00	13-00	10-50	10-00-12-50	12-00c	21-7	9-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
10-00	10-00	13-00-14-00	15-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-14-00	12-00c	24-2	9-9	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
11-00	11-00	14-00-15-00	16-00	12-00-13-00	14-00	12-00c	23	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00	11-00	14-00-15-00	16-00	12-00-13-00	14-00	12-00c	21	9-5	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-9-50	9-50-10-50	11-25c	12-00	10-50c	8-25c	12-00c	21	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-00-10-00	10-00-11-50	16-00	18-00c	14-00c	8-00c	12-00c	23-6	9-5	20-00-30-00	14-00-20-00
9-00	10-00	18-00c	14-00c	8-00c	12-00c	12-00c	22-6	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
8-00	8-00	18-00c	14-00c	8-00c	12-00c	12-00c	22-5	10	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
7-50-9-00	10-00	18-00c	14-00c	8-00c	12-00c	12-00c	23-5	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
11-50-12-00	13-50	7-50-8-00	9-00-10-50	5-50	7-50-8-50	12-00c	22-2	9-9	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-13-00	13-00	10-50c	13-50c	10-50c	10-50c	12-00c	30	9-8	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50	5-00	5-00	5-00	8-25-10-50	12-00c	28-3	10	n	18-00
7-75-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	7-50-9-00	6-00c	35	9-9	p	22-00
9-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	5-75	6-50	5-35	6-00	6-00c	25-7	9-4	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-00	7-00	5-50	6-10c	6-00c	27-5	9-4	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-188	13-625	6-125	6-875	6-500	6-875	6-500	26-8	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50	4-00-6-50	5-00-7-50	6-00c	6-00c	6-00c	25-8	9-9	21-750	16-250
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00	6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	7-00	7-00	7-00	25-8	9-7	18-00-27-00	13-00-22-00
8-625	16-375	4-750	8-781	9-750	8-781	9-750	28-2	11-1	25-000	16-875
8-50-12-25h	14-50f	6-50-10-00	6-50-10-00	6-50-10-00	6-50-10-00	6-50-10-00	25	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
8-00-9-50h	19-00	3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00	4-50-6-00	4-50-6-00	4-50-6-00	29-4	13-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
7-50-9-00h	17-50	5-75	6-25-10-00	7-50	6-25-10-00	7-50	29-7	10-7	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50	13-00-14-00i	12-00i	4-458	12-00i	4-458	28-8	9-8	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
5-844	10-000	5-500	6-500	4-458	6-500	4-458	29-9	10-8	23-625	17-000
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
3-50-6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	4-50g	30g	r	r
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	5-00	7-00	5-33c	29-3	11-3	22-00-30-00	15-00-25-00
4-00-5-75h	9-921	11-000	6-875	7-239	4-814	4-814	30	11	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	12-00	6-00-7-00	8-00-10-00	7-25	6-50	6-50	30	10-7	18-00-26-00	10-00-16-00
8-50-9-50	13-00	6-00	7-25	6-50	6-50	6-50	38-7	13-5	18-00	16-00
9-50-10-50	10-50	5-00	6-50	4-50	4-50	4-50	40	11-4	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-50	6-50	8-42c	4-77c	4-77c	4-77c	30	10-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
8-75-10-75	9-00	6-50	8-42c	4-77c	4-77c	4-77c	31	10-9	18-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
7-70-8-20s	12-00-13-50	6-00-11-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	4-80c	4-80c	31-4	11-2	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
12-00-13-50	6-00-11-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	4-80c	4-80c	4-80c	33-3	12-5	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00
							33-3	13	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	July 1932	June 1933	July 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.1	98.5	96.0	97.2	85.3	71.3	66.5	67.6	70.5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.8	104.1	92.6	96.9	78.5	56.7	55.6	61.7	69.8
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	99.1	98.4	108.3	108.5	93.5	71.2	57.6	58.6	59.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.1	92.2	94.2	91.5	80.8	73.7	69.0	70.0	70.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.6	98.8	98.2	93.9	87.6	78.9	69.6	62.0	62.9
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.5	96.5	92.7	93.8	90.8	87.1	86.4	84.2	84.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	100.0	89.9	91.7	98.5	75.8	62.5	56.1	68.0	69.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.1	93.9	91.3	93.4	90.4	85.0	85.7	83.5	83.6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.4	98.5	95.2	95.8	92.8	86.8	83.4	81.2	81.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	99.3	94.9	95.2	94.7	87.7	76.3	71.0	70.6	72.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	98.9	99.0	99.6	99.7	90.5	69.0	61.3	64.1	67.8
Other Consumers' Goods...	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.5	92.2	92.2	91.3	85.9	81.1	77.4	75.0	75.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	101.3	100.9	96.9	100.6	81.5	67.3	62.8	65.5	69.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.8	97.2	92.4	94.9	91.2	89.1	88.1	86.6	86.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.8	101.3	97.4	101.3	80.4	64.9	60.0	63.1	67.9
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	96.7	97.9	98.9	89.5	82.4	75.6	78.9	80.7
Manufacturers' materials.	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	102.2	102.3	97.3	101.8	78.4	61.0	56.5	59.6	65.1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.2	102.1	91.9	94.8	76.4	57.4	55.4	61.7	68.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.3	96.9	104.2	104.4	89.6	71.6	58.3	60.0	61.1
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.8	106.6	99.3	107.6	79.8	54.6	48.3	52.6	60.1
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.5	99.1	97.4	103.3	93.3	71.9	62.3	60.6	61.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.5	98.8	98.1	93.8	87.3	79.5	69.7	62.2	63.1
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.8	93.3	90.7	93.3	87.4	80.2	80.9	80.0	80.5
All raw (or partly manufactured).	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.8	102.0	96.2	101.6	80.0	60.4	54.6	57.9	63.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.7	96.3	94.8	93.1	85.8	74.2	69.5	70.2	72.4

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 854)

available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers, and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal,

wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for working men's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to

1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again slightly higher, sirloin steak averaging 22.2 cents per pound in July as compared with 22 cents in June and 20.5 cents in March, and round steak averaging 18 cents per pound as compared with 17.7 cents in June and 16.3 cents in March. Prices were higher in most localities except in the Prairie provinces where lower levels were reached. Veal was slightly higher advancing from 11.8 cents per pound in June to 12 cents in July, while mutton was down from an average price of 21.3 cents per pound to 20.5 cents. Fresh pork was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound higher at 16.1 cents. Eggs showed considerable seasonal advance in most localities, fresh being up in the average from 19.2 cents per dozen in June to 21.1 cents in July, and cooking from 15.3 cents per dozen to 17.1 cents. These prices were little changed from those prevailing a year ago.

Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.1 cents per quart. Dairy butter was 1 cent per pound lower at an average price of 19.9 cents. The price of bread which has been unchanged during the last four months at an average price of 5.5 cents per pound showed a slight advance to 5.6 cents. This is the first increase in this average since 1929. Flour was also slightly higher averaging 3.1 cents per pound in July as compared with 3 cents in June and 2.6 cents in March. Onions were higher in most localities, the average being 6.3 cents per pound in July as compared with 5.6 cents in June. The price of potatoes continued to advance to \$1.16 per ninety pounds in July as compared with \$1.03 in June, 92 cents in April and 66 cents in July, 1932. A factor in this movement is the prospect of smaller crops in many parts of Canada. Prunes were slightly higher at 11.7 cents per pound as compared with 11.3 cents in June. Sugar prices were unchanged at an average of 7.9 cents per pound, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Anthracite coal was again considerably lower averaging \$14.57 per ton as compared with \$14.79 in June and \$15.29 in May. Declines occurred in Sorel, Brockville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Guelph, Woodstock, Stratford, London, Windsor, Owen Sound and North Bay. The price of bituminous coal was down from \$9.34 per ton in June to \$9.22 in July. No changes were reported in rent.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1933\*  
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914...	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915...	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916...	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917...	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918...	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919...	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920...	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921...	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922...	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923...	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924...	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925...	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926...	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927...	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928...	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929...	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930...	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931...	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932...	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932...	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932...	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932...	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932...	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932...	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932...	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932...	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932...	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932...	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932...	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932...	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933...	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933...	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933...	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933...	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933...	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933...	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933...	95	140	131	107	160	120

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.



### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices averaged substantially higher in July than the previous month. Manitoba northern cash wheat was up from 66·8 cents per bushel in June to 83·4 cents in July. The high price for the month was 94 cents per bushel reached on the 18th and the low 79·1 cents per bushel reached on the 3rd. Unfavourable crop conditions in Canada and the United States were factors in the rapid advance during the first half of the month. Prices for Canadian wheat rose relatively faster than those for Australia and the Argentine wheat which tended to curtail export demand for the former. During the latter half of the month prices declined steeply with the result that quotations at the closing of the month were only 6 cents per bushel higher than at the beginning. In coarse grains western barley was up from an average of 37·5 cents per bushel in June to 50·3 cents in July; oats from 29 cents per bushel to 39·7 cents; rye from 52·8 cents per bushel to 67·5 cents; and flax from \$1.35 per bushel to \$1.43. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat, the price per barrel being up from \$5.10 in June to \$6.40 in July. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$1.53 per cwt. to \$1.73 (Canadian funds), while granulated at Montreal rose from \$6.37 per cwt. to \$6.47. Ceylon rubber at New York was up from an average price of 6·9 cents per pound in June to 8·4 cents in July. In live stock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.10 per hundred pounds to \$4.81 but were slightly higher at Winnipeg at \$4.32 per hundred pounds. Veal calves at

Toronto were down from \$5.33 per hundred pounds to \$4.96 and at Winnipeg from \$4.37 to \$3.95. Bacon hogs at Montreal rose from \$5.96 per hundred pounds to \$6.49 and at Toronto from \$5.69 per hundred pounds to \$6.30. This same grade at Winnipeg averaged 52 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$5.57. Lambs at Montreal were substantially lower the price being down from \$9.08 per hundred pounds to \$7.66, while the price at Winnipeg was 50 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$6.45. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 21 cents per dozen to 22·9 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 21·1 cents per pound to 22·8 cents and at Winnipeg from 20 cents per pound to 21 cents. Raw cotton at New York was up from an average price of 10·5 cents per pound to 11·4 cents (Canadian funds). The increase was said to be due in part to the reports of the success attending the United States Government acreage reduction program and to continued unfavourable weather conditions. The price of raw wool was up from 12½-14 cents per pound to 15-18½ cents. Increases were said to be due in part to advanced quotations at recent London sales and to higher sterling rates of exchange. A grade of spruce lumber advanced \$2 per thousand board feet to \$15. The price of cedar boards moved up from \$14 per thousand to \$15 and fir timber was \$1 per thousand board feet higher at \$15. Scrap steel was 50 cents per ton higher at \$7, and scrap iron was \$1 per ton higher at \$8. In non-ferrous metals the price of electrolytic copper advanced from \$9.70 per hundred pounds to \$10.37, copper wire bars from \$9.06 per hundred pounds to \$9.45, while the price of tin was 1 cent per pound lower at 52½ cents. Anthracite coal was up from \$11.40 per ton to \$11.68.

### PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes and conditions affecting prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 61·2 for June, an increase of 2·4 per cent

over the May level and of 3·8 per cent over June, 1932. With the exception of the meat and fish group which showed a decline and of coal which was unchanged, all groups showed advances over the previous month.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 81·3 at the end of June, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month and of 5·6 per cent over the June, 1932, index number. As compared with the end of May, the advance in vegetable food was nearly offset by lower prices for animal food, sugar, coffee and tea; advances in minerals and textiles were partly counteracted by a decline in the sundries group.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 138 at July 1, an advance of 1·5 per

cent for the month due entirely to an advance in foods, chiefly potatoes and eggs.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914 = 100 (gold basis), was 80 for June, an increase of 2.6 per cent for the month. Every group showed an advance with the exception of animal foods.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 92.9 for June, an advance of 1.1 per cent for the month. Nearly all groups were included in the general advance, the most notable increases occurring in rubber, hides and leather and non-ferrous metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 118.8 for June, an increase of 0.5 per cent for the month, due to higher food prices.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 65.0 for June, an advance of 3.7 per cent over the May level and of 1.7 per cent over June, 1932. This is the fourth consecutive month in which an increase has been recorded and is the first time since early in 1929 that this index number has shown an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. For June of this year all groups showed an advance over the May level and of the 784 commodities listed, 395 advanced in price, 331 were unchanged and 58 were lower than in May.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 103.4 for July, an increase of 9.4 per cent over the June figure. Building materials were unchanged, but all other groups were included in the advance, the greatest increases occurring in textile products, fuels and farm products.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$8.3373 at July 1, an advance of 3.9 per cent for the month, and of 23.9 per cent over July 1, 1932. The index number at July 1, was the highest recorded since September, 1931. As compared with June 1, decreases were noted in the live stock, provisions, naval stores and chemicals and drugs groups, but the other nine groups were all higher.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was \$149.178 at July 1, a gain of 6.6 per cent for the month and of 19.04 per cent over the same date last year. As compared with

June 1, all groups were higher with the exception of "other food," which showed a decrease.

Irving Fisher's index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 69.0 for July, an advance of 8.3 per cent over the June level, and of 14.9 over the July, 1932, figure.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1913 = 100, was 128.3 for June, which is a decline of 2.9 per cent from the December, 1932, level. Food was 2 per cent lower, clothing 1.4 per cent, rents 7.8 per cent, fuel and light 5.4 per cent and miscellaneous items 2.4 per cent, while house furnishing goods were 0.2 per cent higher.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913 = 100, was 121.0 for June, an increase of 1.1 per cent for the month due to higher prices for food and clothing.

### Other Countries

#### *Wholesale Prices:—*

The official index number for Peru, on the base 1913 = 100, was 178 for May and 180 for June.

The official index number for Austria, on the base—first half of 1914 = 100, was 110.9 for July.

The official index number for Czechoslovakia, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 98.3 for June.

The official index number for Denmark, on the base 1913 = 100, was 123 for June.

The official index number for Norway, on the base 1913 = 100, was 121 for June.

The index number of the Commerce Department, Sweden, on the base 1913 = 100, was 106 for May and also for June.

The index number of the National Tariff Commission for China, on the base 1926 = 100, was 104.2 for May.

#### *Cost of Living:—*

The official index number for Austria, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 105.3 for July.

The index number of the cost of living at Milan, Italy, on the base June, 1927 = 100, was 75.63 for May.

The official index number for Norway, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 147 for June.

The official index number for Switzerland, on the base June, 1914 = 100, was 130 for May.

The official index number for South Africa, on the base 1910 = 1000, was 1247 for May.

The official index number for Bombay, India, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 106 for March, 101 for April, 100 for May and 104 for June.

The official index number for New Zealand, on the base 1926-1930 = 1000, was 798 for May, as compared with 806 for February.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1933

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1933, was 180, there being 49 in April, 68 in May and 63 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1933 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1933, page 564. In the second quarter of 1932, 209 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 936). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents, not reported in time for inclusion, contain 10 fatalities for the first quarter of 1933 and 3 fatalities for 1932. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1933 were as follows: agriculture, 30; logging, 24; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 23; manufacturing, 26; construction, 13; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 33; trade, 6; service, 15.

Of the mining accidents, 13 were in "metaliferous mining," 5 in "coal mining," 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n. c. s.," and 2 in "structural materials".

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "animal products", 2 in "leather, fur and products", 10 in "saw and planing mill products", 3 in "wood products", 3 in "pulp, paper and paper products", 1 in "iron, steel and products", 5 in "non-metallic mineral products", and 1 in "chemical and allied products".

In construction there were 9 fatalities in "buildings and structures", 3 in "highway and bridge," and 1 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 14 fatalities in "steam railways", 9 in "water transportation", 6 in "local transportation", 2 in "storage", and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones"

In trade there was one fatality in "wholesale", and 5 in "retail".

Of the fatalities in service, 11 were in "public administration", 1 in "recreational", 2 in "personal, domestic and business", and 1 in "professional establishments".

The most serious accident during the period under review occurred on Lac Creux, Quebec, on May 20, when several sticks of dynamite exploded on a craft on which a party of men had set out to blow up a pile of logs which was obstructing logging operations. Seven log drivers were killed by the force of the explosion which resulted from a detonator cap dropping into the load of dynamite. Accidental death due to negligence of the camp foreman was the verdict returned by a coroner's jury investigating the circumstances surrounding the accident.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Two farm labourers were overcome by gas fumes while cleaning a well near Goderich, Ontario, on June 7.

Two fishermen were drowned off Prince Edward Island on June 1, when their motorboat was swamped in a heavy sea.

Two prospectors were drowned near Bret Lake, Ontario, on May 13.

On June 12, two painters were killed at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, when a scaffold gave way.

When an engine was derailed at a switch near L'Epiphanie, Quebec, on April 27, the engineer and fireman lost their lives.

Two workmen were crushed under a safe when it slipped from a moving tackle at Hamilton, Ontario, on June 27.

When a plane crashed into Emma Lake, Saskatchewan, on June 21, the pilot, pilot mechanic, and mechanic lost their lives while engaged in forestry patrol.

### Supplementary Lists Of Accidents:

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1933 has been compiled which contains 10 fatalities, of which 3 were in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade, and 2 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 3 in February and 5 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1932 has been made. This includes three fatalities of which one was in manufacturing and 2 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in May, 1 in October and 1 in December.

The accompanying table giving the number of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the second quarter of 1933, classified under groups of industries and causes, appears in an abbreviated form. It takes the place of the

customary quarterly statement which has been previously included in the LABOUR GAZETTE giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1933 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
B.—Working machines	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosives, &c.)	6	10	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	26
E.—Striking against on being struck by objects	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
F.—Falling objects	2	4	.....	8	5	3	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	28
G.—Handling of objects	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
H.—Tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
I.—Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc.	8	5	4	4	4	.....	.....	19	3	.....	6	.....	53
J.—Animals	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
K.—Falls of Persons	2	3	1	3	2	8	2	6	.....	.....	4	.....	31
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infection, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	4	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	15
Total	30	24	5	23	26	13	5	33	6	.....	15	.....	180

### Miners' Nystagmus

The Medical Research Council (Great Britain) recently published a report by its committee on miners' nystagmus. This is an occupational disease whose chief symptom is the involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. It is held to be caused by an insufficiency of light reaching the eye of the miner while at work, and of all measures of prevention it is held that the most important is to secure for the miner's work an adequate illumination.

The report discusses in detail methods of improving illumination in mines. In the treatment of the disease the committee think it is chiefly the psychological factors which need to be tackled. The first essential is a better understanding of its nature, and especially of its analogy with the condition once known as "shell-shock", not only in the similarity of many of the symptoms, but also in the circumstances under which it appears. The arduous nature of the work, the ever-present element of danger (especially in the safety-lamp pits), and the fear of incapacity are circumstances common to both disabilities, and

they are the very circumstances in which an "anxiety state" is easily set up.

"As to what is suitable treatment, the first step is plainly to combat the belief that the psychoneurotic symptoms undoubtedly present can be a direct physical result of oscillation of the eyeballs, for the patient's outlook may well become hopeless when the belief is added that medical science has nothing to offer in the cure of that disorder. Recognition of the validity of the mental symptoms will aid in the removal of their expression in the physical sphere, and at the same time give the patient that confidence in the practitioner without which no help will be acceptable.

"The Committee are strongly of opinion that the practical treatment of the disease from an administrative point of view should consist in the elimination of a hopeless dependence on compensation by the provision of opportunities for work of some kind, the end in view being complete restoration to work underground, under conditions of proper illumination, even if this has to be preceded by a period of work in daylight."



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Liability for Accident Due to Negligence of Fellow Employee

Two men, Lambkin and Morel, were employed as butchers by the proprietor of a meat market at Ottawa. In November, 1932, Lambkin threw down a quarter of beef on a block, causing a large butcher's knife which had been lying on the block to be flipped into the air, with the result that Morel was cut and seriously injured in the arm. Morel claimed damages against his employer. The action was tried at Ottawa by Mr. Justice Armour without a jury.

The learned Justice pointed out that the question arose during the progress of the case, whether, in accordance with the rule laid down in the case of the *Dominion Cannery Limited* versus *Costanza* (1923)\* the action should not be stayed until an application had been made to the Workmen's Compensation Board under section 14 of the Act. The plaintiff had applied to the Board, and the Board found that this was an action, the right to bring which was not taken away by Part I of the Act.

Another question, his Lordship continued, arose under section 122 of the Act. That section provides that the Act shall not apply to the industry of farming or to domestic or menial servants or their employers. The argument was advanced that the plaintiff was a domestic or a menial servant, and that, therefore, the statute had no application to this action, but that it must be dealt with under the common law. "Unhappily, there is no definition in the statute of a domestic or menial servant, and the interpretation to be given to these words must be determined by their ordinary meaning and by the decided cases where they have been considered."

After discussing the origin of the words "domestic" and "menial," the learned Justice continued: "Whether a servant is a menial or not, which it is very often very difficult to decide, must depend on the circumstances of each particular case. The question is one for the jury. Again taking the circumstances to be admitted, another question which would arise would be: Was the plaintiff a domestic or menial servant? Now, whose function is it to draw inferences of fact in such a case? Plainly, it is that of the jury and not of the Judge."

The recent cases on this subject in the Ontario Courts are *Buchanan v. Lashbrook* (1923), (housekeeper or forewoman of the housemaids

in an hotel, a domestic servant); *Jarvis v. Oshawa Hospital*, (1931) (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 730) (pupil dietitian in a hospital not a domestic servant); *Peidl v. Bonas*, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 622) (farm hand is a menial servant); *Duncan v. Norton Palmer Hotel Co. Ltd.*, (1933) (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 250) (housemaid in an hotel found by the jury to be a domestic servant). Applying the above definitions to the case in hand, upon the evidence the plaintiff was neither a domestic nor a menial servant within sec. 122 of the Act.

"As the accident does not fall to be dealt with under Part I, and the plaintiff is not within the exceptions in sec. 122, the rights and liabilities of the parties must be determined by Part 2, secs. 118 to 121, of the Act. The profound changes made by Part 2 in the law of negligence between master and servant have already been pointed out by Mr. Justice Middleton in his judgment in *Lewis v. Nesbitt & Auld Limited*, (1933). The Act was discussed by Mr. Justice Magee, in his dissenting judgment in *Duncan v. Norton-Palmer Hotel Co. Ltd.* above. In an action of this kind, the defences of common employment and contributory negligence no longer avail the master, but contributory negligence must be taken into account in assessing the damages. (Secs. 120 and 121, and The Negligence Act, 1930)."

On the facts, the learned Justice found that Lambkin was negligent and that the plaintiff also was negligent and that the degrees of fault should be apportioned equally. The amount of the plaintiff's damages was found to be \$2,500 and judgment was entered in the plaintiff's favour for the sum of \$1,250 and the costs of the action.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$1,250 and costs.

*Morel versus Faith* (Ontario) 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 563.

### Partnership liable for wages of workman employed by one of its members

The Western Cartage Company of Winnipeg was an association of several partners, some of whom were truck owners and drivers. It was agreed that each partner was to be paid for the work done by his truck, as if he were an independent driver and owner. Bailey, one of the partners, the owner of a truck, employed a driver (the plaintiff). This driver sued for the wages owing to him, and the question arose whether the plaintiff was

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 664.

the employee of the partnership, or of Bailey individually.

Mr. Justice Robson, delivering the judgment of the Manitoba Court of Appeal (which reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Dysart, in favour of the defendant) said: "The plaintiff is a truck driver. He was employed by the defendant Bailey, his work in using Bailey's truck being part of Bailey's contribution to the enterprise. It seems to me that the fact was, and that plaintiff understood it, that Bailey was his employer and Bailey was directly liable to him for his wages. The facts seem to have been sufficiently known to plaintiff to exclude any contention on his part that Bailey had assumed to employ him for the partnership or that Bailey had ostensible authority thereto.

"But the plaintiff has an alternative position under The Builders' and Workmen's Act, (Manitoba). That Act imposes a certain duty on proprietors and contractors to see, for one thing, that payment is made of wages due to the employees of contractors or subcontractors as the case may be.

"The main work done by this partnership was under a contract with the city of Winnipeg... Now if Bailey was not acting as agent of the partnership in employing plaintiff and, as I have already stated, I do not think he was, then he was at least a subcontractor, that is, 'an independent truck driver and owner,' to use the words of the agreement. It seems that the labourers who loaded the trucks were employed by the partnership. Turnbull, the secretary of the partnership, said that he prepared time sheets for these labourers. Being asked why he prepared them he said, 'these men had to be paid' and that it was the city of Winnipeg that demanded the time sheets. He also said there were no time sheets for the truck drivers. It is said the city contract amounted to about \$80,000. So I look on the city work as of such a substantial and continuous nature as to be a contract under the Act wherein the proprietor or contractor as the case may be is required to see that the workmen are paid.

"Now it seems that Bailey had made a general assignment to D. Swail of the moneys to become due to Bailey from the partnership on this work and Swail has been paid \$2,495.71 out of moneys earned by Bailey's truck. There is \$219.49 in the defendants' hands which it is said is held by a garnishee process. Now the answer that is made to the plaintiff's contention under the Act is that he acquiesced in Bailey's assignment to Swail. It is fair to assume from the evidence that plaintiff knew that there was an assignment of

\$1,500 to Swail to pay for the Bailey truck. That was as far as the written assignment went. But it appears very clearly from the evidence that plaintiff knew as the fact was that Swail was advancing to Bailey, in addition to the truck itself, gas and oil and repairs for the carrying-on of the work and that Swail was relying on receipt of moneys from defendants to pay for these accessories and incidentals and it is reasonable to find that such was the intention of the parties and that plaintiff acquiesced therein. I do not think the payments to Swail can be attacked by plaintiff. There is however still in defendant's hands \$219.49 and I see no reason for not applying thereto plaintiff's rights under the Act as above stated. That sum is held by defendants under a garnishee issued by McKenzie, one of the defendants, so he is bound herein and it can now be declared that his garnishee does not affect the \$219.49.

"The appeal should be allowed and judgment entered for the plaintiff for \$219.49. I think the costs below should be allowed to the plaintiff on a County Court basis with counsel fee fixed at \$50 and costs of examinations for discovery. The plaintiff should have the costs of the appeal."

*Loft versus Halliday et al* (Manitoba) 1933, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 581.

### Union Official a "Workman" for Compensation Purposes

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia (U.S.A.) recently rendered a decision in a workmen's compensation case involving the status of labour unions as employers and the dividing line between employees and officials. Opie F. Lindsay was the business agent for the Lathers' International Union, local No. 9, Washington, D.C. Acting in this capacity he went to Fredericksburg, Va., to investigate certain charges concerning labour conditions. While returning from Fredericksburg his automobile came into a collision with a passing motor vehicle, and Lindsay received injuries from which he died. His widow filed a claim for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the District of Columbia. The claim was allowed by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. The insurance carrier of Lathers' Local Union No. 9 contested the claim on the ground that Lindsay was not an "employee" of the union within the meaning of the Act, but an "official", and consequently not covered by the contract of insurance.



The Supreme Court of this District of Columbia upheld the award of the commission. The insurance carrier thereupon carried the case to the Court of Appeals, whose decision sustained the finding of the lower court. In support of its decision the Court of Appeals declared that the lathers' local union was an

employer, and that Lindsay, when he met his death, was an employee within the purview of the statute, and that at the time of the accident he was the business agent of the union performing duties defined by the union's constitution.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,261 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 804,219 workers, compared with 780,015 on July 1. This increase compared favourably with the large decline reported on August 1, 1932, and exceeded the average advance noted at the beginning of August in the last twelve years. It also brought the index to a point slightly higher than on the same date in 1932, the first time since early in 1930 that improvement has been recorded over the same month in the immediately preceding year. The index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 87.1 on August 1, 1933, compared with 84.5 in the preceding month, and with 86.3 on the same date in 1932. On August 1 of the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows: 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

At the beginning of August, 1933, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 21.2 as compared with 21.8 per cent at both the beginning of July, 1933, and August, 1932. The percentage for August was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,714 labour organizations, with a membership numbering 151,363 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business during July, 1933, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was less than that of June, but somewhat higher than the daily average recorded during July a year ago. Vacancies in July, 1933, numbered 28,630, applications 50,397 and placements in regular and casual employment 27,266.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was considerably higher at \$15.96 for August as compared with \$15.48 for July. The increase was due to the increased cost of foods, chiefly potatoes, eggs, butter, bread and flour. The cost of this budget in August, 1932, was \$16.42; as compared with \$21.90 in August, 1929; \$21.98 in August, 1921; \$26.92 in July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.41 in August, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed the first decline during the last six months to 69.4 in August as compared with 70.5 in July; 67.6 in June; 63.6 in February, the low point; 66.7 in August, 1932; 98.4 in August, 1929; 164.3 in May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 in August, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for grains, milled products and non-ferrous metals.

The table of monthly statistics reflecting industrial conditions is given on page 873. Employment continued to show further improvement in contrast to the downward movement of a year ago. The figures for car loadings and railroad earnings also showed considerable increases as compared with last year, while production of footwear, newsprint and the output of central electric stations were substantially higher. Financial transfers in the form of bank debits were higher in July than in any month since October, 1930, the increase reflecting the greater activity on the exchanges of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, particularly the latter. Wholesale prices were somewhat lower in August and building and construction continued at a low level as shown by figures for building permits and contracts awarded.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during August was somewhat higher than that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved being almost twice as large as in July when only one-half the number of strikes occurred. As compared with August, 1932, while the same number of strikes was recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showed a very



steep decline from the same month last year when disputes involving 600 coal miners in Alberta, 800 fur factory workers in Toronto, Ont., and 3,000 men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., caused an approximate time loss of 15,000 working days, 12,000 working days and 25,000 working days respectively. There were in existence during the month seventeen disputes, involving 2,526 workers and resulting in a time loss of 18,762 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 1,556 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,775 working days in July. In August, 1932, there were on record seventeen disputes, involving 4,612 workers and resulting in a time loss of 51,815 working days. At the end of the month there were five disputes in progress involving approximately 467 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.**

During the past month the Department received reports from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in connection with disputes between (1) the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees; and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its locomotive firemen and enginemen. Two Boards were established to inquire into disputes respectively between the two principal railway companies and their clerical staffs, and between the Canadian National Railways and (a) certain of their clerks, freight handlers, etc., and (b) their clerks and other classes on the headquarters staff. Particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the month, with the text of the reports mentioned above, are given on page 878.

#### **Death of Hon. G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour**

The death occurred in Ottawa on August 25 of the Honourable Senator Gideon D. Robertson former Minister of Labour, after a lengthy illness. The news of his passing was received with widespread regret and tributes to his high character and accomplishments were received from many different quarters.

He was appointed to the Senate in January, 1917, during the administration of Sir Robert Borden, and became a Minister without Portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet in the following fall. In November, 1918, he was named Minister of Labour and continued in this portfolio in the administration of Rt. Hon.

Arthur Meighen until 1921. In 1930 he was re-appointed as Minister of Labour, and in addition to his other duties, was charged with the organization of unemployment relief. During his incessant application to this work, Senator Robertson was attacked by an illness from which he never recovered and retired on account of ill health in February, 1932.

At the age of 19 he had become a railway telegrapher and in 1908 was chosen General Chairman of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1915 he was elected International Vice-President of this organization and served continuously in this office—excepting for the period that he was in the Cabinet—until the recent convention of the Order in Montreal last May when he was made a Vice-President Retired.

During his first term of office as Minister of Labour, Senator Robertson was called upon to deal with labour problems of exceptional difficulty and became a successful mediator in numerous labour disputes. The establishment of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, a permanent organization for the disposal of any disputes arising out of agreements between the operating trades, telegraphers and track men of the Canadian Railway systems and the employing companies, was due largely to his efforts. Among his other achievements as Minister was the establishment of the Employment Service of Canada, and the Technical Education Act, which furnished federal aid towards vocational education in all parts of the country.

Senator Robertson took an important part in the establishment of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations and served as President of the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932.

#### **Industrial council for fibre board industry**

An industrial council has been formed at Gatineau Mills, Quebec, one of the plants of International Fibre Board, Limited, a subsidiary company of the Canadian International Paper Company. The Council is composed of six members, three representing the Company and three the workers. The general manager of the plant will act as chairman but without voting power. The Council's function will be to discuss any problems that may arise concerning the mill and to submit to the management recommendations for their solution. The first meeting was to be held on September 11, when a vice-chairman and secretary were to be elected. The representatives of the workers will also select one of their number to serve on a general industrial council made up of repre-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		87,604,081	80,091,319	78,382,384	78,739,042	82,350,880
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		35,738,380	33,618,905	36,527,262	35,710,571	40,743,105
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		51,345,011	45,967,773	41,314,120	42,318,084	40,852,190
Customs duty collected..... \$		5,704,928	5,636,451	6,305,230	6,281,483	7,944,090
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,527,824,087	2,982,417,580	2,115,674,903	2,175,590,512	2,202,785,422
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		132,186,129	137,742,040	127,774,826	134,570,441	136,295,915
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,379,856,960	1,386,930,428	1,366,546,598	1,363,172,444	1,373,265,341
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... \$		889,085,311	899,782,928	1,004,018,372	1,028,450,440	1,037,313,917
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	78.7	83.3	74.7	59.0	49.6	43.2
Preferred stocks.....	61.7	61.9	58.5	52.9	49.5	45.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	95.0	96.7	97.1	103.3	110.6	114.4
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	69.4	70.5	67.6	66.7	66.5	66.4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.96	15.48	15.41	16.42	16.21	16.20
Business failures, number.....			158	179	175	176
Business failures, liabilities. \$			2,338,726	3,794,281	2,986,840	3,794,281
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	87.1	84.5	80.7	86.3	88.7	89.1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	21.2	21.8	23.8	21.8	21.9	22.1
Immigration.....		1,370	1,424	1,944	1,974	2,562
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	161,487	156,432	156,507	154,865	150,113	163,996
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,376,756	13,282,596	13,526,022	12,447,578	12,789,869	13,797,710
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			10,725,649	11,214,700	10,875,823	11,272,616
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,142,427	10,439,631	10,166,228	9,669,343	10,496,801
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,774,047	8,390,244	9,469,022	8,809,634	8,918,185
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,132,619,867	1,572,073,590	1,568,504,165	2,023,059,884
Building permits..... \$		2,082,302	3,535,948	3,331,278	4,412,169	5,028,324
(2) Contracts awarded..... \$	9,479,900	12,651,000	8,086,200	12,688,500	12,540,100	12,154,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	35,233	31,689	857	5,992	7,317	8,163
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	48,659	49,076	31,602	26,710	27,506	18,118
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,770	1,266	932	871	892	893
Coal..... tons		675,631	690,790	720,478	651,910	749,453
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		118,270,000	121,120,000	89,780,000	104,210,000	113,950,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		2,670,000	3,228,000	2,173,000	3,425,000	6,349,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		9,790,000	7,440,000	5,995,000	3,590,000	4,486,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,246,000	1,538,000	670,000	344,000	816,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		180,710,512	183,131,161	121,073,035	129,013,086	178,540,469
Flour production..... brls.			1,186,006	1,272,009	1,201,965	1,151,286
(2) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		57,332,368	89,254,010	101,700,000	92,583,064	73,721,634
Footwear production..... pairs		1,974,867	1,965,647	1,708,359	1,379,484	1,559,192
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,537,000	45,697,000	39,684,000	37,277,000	39,941,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,998,000	32,154,000	28,124,000	34,226,000	40,704,000
Newsprint..... tons		180,390	171,420	157,920	142,490	161,370
Automobiles, passenger.....		5,322	6,005	3,166	6,773	6,308
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		84.1	82.2		78.3	81.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		82.6	79.8	73.6	74.2	76.9
Mineral production.....		78.3	95.0	84.8	83.4	92.3
Manufacturing.....		88.2	85.7	75.5	76.9	82.1
Construction.....		34.0	19.6	37.1	39.4	28.1
Electric power.....		160.7	149.0	137.1	129.0	130.5
DISTRIBUTION.....		88.4	88.9	90.4	89.6	93.7
Trade employment.....		111.9	112.2	114.0	115.3	115.9
Carloadings.....		62.6	66.8	64.3	60.5	70.3
Imports.....		59.7	56.7	63.8	63.2	69.7
Exports.....		71.5	65.3	63.0	62.9	59.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 26, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 15, and June 17, 1933; August 13, July 16, and June 18, 1932.



sentatives from all the mills of the Canadian International Paper Company. The meetings of the general council will be held at the head office of the company in Montreal.

The plan is also being applied at the mill of the International Fiber Board, Limited, the Three Rivers mill of the Canadian International Paper Company, and the Dalhousie mill of the New Brunswick International Paper Company. It was recently adopted at fifteen plants of the International Paper Company in the United States.

### Hours of Work Act may be applied to tramways at Montreal

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, announced on September 5 that the provincial government was considering the application of the provisions of the Hours of

Work Act, 1933, to the motormen and conductors employed on the street railways at Montreal. Negotiations with the tramway company and employees had been, he said, already begun with a view to limiting the working time of these employees to 54 hours in a six-day working week. The purpose in view is to secure more equal distribution of employment among the 2,500 employees of the Montreal Tramways Company. The company's officials admitted that if the schedules were established on a basis of a six-day week instead of one of seven days, the shorter week would better distribute the wages and work available, but they pointed out that according to the terms of its agreement with the men the company was under the obligation of preparing work schedules on a seven-day basis.

The provisions of the Hours of Work Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 695, and the text of the orders governing the building industry in the District of Montreal and in the rest of the Province were given respectively in the issues for July, page 701, and August, page 706. The Act enables the government, by Order in Council, to limit the hours of labour in any industry or trade which does not compete with similar enterprises in other provinces.

### National board to settle labour disputes in U.S.A.

A national board of arbitration has been appointed by President Roosevelt to decide all disputes growing out of labour or industrial problems in the United

States. Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, is the chairman, the other members being Professor Leo Wolman, of Columbia University; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; William Green,

president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company; and Louis Kirstein, of William Filene's Sons, Boston.\* This board has the power "to consider, adjust, and settle controversies arising through different interpretations of the 'blanket code'" (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 785).

The New York Times, in announcing the establishment of the board in its issue of August 13, stated as follows:—

"The method that will be used by the board in disputes depends upon whether the industry involved has, or has not, conciliation machinery of its own. If it has, the dispute will be referred by the board to the conciliators within the industry. If not, the method will be as follows: On hearing from employers or workers that a dispute exists, the board's first step will be to refer the question to the Board of Conciliation of the Department of Labour. The department will send conciliators into the field to seek an adjustment. If failure meets this effort the controversy will be taken up directly by the Labour Board, or by such central or local agencies as it may establish, in an attempt at arbitration. . . . It is the hope of the National Labour Board that the need for its services may be limited by the setting up in various industries of machinery similar to that in the cotton textile industry. Each industry, it is suggested, might have a national board, with State boards and local adjustment committees in the factories and plants."

### Canadian Garment Manufacturers and the "N.R.A."

The president of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, Mr. Warren K. Cook attended the public hearings of the United States Clothing industry at

Washington in connection with the code of fair practices under the National Recovery Act (An outline of this code appears on another page of this issue). Subsequently, the Canadian Association sent out a questionnaire to all branches of the needle trades, including both members and non-members of the Association. The *Canadian Textile Journal*, in its issue of August 25, states that the questionnaire asks members of the trade if they are in favour of the needle trades industry in Canada promoting an Industrial

\* An account of the plan adopted by this firm of retail merchants for giving their employees a share in management appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 413.

Recovery Bill similar to the one in force in the United States; also if they will support the efforts of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers in making a similar measure effective in Canada. "Views are solicited on the advisability of the leaders of the group drafting a code of ethics, recommending standardization of hours and wages throughout the industry and co-operation with organized labour for the mutual benefit. Suggestions are invited for defining and curing the ills from which the industry has suffered for some considerable time. In brief the questionnaire is an attempt to obtain the views of all manufacturers in the industry on the question of complete economic rehabilitation. It is proposed that this objective shall be achieved through Federal approval of a code of fair trading practices sponsored by the majority of the manufacturers.

"Whether such action," the *Journal* continues, "can or will be supported by the federal or provincial Governments remains to be seen. Group action alone will do much to improve the tone of trading and is the preliminary to legislative action designed to place control of an industry in the hands of the representatives of the majority of its members, or to any measure of co-operation between industry and the state."

Other developments in the same direction were seen in Canada during the past month. While the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association took no concerted action to fall into line with the industry in the United States, it was announced that seven shingle mills had introduced a six-hour working day for their employees. In Ontario a movement originated by the mayor and City Council of Windsor for the adoption of a "fair wage or boycott" policy in connection with civic business, was discussed by several other city councils throughout the province.

#### **Advisory service in industrial hygiene.**

The Division of Industrial Hygiene of Ontario is mentioned in the August issue of *Industrial Medicine* (Chicago) as setting an example to other public departments in providing an advisory service in industrial hygiene. The magazine cites the report of Dr. J. Grant Cunningham on the work of the Division in 1931, where the director describes the examinations made of the conditions of workers exposed to dust hazards: "The findings in all survey examinations are communicated in person to the plant physician. Where the examinations indicate the presence of a hazard, the composite findings

are submitted to the employer with recommendations for the control of the hazard, including subsequent examinations, provided by the employer, where this is considered desirable."

#### **Labour organization campaign in United States**

In order to secure the participation of labour in the benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act the American Federation of Labor has organized a campaign "to put every worker in a union." Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, writing in a special organizing supplement to *Labour* (Washington), August 15, stated as follows: "All wage workers and salaried employees are eligible to membership in the American Federation of Labor through the local unions of the affiliated international unions that have jurisdiction over their respective trades and callings. Where there is no opportunity for workers to establish membership in affiliated national or international unions, or in local unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, they may join with their fellow workers in a local union or a federal labour union of mixed crafts and callings and secure a charter direct from the Federation."

#### **Old Age Pension Act to be effective in Nova Scotia**

The Hon. Angus J. MacDonald, the newly elected Premier of Nova Scotia, announced on September 5, that the first Order in Council of his government was a proclamation making effective the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, passed by the Provincial legislature in 1931 (an outline of this legislation appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 982). It provides that in the absence of any special appropriation of the Legislature, the moneys necessary for the purposes of the Act and agreements made thereunder are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the carrying out of the Act and of any agreement and may appoint a Board of Review with power to determine doubtful cases. Pensions are exempt from taxation and from seizure, garnishment or other legal process and are unassignable. The receipt of a pension does not disqualify the pensioner from voting at provincial or municipal elections.

Nova Scotia is the seventh of the nine provinces of Canada to pass concurrent legislation giving effect to the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion (Revised



Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42). The provinces participating in the benefits of the Dominion Act, with the date of their entry into the system are as follows: British Columbia, September 1, 1927; Saskatchewan, May 1, 1928; Manitoba, September 1, 1928; Alberta, August 1, 1929; Ontario, November 1, 1929; Prince Edward Island, July 1, 1933. The Northwest Territories were also brought in by Order in Council dated January 25, 1929. The Act passed by the New Brunswick legislature in 1930 has not yet been made effective by the necessary proclamation.

### **Women's minimum wages in Province of Quebec**

New orders of the Minimum Wage Board, affecting the minimum weekly rates to be paid to female employees in the boot, shoe and other leather trades in Quebec, appear on another page of this issue. The method of the Board in fixing these rates is to divide the Province into zones according to the density of population, the minimum rates being adjusted to correspond with the cost of living in each division. This procedure is also followed in Ontario and other provinces. Complaints had reached the Board that the existing difference in the rates as between the city and the outside districts had re-acted unfavourably on certain industries in Montreal. Accordingly the Board has now reduced the "spread" for the industries mentioned above, reducing the minimum wage for experienced workers at Montreal from \$12.50 to \$11 per week, and raising that for small municipalities from \$8 to \$9. Corresponding changes are made also in the minimum wages payable to apprentices.

### **Settlement of unemployed on farms in New Zealand**

Provision has been made in New Zealand for the settlement of approved persons on small farms in order to relieve unemployment. The Small Farms (Relief of Unemployment) Act, recently passed, authorizes the establishment of a board of three to five members to promote (with the assistance of such local committees as the board may deem necessary) the settlement of suitable Crown lands; or where in the opinion of the board sufficient areas of unoccupied Crown lands are not available for the purposes of the Act, the board may make arrangements for the acquisition by the Crown by way of purchase or by way of lease with the right of purchase of suitable areas of private land or for the resumption of suitable areas of Crown lands held under lease or licence. If in the opinion of the board any land suitable

for occupation under the Act is not being adequately used, that land may (subject to the right of the owner or occupier to appeal to a magistrate) be compulsorily acquired for the purposes of the Act. Lands acquired or resumed under the Act are to be leased with right of purchase to approved persons, or the board may arrange for the grant of a lease from a private owner to an approved person as lessee. The Board must fix, within the limits laid down by the Act, an annual rent payable under such leases after arranging for a valuation of the land to be made. The rent payable during the first four years of the term of any lease granted under the provisions of the Act may in case of default by the lessee be paid out of the Unemployment Fund.

### **Relief work in Victoria, Australia**

A special relief works scheme is now in effect in the State of Victoria, Australia, for the purpose of providing employment for about 20,000 men. Its object is to eliminate as far as possible the payment of sustenance allowance and to provide instead relief in the form of wages for work performed. The works undertaken will be financed entirely from funds that would ordinarily be applied to the payment of sustenance allowance, and the scheme will involve no increase in taxation. The basic wage of the municipality in which the men are engaged will be paid, varying from 9s. 10d. to 10s. 4d. a day. Unemployment men who are not physically fit will continue to draw sustenance, but those who are fit and who elect to do relief work will receive larger benefits in cash. It is proposed to pay single men 3s. a week more than those on sustenance and married men 4s. a week more, with 2s. 6d. for each child under 16 years and 5s. for each child over 16 years. The work will be rationed, and the men will as far as possible be given continuous work involving no broken days.

It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the men now drawing sustenance will be physically fit to participate in the plan; it was to be tried for a period of three months, starting if possible on July 1, 1933, and at the end of that time will be reviewed and modified in the light of the experience gained.

### **Progress of industrial safety in past century**

On the occasion of the centenary of the first appointment of factory inspectors in Great Britain in 1832 the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, in his report for 1932, reviews the progress in accident prevention during the past hundred years. He

points out that new processes, new machines, and new sources of power are constantly being introduced, with the result that there are always new problems to be met. For example, the greater use of electricity has brought with it special dangers, unthought of even a quarter of a century ago. Again, as one industrial disease is conquered, or at least disarmed, another arises to be fought. The old prevalent scourges of lead poisoning, phosphorus necrosis, and anthrax have been largely overcome, only to be replaced by other diseases, such as occupational epithelioma and silicosis, the existence of which was only dimly appreciated until recent times.

On the subject of accidents, the Chief Inspector remarks: "Accidents still exact far too heavy a toll, though there are signs that (leaving out of account the last two years, in which trade depression has materially affected the figures) the general level of fatal accidents is lower than formerly. From 1902 to 1914 the numbers varied from about 1,000 to 1,300 per annum, and in 1920 the highest number ever recorded (1,404) occurred; from 1921 to 1930 these were consistently fewer, the numbers ranging from about 840 to 980. Any similar comparison for non-fatal accidents is invalidated by the successive changes in the standard of notification. . . . Again the cases of poisoning notifiable by medical practitioners under section 73 of the Factory Act of 1901 are now far less numerous, notwithstanding successive extensions to new diseases and the presumably higher standard of reporting. From another aspect the fact that within recent years the number of prosecutions has greatly declined, and was, for 1932, one half of the number in 1902, may be taken as a favourable sign."

The Chief Inspector observes that the standard of factory conditions in Great Britain was long in advance of, and is still equal to, that of any other country; this could never have been achieved by the efforts of a small body of Government officials alone, without the willing compliance, help, and friendliness of the employers and workers actually engaged in industry. "The main function of the (factory) inspector to-day is instruction (on matters within the law) and advice (on matters outside the law), rather than compulsion."

The Ontario Government recently issued an order, to take effect on September 1, increasing the rate of pay in the construction relief camps in Northern Ontario from \$5 to \$10 a month, with board. Between 40 and 50 of these camps are located in the north, the majority of them being scattered along the links of the projected trans-Canada highway.

The cost of living in the United States declined 2.9 per cent between December 1932 and June 1933, according to the semi-annual survey by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Food decreased 2 per cent; clothing, 1.4 per cent; rents, 7.8 per cent; fuel and light, 5.4 per cent; and miscellaneous items, 2.4 per cent; while house-furnishing goods increased 0.2 per cent. Comparing June 1932 with June 1933, there was a decrease of 5.5 per cent in cost of living as a whole.

A survey of 8,722 persons employed on made work in Philadelphia showed considerably over 90 per cent of men jobless because of business conditions beyond their control. Most of the workers had lost their jobs toward the close of the summer of 1930. Approximately 94 per cent had become unemployed since the summer of 1929. The previous wages of these workers compared quite favourably with the wages of others in similar occupations in the State. About 40 per cent of the whites and 60 per cent of the Negroes had had to resort to charity before they obtained made work. The outstanding conclusion of the investigators is that planned co-operative group action is essential for dealing effectively with problems of unemployment and destitution.

Members of the medical profession in the Province of Quebec have chosen a committee of six members, to act as "liaison" between the profession and the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission in matters pertaining to medical services rendered under the terms of the Act. The committee consists of Dr. P. C. Dagneau and Dr. A. Rousseau, of Quebec; Dr. A. T. Bazin, Dr. B. G. Bourgeois, Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger and Dr. E. Trotter, of Montreal. The new committee will be officially recognized at the next meeting of the Medical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Compulsory labour service for all young men in Germany will begin on January 1, 1934. Physical disability is reported to be the only ground for exemption. Each one subject to the service will be required to work 6 hours a day for 6 months. One or two hours are to be given to instruction in political science and certain periods of the day to sports and recreation. Clothing, food, shelter, and all necessary equipment are to be furnished by the Government. No wages are to be paid, but a few cents per day will be given for "pocket money." The men will be engaged on various kinds of public works, including reforestation.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of August the Department of Labour received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with disputes between (1) the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the mechanical, track and gas production departments, and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established by the Minister on August 28 to enquire into disputes between the two principal Canadian railways and their clerical staffs, arising out of a further 10 per cent wage deduction proposed by the companies in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in effect i.e., a total deduction on the pay-rolls of 20 per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates of pay. Three thousand employees, being clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups are involved in the dispute with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The personnel of the Board in this case is as follows:

Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. George S. Currie, of Montreal, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C. of Toronto, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

The other Board was established to deal with two applications which had been received from the Canadian National Railways, embracing approximately 5,100 employees, being (1) clerks, freight handlers, labourers and miscellaneous classes as per system wage agreements of August 1, 1929, employees of the ferry service between Tormentine, N.B., and Borden, P.E.I., and the wharf employees at Halifax, N.S., and (2) clerks and other classes on the headquarters staffs. The membership of this Board is as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, of Aylmer, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Mr. F. C. Dobell, of Montreal, nominated by the employer, and the Reverend Russell McGillivray, of Ottawa, nominated by the employees.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between the Winnipeg Electric Company and Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on May 1 to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the mechanical, track and gas production departments, forwarded its report to the Minister of Labour on August 12. The dispute related to the company's proposal to reduce wages and effect certain changes in working conditions, 990 employees being directly affected. The composition of the Board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

The report of the Board deals in some detail with each phase of the dispute and is signed by all three members. The Board's recommendations as to wage rates are contained in supplementary paragraphs signed by the chairman and Mr. Leech. Mr. Meikle

dissents from the recommendations concerning wages and also concerning the contracting out of the St. Mary's Road bus service and has submitted a minority report on these subjects. Following is the text of the Board's report and of the minority report.

#### Report of Board

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,  
August 12, 1933.

The Honourable, Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on May 17, 1933, to deal with disputes between the Winnipeg Electric Railway and certain of its employees engaged in its:

- (a) Traffic Department
- (b) Mechanical Department
- (c) Track Department
- (d) Gas Producing Department

having now completed their work beg to submit herewith their report.

The Board, consisting of Mr. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employer, Mr. Allan Meikle, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed on the recommendation of the employees, and the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, appointed third member and Chairman of the Board, held their first meeting on May 20 for organization purposes.

Attempts to effect conciliation were then made, but were soon abandoned as hopeless.

The Board then invited the parties to produce evidence and argument in support of their respective contentions, and the first meeting for this purpose was held on May 25, and the parties appeared by their representatives as follows:—

For the Employer: C. H. Dahl, L. Palk and R. R. Knox.

For the Employees of the Traffic Department (Motormen, Conductors and Busmen, 675 in all): Alex Hume, E. Armstrong, R. B. Russell.

For the Employees in the Mechanical Department (200 in all): A. Hume, W. S. McLean, S. Johnson.

For the Employees of the Track Department (75 in all): A. Hume, J. Lowesky, P. Kosman.

For the Employees of the Gas Department (40 in all): R. B. Russell, L. Tofts and E. Maturin.

The hearings continued quite regularly for several weeks, but not continuously, and there were several adjournments of considerable length made at the request, and for the convenience, of the parties. The whole period covered by the sittings extended over many weeks.

During the course of these hearings two new questions, both outside the scope of our original submission, arose, and, with your authority or approval, were dealt with, and are included in this report.

These are (1) Alleged breach by Company of existing wage agreement. (2) St. Mary's bus route.

The nature of the investigation was such that it called for an examination of the whole financial structure and operations of the Company in both the Railway utility and the Gas Producing Departments. This breadth of the scope was necessitated by the Company's demand for a reduction of wage rates based on its financial inability to continue paying present rates—a demand that was vigorously resisted by the employees whose demand for increased rates was predicated upon the Company's ability to pay same. In addition to the

wage question common to all the employees, each of four departments presented a list of other matters calling for decision, some of them involving considerable investigation and material. In all more than one hundred exhibits were filed, many of them voluminous and complicated, being subjected to elaboration by the one, and to scrutiny by others, of the opposing parties. After conclusion of evidence and argument the Board found that a proper consideration of the material scattered all through these exhibits involved much work and consumed a great deal of time.

In dealing with the matters specifically, it will be convenient to deal first with each Department in turn touching on the questions relating respectively to these Departments, and then to deal generally with those matters which are common to these Departments.

### *Traffic Department*

The first brief submitted by the employees of this Department sets out a list of the changes or improvements now desired by these men, as follows:—

(1) The employees are asking that the wage rate of 1931 be restored.

(2) That 12 days' holidays with pay be granted each year commencing with the year 1933.

(3) That all busses be equipped with adjustable seats.

(4) That all runs be posted for selection, including change off crews and relief men.

(5) All bus works, including chartered work, not now on the sign-up sheets be given out according to seniority.

(6) That the furnishing of Bond for \$40 Working Fund be granted.

(7) The providing of ticket holders, free of charge, by the Company.

(8) Change in Regulations governing uniforms.

(9) Schedules to conform to seven-hour day.

(10) The spread-time be reduced from thirteen hours to eleven hours.

(11) A lay-in time of three minutes on each trip at the end of the route.

(12) Change in Motor Bus operation.

(13) Change in regard to backing up of cars at any time without a conductor in rear-platform.

(14) Extra facilities for the purchase of tickets.

(15) A change in the grievance clause.

Dealing with these requests seriatim:—

Item (1) "Wage rate".—This will be considered later in this report.



Item (2), "Holidays with pay".—This likewise will be dealt with later.

Item (3), "All busses to be equipped with adjustable seats."—The Board are of the opinion that this would be a convenience to the men, adding to their comfort if not to their efficiency, and can be effected without very great expense. We recommend that the Company comply with this request as soon as its finances will permit.

Item (4), "That all runs be posted for selection."—This means selection under seniority rule. So far as we can learn this rule is fairly well observed at the present time, but as this is a matter which affects the good relationship amongst the men we recommend that in future the rule be observed more closely.

Item (5), "All bus work, including work not now on the sign up sheets, be given out according to seniority."—The Company claims that this is now done, according to the Seniority Rule, which itself makes all seniority preferences "subject to efficiency," and that the question of efficiency for bus work is a matter for the Company to decide. As against this, the men claim that the rule is not always observed and that efficient bus drivers have been passed over in favour of junior drivers. It is admitted that efficiency goes further than mechanical ability to operate the mechanism of a bus and has to do somewhat with the appearance, address and other qualifications of busmen. The Board think that any complaints as to the application of the Seniority Rule in this connection may properly be taken up by grievance committees.

Item (6), "That the furnishing of a bond for \$40 Working Fund be granted."—The purpose of this request is to meet possible losses from Motormen and Drivers robberies while on duty. Such robberies are of so rare occurrence that the Company takes the position that the cost of furnishing such bonds would be greater than the actual loss sustained through such robberies, and that it prefers to take the risk of such loss rather than to furnish the bond. In no case does it attempt to hold an employee liable for such loss if he is innocent. The Board are of the opinion that the Company should not be required to furnish such Bonds.

Item (7), "Providing for ticket holders free of charge by the Company"—This will be a convenience to the motormen especially of one man cars, but at the present time there are many types of such holders, and the Company, while willing eventually to provide holders, prefer to wait until some standardized type of holder is available. The Board will recom-

mend that as soon as such holder is available it be supplied to the men.

Item (8), "Change in regulations governing uniforms".—The men ask for relaxation of the rules respecting the use of uniforms while on duty. This is a small matter that the Board feel will now be adjusted satisfactorily. The Company's assurance that this will be done satisfies the Board on this point. A larger question in connection with uniforms, however, is that the Company desires to reduce the number of uniforms, or the frequency with which it has been supplying uniforms to the men, and to do away with pea-jackets, and to furnish overcoats only once in every three years instead of in every second year. The Board are of the opinion that if any substantial saving can be effected in this way the men should co-operate with the Company to that end. Neatness in appearance is in the interests both of the Company and of the men. Warmth and comfort of the men is likewise in the interests of efficiency. We feel that the change as recommended in this respect should be at least given a trial especially in view of the Company's financial difficulties.

Item (9), "Schedule to conform to seven hour day".—The last agreement in force, which expired January 31, 1933, but which in at least most respects has been continued in force pending the disposition of this dispute, provides for two schedules of rates of wages—one based on a seven hour day and another, a lower one, on an eight hour day. The men, having the choice in the matter, have elected to work the seven hour day, in order most commendably to distribute the available work over a larger number of men. This they have done on the lower eight hour schedule of rates. They now ask that in future the seven hour day with its correspondingly higher wage rule be universally adopted in this service.

The Company takes the position that it has no objection to the men working the seven hour day, provided that the hourly rate of wages is not thereby increased over the rates which would prevail on an eight hour day basis. Without at this point dealing with the general question of wage rates, the Board agree with the Company's position in this matter that the men may elect to work the seven hour day provided such election does not impose on the Company any increase in the unit cost of such work.

Item (10), "That spread time be reduced from 13 hours to 11 hours."—"Spread time" is the period during which the employee does his day's work—the period between the beginning of the first run and the end of the last

run. The runs aggregate the day's work. Thirteen hours is a long period within which to do seven or eight hours' work, and the Board recommends that as far as possible this period be reduced to eleven hours. This recommendation is put forward in the hope and belief that if acted upon it will improve the comforts of the men, without seriously affecting the efficiency of the Company's service.

Item (11), "A lay-in of three minutes at the end of each trip at the end of the route."—"Lay-in" time means a period at the end of a run, to elapse before the return trip is begun. It is intended to allow ample time for the performance of duties incidental to beginning the return trip—turning the car, or reversing the trolley, changing signs and other matters. The men request that three minutes be allowed them for this purpose. The Company maintains that lay-in time is impracticable and in many instances is out of the question—for instance, where a trip ends in a down town section of the city, or where a trip ends with a loop. To allow lay-in time in the one case would impede and hold up traffic intolerably, and in the other there is no occasion for it. In all, there are relatively few runs on which this request could reasonably apply, and even then the necessity of same could be avoided by the construction of loops at those places. The Board therefore recommend that loops be constructed as soon as the Company's finances permit.

Item (12), "Change in motor bus operation." At the present time the Company train a certain number of its employees for operating busses. The employees ask that all men who so desire be so trained. The Company says that there are now more men so trained than can be employed. This statement is not denied. In these circumstances the request of the men ought not to be pressed, but the existing agreement should stand in this respect.

Item (13), "Change in regard to backing up of cars at any time without a conductor on the rear platform." The backing up of one man cars is occasionally attended with danger, and this is recognized by the Company. The danger is very slight in and around the barns where people are familiar with car operations, but is greater at the end of routes where cars are turned on "Y's." Still the cost of maintaining a competent person at each "Y" to guard in backing cars is an expense that the Company is unwilling to undertake. In the history of the operations very few accidents have occurred in such backing, and, while the Board do not feel that the

men should be called upon to be instruments of inflicting injury to others in the course of dangerous operations, we feel that, in its present circumstances, the Company ought not to be called upon to provide such service. After all if the car operator is careful any responsibility for accidents is on the Company or the person injured.

Item (14), "Extra facilities for the purchase of tickets." Street car tickets are now available for the conductors and motormen and busmen at two car barns, one in the north end of the city and the other near the south end of the city. Tickets are available and may be purchased in the morning before the runs or at the end of the day for the ensuing day's run. There is no occasion for providing extra facilities for those who have the first and last runs during the day. But there are many runs during the course of the day which begin and end in parts of the city far removed from said barns. The men ask that facilities be provided in the Company's main office at the corner of Notre Dame and Portage for the sale of tickets to the men who work on these day trips. The Board think that such service might be provided with a little or no additional expense to the Company and recommend its installation. At the same time they record their views that such facilities if provided ought not to be abused.

Item (15) "Change in grievance clause." At the present time considerable inconvenience is entailed on the employees who live in the suburbs of the City by having to report in their off time in connection with any complaint that may be received against them. The men urge that more consideration be shown them as to the time of reporting for such complaints, especially if the complaint is of a trifling nature or if the complainant has not disclosed his name. They also maintain that complaints ought not to be entered up in their record sheets unless fully proven; and that where a complaint once made is denied by the employee, the matter should end there and not be recorded against him unless the company proves the charge. We think the contention of the men fair and urge its acceptance by the Company.

Where an employee is detained from his work to answer a charge under investigation against him, he should be paid for the time he so loses from such work unless the charge is proven.

#### *Pull-out and Pull-in Time*

The Company asks that the ten minutes now allowed for pull-out time and the five minutes now allowed for pull-in time be elimin-



ated from the working period for which its men are paid. The Board think that the request is on a par with the men's request for holidays—that in the last analysis rates of pay for actual hours of work could cover this item. But the men much prefer to have this result attained in this its present form, and the Board acquiesce.

### *Mechanical Department*

The Brief for the Mechanical Department contains a list of matters which the men press to have embodied in an agreement as follows:—

A. Restoration of the wages in effect prior to February 1, 1932.

B. Two weeks' holiday each year with pay.

C. Introduction of a classification to be known as "Car Wiremen Helper", and rates of pay for same.

D. Increase in rate of pay for "Sheet Metal Worker".

E. Introduction of a classification to be known as "Sheet Metal Worker's Helper", and rates of pay for same.

F. Increase in rate of pay for "Motor Repairmen" of box type motor.

G. Introduction of classification to be known as "Motor Repairmen's Helper", and rates of pay for same.

H. Introduction of classification to be known as "Pipefitters Helpers" and rates of pay for same.

I. Changes in Clause "Hours of work".

J. Introduction of new section to be known as "Conditions Governing Hours of Work".

Here again items A and B, restoration of wages and establishment of holidays, will be dealt with later.

Items C, E, G and H, proposed new classifications of helpers and rates of pay for same. The whole question of mechanics and their helpers has been fully discussed and considered and it seems to the Board that all "Mechanics" properly so called while doing mechanics work, should draw uniform rates of wages. And further that all "helpers" properly so called while doing the work of a helper, should likewise receive uniform rates of pay. We recognize that in the organization of the Company's shops many men are moved around from work to work as the circumstances require. We recommend therefore that the Company and its employees should get together and agree upon what work may properly be classed as "helper's" work. We realize that much of the rough work or assistance given a mechanic is not properly the work of a "helper", as such, but rather that of a labourer; the distinction between a labourer helping

a mechanic, and a helper assisting a mechanic ought to be defined, and can only be defined as far as the Board is concerned by the parties themselves based upon general usage and understanding in the various trades. The ratio between mechanic's rate of pay and the helper's rate of pay in several departments now existing seems to be that the helper receives about sixty per cent of the mechanic's rate. The introduction of such classifications and rates, however, would have to be safeguarded by some proviso that no helper's work would be paid for as such unless it continued for some definite concrete period, say, one or two hours at a time.

In connection with the introduction of helper's classification, the company have expressed a willingness to admit two of them provided the men accept two other classifications of helpers, namely, carpenters' helpers and painters' helpers. A painter's helper would eliminate the present classification of brushman. The Board are of the opinion the classification of mechanics and helpers should be applied uniformly in all the recognized trades in harmony with the practice in many other shops.

Item "D" proposes to place sheet metal workers in the class of mechanics with mechanics' rate of pay. Under the existing agreement sheet metal workers get a rate lower than mechanics—but this is because of historic development of this job in the Company's shops. The Board think that sheet metal working is a recognized mechanical trade, and should be so treated.

Item "F" proposes an increase of the pay rate for Motor Repairmen. This is admitted by the work of a "specialist" and stands between the shop mechanics on the one hand and helpers on the other. Motor Repairmen now get about seventy per cent of a mechanic's rate of pay, and the Board think this percentage or ratio should be increased but must leave the parties to settle the precise rate.

Item "G"—"Introduction of classification of Motor Repairmen's helpers." The Board cannot see any place for this classification in the present organization of the Company's shops.

Item "I"—Changes in clause "Hours of work." With a shortened day the men desire that their work time and their spare time shall be better segregated or grouped, so as to afford longer periods of off time. This request being reasonable, being a matter of convenience for the men, and so far as it can be arranged by the Company without dislocation of service ought to be acceded to.

Item "J"—"Conditions governing hours of work." This item proposes to introduce several

clauses for the convenience of the men relating to minor details in work. What has been said in respect of Item "I" applies here. If these matters can be adjusted to suit the men without inconveniencing the Company's operations we feel that same should be recommended.

Item: The classification of Pitmen helpers needs mentioning. The evidence shows that the pitmen's helper does work of similar quality and importance with that of the Pitmen leader, but has not the responsibility for the work. For that reason he receives a rate of pay higher than other helpers, and in order that possible misunderstanding may be cleared up we recommend that "pitmen helpers" be eliminated as a class of workmen, and that hereafter the pit crew consist of two men, pitmen leader and pitmen.

#### *Track Department*

The men in the Track Department have made a few requests. Of course, they resist the proposed wage cut and ask for an increase of pay and also for holidays with pay, but they ask for no other changes which require special consideration, and therefore their case is disposed of for the moment and included in the whole treatment of the two subjects of *holidays with pay and rates of wages*.

#### *Re Gas Department*

The men of the Gas Production Department have submitted a number of complaints in addition to the general request for an increase of pay. These complaints are generally of a very minor nature and many of them had not been brought to the attention of the higher officials of the Company. The discussion on these points, however, satisfies the Board that the Company and the men may well be expected to adjust these minor differences without any special recommendation from the Board. There therefore remains in connection with this Department only the question of holidays and rates of wages which will be treated in a general way separately.

#### *Re Alleged Breach of the Wage Agreement Pending Sitting of the Board*

While the Board was in process of sitting the men of the Traffic Department introduced the subject immediately following May 31st pay-day. The complaint was that the Company had failed to recognize the summer schedule in the wage agreements of 1932, which schedule was to have come into effect on May 1st, and the first payment in respect thereof on May 31st. The men allege that the written agreement with all its terms had

been continued by arrangement pending the sittings of the Board. The Company's answer was that nothing had been continued except the rate of wages in effect at the time, that is, the winter rate, the winter rate being about 4c. per hour lower than the summer rate. The matter was discussed as to the jurisdiction of the Board to deal with the matter and was referred to your Department, and finally after an exchange of telegrams the Board were authorized by you to deal with the matter as part of our general submission. Evidence was then fully gone into and argument heard. It is true that the first letter from the Company to the men referring to the termination of the then existing agreement did state that the present rate of wages would continue until a new schedule was arrived at. This phrase "present rate of wages" was apparently interpreted by the men as meaning the whole wage agreement, and in a subsequent letter of March 31st of the Company to the men reference was made by the Company to the previous understanding, that the agreement does say to continue in force, and this confirmation was subsequently repeated. Moreover, in another Department, namely, the Track Department, a somewhat similar agreement had been in force with winter and summer schedules of rates of wages, but in that case the summer schedule being the lower; and in this Department the Company had on April 15th put into effect the lower or summer schedule of rates which the men accepted without protest. This action in respect of the Track men added to the other evidence convinces the Board that the men's understanding of this temporary arrangement is the correct one and what was meant, and what was done, was that the wages agreements of 1932 were continued in force after their expiration date, January 31st, 1933. In all respects the Board therefore hold that the men were entitled to the summer rates of pay under the Schedules in the Traffic Men's agreement.

It is only fair to add that the Company's officials in acting as they did respecting wages believed they were acting within their rights and the understanding that had been arrived at.

#### *Re St. Mary's Bus*

At a late stage in the hearing the men introduced a further complaint that the Company had contracted out one of its suburban services. For some time the Company had been operating a bus service on St. Mary's Road in the Municipality of St. Vital, a suburb of Winnipeg, under contract with the Municipality.



pality. The annual loss from the operation was said to reach \$16,000. The Company being very anxious to rid itself of this burden but being unable to discontinue the service altogether because of this contract with the Municipality, entered into a contract with a local citizen under which agreement the Company agreed to pay him a bonus of \$3,000 a year for operating the bus. This contract has been carried out ever since. The men's contention is that, while the Company have the undoubted right to discontinue any service it may please, it has no right to sublet or contract out the service. In any event they claim this particular contract was a subterfuge and in substance the Company are still operating the route under the name of this citizen.

The Board (Mr. Meikle dissenting) are of the opinion after having listened to all the arguments upon the question that the Company was within its rights in entering into the agreement in question. It certainly had the right to discontinue the service altogether. It had a right to do everything legitimately within its power to eliminate the annual loss on the operation. The contract in question is clearly a good contract on its face, and the Company's statement that it represents the real facts is accepted as correct. The majority of the Board think that the men have no just cause or complaint in respect of this matter, and certainly that they have no rights to be allotted runs over this bus line on their seniority basis as they claim.

#### *Holidays with Pay*

The employees ask for twelve days' holiday per year with pay. The Company are willing to accede to the twelve days' holiday but without pay. The employees point out that employees in all clerical and most other mechanical departments are allowed holidays with pay, and they urge holidays as a matter of justice and efficiency to themselves. Those employees who would take holidays now without pay are loathe to do so because of the known fact that some of their fellow-employees will not take such holidays but desire to secure advantage of continuous work. The compulsory element in this request for a holiday with pay is aimed at these employees. After fully canvassing the situation and considering it from all angles the Board have come to the conclusion that the request for holidays is in effect a request for an increased rate of pay; and that the increase, if granted, would not apply equitably to the Company, nor amongst the employees themselves. For instance, twelve days' holiday is equivalent to

two weeks' work, which would be four per cent of the remaining fifty weeks' working period in each year, so that the employee who works for fifty weeks per year, his holiday would mean an increase of four per cent in his wages. But because the holidays requested are arbitrarily fixed at two weeks, the employee who works only part time of the year, say one-half of the year, would receive double that rate of increase in his pay. The illustration might be pursued. In any light in which it may be viewed it means an increase of pay inequitably levied and administered.

The only way in which a fixed holiday could be applied fairly would be for it to follow immediately upon the completion by each employee of a period of say fifty weeks' work, a period that would have no regard to the calendar year. But while that is not the men's request they might accept it.

In any view every employee would be under the necessity of earning in fifty weeks sufficient to provide for his wants for the fifty-two weeks per year. In other words, this means fewer hours per year, and involves by implication correspondingly higher hourly rates of wages. This statement is made in regard to the ultimate effect of such holidays rather than of its immediate effect upon the questions before us.

On the other hand the Board do feel that the men are entitled to holidays, and if this were made compulsory, and the general rate of wages made satisfactory, the men could afford to take a holiday without either receiving or inflicting injustice, but in the circumstances can make no recommendation.

#### *Rates of Wages*

The Company request a decrease in the rates of wages based upon the four following propositions:—

(1) The Company's financial position is such that it is unable to continue paying the present wage scale.

(2) The cost of living has been reduced more than 30 per cent since the maximum rates were re-established in May, 1929, so that a decrease of 20 per cent in nominal wages or salaries of its employees will not involve any decrease in "Real Wages," and consequently the reduction will not adversely affect the employees' standard of living, as compared with 1929. In fact, the standard will be considerably higher.

(3) In a period of improved business conditions, the Company made possible a better standard of living for the men and did not

take advantage of the cost of living index to reduce their wages to the degree the drop in this index warranted. It therefore feels that general business conditions should be a factor in adjusting wages downwards as well as upwards.

(4) In asking the employees to accept the 20 per cent decrease in wages from the basic rate (rate in effect May 1st, 1929, to January 31st, 1932), the Company is simply doing what has been done generally elsewhere, the general trend of wages all over the world being downward.

The men's counter proposal for an increase of wages is based upon grounds which are practically the opposite of these four set forth by the Company. This means that the said four grounds are subject to controversy which need special consideration.

As to the first ground: the Company's financial position. The gross earnings of the Company from its Railway utility decreased in the four years 1929 to 1932, both inclusive, from roughly \$3,710,000, to \$2,950,000, a decrease of \$760,000; and its operating expenses during the same period decreased from \$2,715,000 to \$2,320,000, that is, \$395,000. Stated in another form the annual net earnings decreased from \$995,000 to \$630,000, a decrease of \$365,000 in four years, or an average of more than \$91,000 per year. For the current year the records of the Company show that this decrease has not in any way abated but rather accentuated, and the Board see no indication of any immediate improvement.

Included in the operating expenses of the road are the wages paid in all Departments aggregating \$1,456,000. This item is not in any degree nor in respect of any persons controverted. There is further an item of power costs which has been criticized by the men as excessive.

#### *Power Costs*

The Power used by the Railway Utility is supplied from other Departments of this Company, and from other closely associated companies.

Dealing with this subject we find from the financial statements that in 1932 the Company purchased its power at 77 mills KWHAC. or a total for the amount consumed of \$267,000. The men claim that the rate of 77 mills is excessive, and that it should not exceed 65 mills. They base this contention upon the Bunnell report, exhibit 9, made in 1931 by experts, and since reviewed and considered by the Municipal and Public Utility Board of this Province. For some time prior to the Bunnell Report the rate charged for power was 40 mills. This was on a basis of the railway utility

owning part of the power plant, and therefore contributing to its overhead as part owner. The Bunnell report, analyses the situation so as to separate the railway utility from the operation of the power plant, and fixes a fair and reasonable price for the power at 65 mills as above stated. The extra charge which the Company now makes and which brings the total of power cost up to 77 mills is the Railway Utility's proportion of the cost of maintaining and operating sub-stations in or about the City of Winnipeg. A statement submitted for the costs of this item over the period of the four years 1929 to 1932 shows a yearly average higher than that charged in the last two years, which, as stated, is now 12 mills. After hearing all that was said for and against the reasonableness and propriety of this charge the Board are unable to say that the charge is not justified, and therefore must be allowed to stand.

The men make further objection to the power costs on the ground that electric power is sold to other customers of the power company at prices substantially lower than 77 mills; as low in some instances as 50 mills. The Company admit that there may be such instances of lower prices to customers, but explain the price as being based on a different load factor than that used by the Railway Utility. As is well known load factor is an important element in fixing the price. The Company also admit that in order to maintain its position in the competitive field it has had to meet the competition of the City Hydro Electric Power System, with the result that it has in many cases been compelled to sell power cheaper than it otherwise would. This particular branch, however, has only an indirect bearing upon the reasonableness of the price paid for power for the Railway Utility and, we think, has not been developed to a point of having any real significance.

Other items included in the operating expenses objected to by the men are neither large in amount nor very definitely attacked, and no further mention need be made to that here.

Turning now to the other charges that should properly be made against the net earnings we find the following:—

"A"—Depreciation.

"B"—Taxes.

"C"—Bond Interest.

"D"—Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

#### *Depreciation*

Depreciation has been arbitrarily fixed and applied by the Company on the basis of the Bunnell and other reports said to be scientific



and generally, if not universally, accepted. According to the percentage so indicated the depreciation allowed on the Railway Utility plant for the year 1932 is \$298,000 odd. This is somewhat higher than the average of the said four year's period ending 1932.

Depreciation is both a practical and theoretical matter. Depreciation is a fact the extent of which can only be estimated on general averages, unless definite valuations are periodically made. If such valuations were made the actual depreciation might be estimated. In the absence of valuations the general life of a plant and its various departments is estimated and lumped and averaged. No actual valuations have been made in this Company, and so the depreciation has been set according to rule as above stated.

It must, however, be evident that the actual amount of depreciation of a plant after a period of years depends materially upon the amount of repairs that have been from time to time effected. The more nearly a property is kept up to a state of perfection by continuous repairs the less will be the actual depreciation. And the converse is likewise true. In 1932 the Company expended \$213,000 on repairs, and it is contended by the men that with so much devoted to repairs the amount allowed for depreciation should be substantially reduced. We must not overlook the fact obsolescence is a factor in all plants and equipment, and, however complete may be the repairs, depreciation will in spite of the fact continue.

It is therefore certain that the items of depreciation and repair must be considered together, and that the one has a distinct and direct bearing upon the other. Although the men have challenged the justification for so large an item of depreciation they have not been able, and certainly it is not within their power, to show that the amount was actually excessive. Nothing but a scientific examination and valuation of the property could determine this fact.

It has to be borne in mind, however, that the amount charged for depreciation is not an actual cash outlay by the Company. It is only a book-keeping charge which is carried for the purpose of the balance sheet and for providing for future replacement. It cannot, however, be disregarded in dealing with a question of this kind, but even though it were wholly disregarded the net earnings would still be little more than sufficient to pay taxes and bond interest, leaving but little over for dividends on preferred shares, and certainly nothing for dividends on common shares.

### *Taxes*

In 1932 the Company paid \$240,000 in taxes, an amount slightly less than the average for the four year period under review. Of this amount \$129,000 was paid to the City of Winnipeg as a tax of five per cent on the gross passenger earnings of the Company for the year. This tax is one which the Company contracted to pay many years ago, and has been a recurring subject of discussion and dissension between the City and the Company in recent years. Both parties to the wage dispute realize and frankly admit that the Railway Utility in providing the service for the City of Winnipeg should in some manner be properly supported by the City of Winnipeg. This aspect of the case will be dealt with later on, but at this point we may say that with a view of averting a cut in wage rates the Board felt justified in exploring all avenues of escape, and so took upon themselves at the suggestion of the Chairman the responsibility of waiting upon the City Council and there presenting the problems which the Board had to deal with, setting forth the facts of the case and the alternative courses open to the Board. The position taken by the Board was that, if, having the facts before them, the Council could see their way to relieve the Company of sufficient part of this five per cent tax, the prospective wage cut might be avoided. Nothing of a concrete nature has as yet resulted from the efforts of the Board in this respect.

### *Bond Interest*

The Company's statements show charged against the net earnings in the Railway Utility bond interest of \$337,000 for each of the four years ending 1932. This interest is the proportion charged to the Railway Utility of a general bond issue on the Company's properties, and the amount herein charged is said by the Company to be a fair and proper proportion. The men, however, think that the proportion is excessive. It is to be noted that the same matter came before the Municipal and Public Utility Board in 1931 when the Company applied for and secured increase in passenger fares. After an examination of the fixed charges which included the said bond interest and dividends on preferred stock, both of which were set at 37.9 per cent of the total of the said respective charges, that Board reduced the total of fixed charges to \$450,000, odd, see Exhibit 27, page 9. If the reduction is distributed rateably over the two items the bond interest would then be about \$325,000 odd, a saving of about \$12,000 a year under the present figure. It has also to be

remarked that the Board considered dividends on preferred stock as being a fixed charge of equal importance with bond interest.

This Board are not in a position to say whether or not the reduction of \$12,000 a year should be made, but even if it were made it would not materially affect the situation.

This concludes what we wish to say on the general grounds of the Company's financial position, having regard to what was said both by the Company's representatives and the men's representatives in respect thereof.

## 2. *Cost of Living*

As to the second ground advanced by the Company, namely, the reduction in the cost of living: Tables and charts produced before the Board based upon the cost of living as set forth in *LABOUR GAZETTE* indicate that since 1929 the cost of living has been reduced by at least 25 per cent.

The costs of living already referred to do not, of course, include all the expenses to which families are exposed, but they include the essential elements in the cost of living and are to be regarded as a test of the tendency of such costs as a whole. It may be that the items not included in these figures have correspondingly increased, but of that we have no adequate evidence.

## 3. *Wages Should Follow Cost of Living*

This contention the Company supports by charts and records showing that when the cost of living accelerated the rate of wages kept close upon the heels of the increase, but has failed to keep pace with the lowering of living costs. The Company contends that inasmuch as the cost of living was made the ground for the increase, so now that the decrease is in evidence the wages should correspondingly be lowered. The records of the Company's wages compared with living costs support that contention. Moreover, it is only reasonable and logical that the value of labour in terms of living should fluctuate with the costs of living and living standards. This has been recognized in actual practice in this country and City.

## 4. *Wage Decreases are General*

The Company contend that in asking its employees to accept a 20 per cent decrease in wages from the basic rate of 1929 it is only doing what has been done generally throughout the world. It is true that wage reductions have been sharp all over North America. In the City of Winnipeg alone reductions in all classes of employment have reached percentages in some instances far beyond that asked

by the Company. In the Company's own services, general, clerical and management staffs, comprising in all more than 600 men, have been reduced by at least 15 per cent. The electrical workers have likewise taken a 15 per cent cut. The Gas Production workers have taken a ten per cent cut from that peak. In the Railway Utility alone have the men succeeded in minimizing the reduction and escaping with a reduction that has not much exceeded six per cent. The Company claims that, when reductions are universal, it is unfair to its other employees that the Railway Utility men should be given preferential treatment, and if the treatment is confirmed the Company can hardly expect other employees to remain satisfied under the cuts they have accepted. This briefly is the case for the Company. But at the same time the Company have expressed a willingness to make a uniform reduction of 15 per cent from the peak of 1929 applicable to the men in the Railway Utility and Gas Department.

## *Men's Case for Increase*

The men have put forth argument in favour of an increase of wages on their part, but would be content if the present rates were to remain undisturbed. In opposition to the Company's case for a reduction they stoutly maintain that their present rates of wages are relatively lower than those enjoyed by men in corresponding trades all over Canada. They have adduced evidence of corresponding wage rates in various Canadian cities, and on the whole these are higher than Winnipeg rates. They also urge that their gross weekly earnings have been reduced by the fact that they have voluntarily adopted the seven hour day instead of an eight hour day for seven months a year. This they did in order to distribute the work amongst a greater number of employees, but at the same time the Company allowed them a higher rate per hour for the seven hour day than for the eight, thus dividing the burden with them. The men in the Gas Department have already taken a ten per cent cut from the 1929 peak, and in the Railway Utility they have in respect of certain seasons taken a ten per cent cut and the balance of the year a three and a half per cent cut. They claim also that, by reason of the introduction of one man cars and better equipment and supervision, the men now produce greater results per capita than heretofore, and that in relation to other branches of the management and operation the total wage bill has therefore relatively decreased more rapidly than costs of other branches of the service.



*Generally*

The Company frankly admitted at the opening of the session that normally no reduction in the wage rates would be asked if it were not for the financial necessities of the Company. They did not deny that the wages of the men were not excessive in themselves, and the Board concur in this view. The gist of the difficulty lies, as already stated, in the inability of the Company to meet even the present wages, and the Board have to decide on whom the further necessary economies must fall.

The real difficulty with this Railway Utility lies in the changes that have been brought about in recent years in and around the city of Winnipeg. Changes similar to these have been taking place throughout the world. The transportation problem has been revolutionized in the past two decades. The introduction of jitneys, taxi-cabs and busses in competition with street railways have largely undermined the paid-passenger transportation of this community. Increased number of privately owned automobiles have likewise relatively reduced the number of those who would use paid conveyances. The Board feel that until the whole problem is taken in hand and controlled from one central source, put under proper regulations both as to conditions, terms and fares, the problem can never be satisfactorily solved. Going one step further, the street railway utility is in direct competition with the City of Winnipeg publicly-owned electric utility, the Hydro, and these two utilities have been in sharp active competition for years, each eager to secure and hold business, the result being that in this ever-extending field competition has in many cases been stated to the Board to have gone so far as to provide service at less than cost. In connection with the larger field, the Gas Department is not to be overlooked, because domestic consumption of gas is in competition with electricity, and the extremely low rates of electric service has had its effect upon the Gas Department of the Company of forcing economies which react upon the wages of the men. The Board are of the opinion that the only real solution for the whole transportation problem in the city is unified control and elimination of competition. Municipal monopoly, whether by direct ownership or through some commission such as the Board of Railway Commissioners, amply empowered to control and regulate all branches of paid passenger transportation, is in our opinion the only eventual solution. Without commenting upon the policy which has allowed the transportation situation to grow from bad to worse, we feel that the

policy has resulted in squeezing between the jaws of a crusher both the workmen and their families on the one side and the bondholders and shareholders on the other; and that the workmen and the bondholders are thus unwillingly compelled to provide the City of Winnipeg with the street car service at less than actual cost. The public users of the system are not paying the cost. How long this may continue we cannot tell, but with a view of seeking some relief from this source your Board felt justified in taking the matter up with the Council of the City of Winnipeg as has already been mentioned. One alternative course suggested as being open to the Company is to reduce the services that entail losses; to cut off certain lines and certain departments and to bring their expenses within their revenues. If these were done the public demand for such services might then bring the whole problem to a head and solution.

Thus far, with the exception of the St. Mary's bus matter, the members of the Board are unanimous and respectfully submit their report.

As to the remainder Mr. Meikle is unable to concur in the recommendations of the majority.

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) ALLAN MEIKLE.  
(Sgd.) ERNEST T. LEECH.

Witness:

(Sgd.) THOMAS MOORE,  
Court Reporter,  
64 Sherburn St.,  
Winnipeg.

**Recommendations as to Wage Rates**

Notwithstanding the regret with which the subject has to be disposed of, the majority of the Board feel that the present necessities of the Company make it impossible for the Company to continue paying present rates of wages, and in view of the fact no other avenue apparently is open to the Board some reductions must be recommended. We do not overlook the fact that the almost universal application of reductions to wage rates in recent years amply justify reductions with these employees, but at the same time we feel they are not so highly remunerated.

For the employees in the *Traffic Department, Mechanical Department and Track Department* of this Utility, we recommend that the reduction which the men have now taken be carried further to a point 15 per cent below the peak wages of the wage scale in effect immediately prior to the 1st February, 1932; Provided however that no such further decrease

shall operate so as to reduce the rates of wages of any regular employee, exclusive of apprentices, below the level of 38.3 cents per hour, which, we understand, is the rate paid by the City of Winnipeg for common labourers.

Because of what has transpired since April 30, 1933, we recommend that this cut become effective August 1, instead of May 1, 1933, as requested by the Company.

For the employees in the *Gas Department*. The members of the Board with the parties interested visited the Gas plant and observed the nature of the work and conditions of employment of these men, and now feel that in view of the fact that in February, 1932, they took a ten per cent cut from the 1931 level of wages, these employees because of the nature of their work should not be required to take a further cut, and the Board so recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ERNEST T. LEECH.

Witness:

(Sgd.) THOMAS MOORE.

### Minority Report

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of the differences between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and the Employees in the following departments: A. Traffic Department, B. Mechanical Department, C. Track Department, D. Gas Production Department, all members of the One Big Union.*

To the Honourable Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The undersigned, a member appointed by you to deal with the above-mentioned matter, has the honour to advise you that, for the reasons hereinafter appearing, he dissents from some features of the report signed by the Hon. Justice A. K. Dysart, Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., representing the Company on the board.

The following matters brought before the board and which constitute the main reasons for the dissension are:—

- A. St. Mary's Road Bus,
- B. Wages.

A. ST. MARY'S ROAD BUS.

*Re Company contracting this service to a Private Citizen.*

This matter became a part of the board's work, to be decided upon later in the proceedings, and appears to constitute a violation of

the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the period when a board is sitting. See subsection G. of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, headed "Lock-out":

2 (G) "lock-out," without limiting the nature of its meaning, means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment.

Also subsection D. of Section 2 headed "Dispute":

2 (D) "dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees, not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence, and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to:

- (i) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment,
- (ii) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment,
- (iii) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons,
- (iv) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens,
- (v) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work,
- (vi) Any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected,
- (vii) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof.

Accordingly, I am convinced that such violation of the act placed the Company in an impossible position as proof was submitted by



the men in the findings of the award handed down by Judge Donovan on the previous Arbitration Board and established by the Agreement. See Exhibit 13A, which reads as follows:—

"All men required to operate motor buses in regular city fare zone and on St. Mary's Road shall be taken from the seniority list, and in order to enable men on the street cars to qualify for motor bus operation the Company will give fifty applicants on a seniority and efficiency basis an opportunity to train and qualify between June 1st and September 30, 1932 . . . ."

This portion of the dispute, I feel sure, should have been recognized by the present board as a violation of the seniority rights of these Busmen and the Company forced to return to the position established in the Agreement signed by their officers and by the officers of the union. Further, having recognized the sacredness of an agreement entered into by the Company with the municipality as being binding on them, they are equally bound to recognize to the same extent the sacredness of the agreement entered into between the Company and the Employees.

To establish further the position of the men, and also to prove that my colleagues erred in their judgment on this matter I would draw to your attention that on Page 44 of the Board's recommendations\* to the minister they recognize that the agreement between the Winnipeg Electric Railway and its Employees is still in existence and that the proposed changes should take effect on August 1 instead of April 30 as requested by the Company. On this whole matter sufficient evidence was produced to convince me that the stand taken by the employees is correct and that the Company did violate the existing agreement as well as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

#### B. WAGES

At the commencement of the sittings of the board the Company, through its officers, definitely stated that they were very reluctant to reduce wages at this time and recognized that the wage rates were not excessive. Mr. Dahl stated that their main case revolves on their financial position. Exhibits No. 6B, and No. 6C, were submitted by the Company to the board as evidence showing the revenue and expenses of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1932, also the relative vehicle miles and revenue from passengers between 1921 and 1932.

On the other hand, the employees submitted to the board in Exhibit No. 23 a sum-

mary showing the relative position of their wages to the savings effected by the Company on other services and expenditures to prove that all the savings had already been made at the expense of the employees.

The following figures are taken from the Company's statement and show how the Employees have fared in the economies affected:

Year	Vehicles Miles	Revenue Passengers	Power Charges	Mot., Cond. and Busmen's wages
			\$	\$
1921....	9,611,351	61,515,325	131,360 80	1,307,035 32
1922....	9,563,898	60,399,419	164,244 39	1,239,850 08
1923....	9,574,070	58,263,356	179,040 78	1,198,340 90
1924....	9,858,104	55,077,901	201,100 98	1,183,153 17
1925....	10,548,086	55,096,058	201,491 09	1,130,693 57
1926....	10,434,939	57,985,144	212,649 25	1,139,742 32
1927....	10,739,830	60,045,833	216,719 37	1,159,733 12
1928....	11,087,272	60,223,255	204,850 65	1,157,273 71
1929....	10,828,022	61,238,734	207,552 88	1,077,357 55
1930....	10,611,252	53,997,401	209,187 58	1,019,707 58
1931....	9,632,165	45,704,371	279,189 25	886,552 81
1932....	9,577,370	41,483,257	267,759 44	786,876 86
	33,981	20,032,069	136,398 55	520,158 46
	less miles	less passengers	increase 103% increase	less than 1921 or 43% reduction

This savings in wages of \$520,158.46 made in Conductors, Motormen and Busmen's wages, augmented by the following saving made in other departments on an hourly rate and submitted by the Company:—

(See Exhibit 53.)

Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen . . . . .	\$17,196 41
Carhouse labour including portion of Foreman's time and labour cleaning barns and greasing cars . . . . .	6,784 55
Labour for cleaning cars . . . . .	9,123 20
Labour for heating cars . . . . .	2,756 23
Labour for shifting cars . . . . .	8,022 98
Inspection of Air Brakes, Motors, Trucks, etc. . . . .	10,030 48

makes the total savings in wages in 1932 over 1921 of \$574,072.31. Contrast this with the figures submitted by the Company on passengers carried in 1921 and 1932; namely, 20,000,000 less and also the figures showing 33,981 less vehicle miles operated; yet, the expense of superintending transportation has increased by \$2,003.94, also the expense of selling tickets has increased by \$3,372.

The men also submitted figures gleaned from the Company's report showing an increase in printing tickets and transfers between 1921 and 1932 of \$17,126—an increase of 108 per cent despite the fact there were 20,000,000 less passengers.

Those increases, coupled with the great increase in power costs amounting to \$136,398, de-

\* Page 889, majority report.

spite the decrease in cars and mileage, justify the Employees' contention that, while their gross wages have been growing less each year and more duties have been added to their already hazardous employment through the introduction of one-man cars and other services, to date they have borne all the burden in the savings effected and therefore should not be asked to contribute further in any other economies.

The fact that the Employees have voluntarily adopted the seven-hour day instead of the eight-hour day, making a sacrifice of 12½ per cent in their already low wages in order to share the work available among a greater number of men in these times, should be commended by every honest person and consideration given when wage rates are being discussed. Unfortunately my colleagues on the board failed to appreciate this factor which has, in many parts of the continent, been recommended as a partial solution to the aggravated conditions that surround us all.

Nevertheless, the unanimous opinion of the board is that it was owing to the failure of the Company to get relief from other sources; namely, unjust taxation on the gross earnings and other city and provincial taxes, that any wage reduction was ever anticipated.

This vicious principle of crushing the workers' wages down to further levels is not a solution to the problems of the Company and should not be persisted in.

There is another aspect of the case *re* the proposed wage reductions contained in brief No. 27—a report from the Public Utilities Commission when the fares to be charged were under review and recommendations made in favour of an increase in fares. Here we find that the Public Utilities Commission, which is very close to the public on questions of this character, realized it would be wrong to reduce wages at that time when it definitely stated: "It is not proposed that wages or personnel be reduced." It is hoped that this proposed reduction in wages will be treated in the same light by the board as being another factor in aggravating an already serious condition, and therefore should not be granted.

Another thing to be remembered is that companies in the other cities of Canada are not attempting to reduce wages of Street Car-men to the same extent as is proposed in Winnipeg. This fact the whole board has realized as comparative wage rates were submitted to prove the contention without any effort to disprove same.

In the Mechanical Department the same reasons generally speaking can be advanced to show why those men should not receive a wage cut.

In this department the Employees have made a sacrifice of one hour per day in order to spread the work available among a larger number of men, again keeping workers employed who otherwise would be flung out on the street after giving as high as ten to fifteen years' service to the Company.

In the Track Department it was pointed out that these men are the lowest paid workers of all and that the scale of wages paid in Winnipeg is below any other paid in cities of similar size. Most of them are married men with families and only earn, in some instances, \$12 to \$17 per week. To apply a further cut to these men places them in a worsened position than men on relief in many districts and I feel that this is the unkindest cut of all and by no stretch of one's imagination can it be believed that the cost of living can operate against granting an increase in wage rates of men receiving the above-mentioned scale.

As the Company has stated that no wage reduction would have been proposed except financial conditions were such as to force their hand and unfair taxes of long standing were one of the contributing factors, the whole board, at the suggestion of the Chairman, realizing the necessity of preserving the present wage rates, waited upon the City Council and there presented the facts surrounding the problems confronting the board believing that if the real facts were set out in a lucid form—which they were—some relief from the Gross-Earning Tax would be considered favourably by them, thereby averting for the time being a reduction in wages. Nothing having resulted to date from that source, that door is considered closed as an avenue of relief.

I think, therefore, with the evidence produced by the Employees, plus the admission made by the Company that the whole of its case in seeking a reduction in wages rests mainly on its financial position—a position certainly not produced by the Employees—that the factors responsible for bringing about the present financial conditions should be the one avenue for attack and not the Employees' wages.

I am therefore in full accord with the men that their wages should not be reduced and that the burden should be placed where it rightly belongs—on the car-riding public. I disagree with the other members of the board and am in full agreement with my colleagues, as stated in page 41 of the report to the Minister,—

"The real difficulty with this Railway Utility lies in the changes that have been



brought about in recent years in and around the City of Winnipeg. Changes similar to these have been taking place throughout the world. The transportation problem has been revolutionized in the past two decades. The introduction of jitneys, taxi-cabs and busses in competition with street railways have largely undermined the paid-passenger transportation of this community. Increased number of privately owned automobiles has likewise relatively reduced the number of those who would use paid conveyances. The Board feel that until the whole problem is taken in hand and controlled from one cen-

tral source, put under proper regulations both as to conditions, terms and fares that the problem can never be satisfactorily solved. . . . ."

#### *Gas Workers*

In reference to the decision arrived at by the Board that no reduction in the present wages of those Employees be recommended, I fully agree with that decision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) ALLAN MEIKLE,

*Representing the Employees.*

### **Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Pacific Railway and Its Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen**

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on August 31 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which heard a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The personnel of the Board was as follows: His Honour Judge J. H. Scott, Perth, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., Welland, Ontario, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the employees' recommendation. Four thousand employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. The matter at issue concerned the application of the mileage regulations governing conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to firemen's positions. The Board recommends in effect that the minimum monthly mileage for spare engineers be decreased from 3,200 to 2,800 before they become entitled to demotion to firemen's jobs. The text of the report follows.

#### **Report of Board**

IN THE MATTER OF *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*

To the Honourable Wesley A. Gordon, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established by your order of the 16th day of March, 1933,

under the provisions of the above Act, have the honour to submit the following report, viz.:

Application for the establishment of the Board was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on the 22nd day of January, 1931, and the dispute which has been referred to the Board is stated therein as the "failure to reach agreement with the Management on the application of Article 31 of Schedules governing conditions under which demoted engineers may take and hold firemen's jobs."

The grievance which was aired before us has been a source of controversy on the part of the firemen for several years. It has already engaged the attention of several boards of conciliation, but the net result has been to leave the situation as it was when complaint was first made and the "casus belli" has, therefore, never been removed. In these circumstances and, in order that one may understand just what the "bone of contention" is, it will be helpful to review shortly the origin of the trouble and the efforts that have been made towards a reconciliation.

Incidentally it may be observed that for a long period there seems to have existed a mutual understanding and accord between railway engineers and firemen, with the acquiescence of their respective companies, that, when during periods of depression or slackness of traffic it becomes necessary to cut down or reduce train service, some concession should be made to the engineers, as the senior branch, in order to ensure the possible continuity of their employment, indicating a policy of the "survival of the fittest." Engineers reach their status after a course of training and experience through the several grades of firemen's jobs, the senior passenger fireman, in line of promotion, stepping up to the rank of "spare" engineer. As a "spare"

he is a sort of engineer at large who stands by, subject to call, to fill any vacancy that may arise, temporarily or otherwise. It is the junior grade of the engineer service, the highest being that of engineer of a passenger train, midway being the freight and kindred services. Accordingly, the scale of pay is determined by the earning possibilities computed in terms of mileage for the respective grades. The working out of the policy of preferential treatment for the engineers, which has been referred to, has been by a process of demotion, which enables an engineer who has been laid off by reduced traffic to revert for the time being, if he chooses, to the status of a fireman and to take over a firing job, thus displacing the junior fireman in the district. On the 17th May, 1913, the two Brotherhoods (Engineers and Firemen) concluded a joint agreement at Chicago (hereafter known as the "Chicago Agreement") which embodied, among other details, the mileage limitations and rules governing the demotion of engineers. This agreement was amended at Cleveland on 4th May, 1918, (and later on 1st May, 1923) and the terms relating to the foregoing features as then in force were on the 1st October, 1920, carried into a joint agreement by and between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The Rule containing these terms was designated in this last contract as Article 31, the number being still preserved not only in the firemen's agreement but also in the separate engineers' agreement later on concluded, the terms of which have led to this contest. The experience of the engineers during the intervening years, under the restrictive features of the Chicago agreement, had proved unsatisfactory to them, and, acting within their rights of termination, that agreement was abrogated during the year 1927, upon due notice by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In the joint agreement of 1st October, 1920, with The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Article 24 (a) provides as follows "The right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive engineers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of locomotive engineers." An identical provision is made for the firemen by subsec. (b) of the same Article. It seems to the members of this Board that an undue importance has been attached to this Article, not only on behalf of the engineers, but also by previous Boards, and from its prominence in the preceding enquiries the opinion seemed to prevail that by virtue of this article it is competent for the engineers to contract with the company independently of the

firemen. In our judgment the purport and effect of Article 24 are that in making and interpreting contracts, etc., the absolute authority of a committee to represent, act for and effectively bind the membership is recognized and affirmed. That such an exclusive agreement, having such effect, was made in this one-sided manner, is one of the firemen's substantial complaints. Retracing our observations to the narrative we find that, having freed themselves from the Chicago agreement, the engineers sought from the company a separate and distinct agreement in which special concessions were proposed for spare engineers, shortly described as those on the *extra* list, by extending their earning possibilities up to the mileage limitations accorded to the next advanced engineers' grade operating freight service or, in other words, eliminating the "spare" grade altogether as it had existed for the purposes of pay, and placing it on a par with an advanced class of operatives. This proposed separate agreement was offered to the company in 1928, which evinced a sympathetic attitude, but the firemen became aware of its purport and immediately intimated strenuous opposition to this particular amendment of Article 31, insisting that the suggested extension of the earning power of spare engineers and the additional mileage spread would operate unfairly towards the firemen's service and further postpone the chance of promotion. This attitude of the firemen caused the company to hesitate in the execution of the new agreement, and the engineers thereupon applied for a Board of Conciliation. This Board, which may be referred to as the McCall Board, by its report dated the 29th November, 1928, found that the engineers had the right to enter into the proposed agreement, and that the company would be justified in giving effect to it. It is claimed by the firemen that they were denied the right to give evidence before this Board and they assert their belief that, had this privilege been granted to them, the Board might have materially modified its recommendations. Whether such a prognosis is warranted or not is *by the way*, but for the sake of a reconciliation a complete survey of all interests affected might have produced better results than a legal decision. However, faced by such a conclusion, the firemen then made application, and the propriety of the contentious change in the Article was again referred to a Board headed by Mr. Justice Bond, whose report, dated 16th January, 1929, while declaring that "there is undoubtedly some evidence before this Board tending to establish that the interests of the present applicants may be adversely affected as a result of putting into



effect the proposed revision," expressed the opinion that, as the engineers were not parties to the proceedings before it, it did not appear that all possible avenues had been fully explored which might conceivably lead to a reconciliation or a modification of the conflicting views. The recommendation of the Board, in these circumstances, was that the putting into effect of the proposed revision of Article 31 be postponed for a reasonable period, the Department of Labour to arrange a conference between representatives of the two Brotherhoods. Subsequent efforts to meet the views of the firemen having failed, the new Schedule of Rules submitted by the engineers received the assent of the Company, and became effective on the 1st February, 1929. The Firemen's Committee immediately renewed and persisted in its objection to the "spare" engineers amendment and, having made no progress, an application was made by them on the 22nd of January, 1931, the present Board being the outcome. During the interval, attempts have been made to heal the differences, which may account for the very considerable delay in the formal establishment of the Board. The Board was met, as the previous Boards had been met, at the outset, by a demurrer raised by the Company and the engineers to the competency of the Board on the ground that the alleged dispute was not between the Company as employer and the applicants as employees, but was, in fact, a controversy between the two Brotherhoods, a contingency not covered by the Act. The decision of the Minister to grant this Board effectually disposed of this contention, and under Sec. 7, subsec. 2 of the Act the Board was precluded from staying its hand and was obliged to survey the merits of the situation so far as it was constitutionally able. The general operation of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was, no doubt, predicated upon a direct issue arising between an employer and his employees, and it may be that the framers of the legislation did not contemplate a situation, such as arises here, where the grievance of the complaining class of employees arises from the treatment accorded by the employer to another class in close association with it. It is manifest that where such a conflict of interest is the source of the trouble, proper consideration can not be given and full justice and fair play shown unless all parties concerned are before the Board with equal rights in presenting their respective viewpoints. As the question of a possible defect in the Act in this regard has been raised, the Board regards it as of sufficient importance to draw it to the attention of the Minister of Labour in order that he may consider the necessity or expediency of an amendment. Before

the enquiry opened, the engineers requested and were given leave to be represented and, at all sittings, were accorded the fullest opportunities of presenting their case. The sittings of the Board commenced on the 8th day of May, 1933, and proceeded daily until the 11th May, when the local engagements of the Board members necessitated an adjournment. During the sittings the Company and the two Brotherhoods were actively represented. The attitude of the Railway Company was one of ostensible neutrality. Pursuing its well-known policy of strict impartiality and fair play towards all classes of its employees, it was prepared to fall into line with and give effect to any arrangement or compromise upon which its engineers and firemen might agree. Having, however, already entered into its separate contract with its engineers, which was called in question in this contest, it felt it incumbent to justify the contract and, according to its judgment, demonstrate its freedom from unfairness towards its firemen. The presentations of all parties were reduced to writing and, in addition, the Board heard oral argument from all the representatives. Supplementary statements and replies were admitted as long and as often as they could be produced. The Board was impressed with the careful and thorough preparation on all sides, with their moderate submission of their arguments, and with their temperate and friendly demeanor towards each other. That is the normal atmosphere surrounding the Canadian Pacific which breeds singleness of purpose throughout its employed ranks in promoting its enterprise, but it is a hopeful sign that personal or class differences will not be allowed to militate against the interests of the concern. The sittings of the Board were resumed on the 27th June after a recess of six weeks. During this interval its members pleaded with the Brotherhoods to settle their present differences between themselves, citing for their guidance and justification the proceedings and conclusions reached before a Board of Conciliation dealing with an identical problem affecting the engineers and firemen of the Canadian National Railways as set out in their Report dated 17th February, 1933. The members of the present Board regard the adjustment of the matters referred to them as, so far as they are concerned, a problem of considerable delicacy, but one which can, without difficulty, be solved by a heart to heart conference between the immediate parties concerned. It should be approached, in the Board's opinion, in the light of the peculiarly intimate relationship which exists between engineers and firemen. A railway company is essentially a moving concern. The success of its enterprise depends upon the

constant movement of its rolling stock. The responsibility for this and for the safe and expeditious transportation of passengers and freights rests upon the men at the throttle and those who, with them, are in charge of its motive power. There is every reason, therefore, for the absence of any misunderstanding or cause of friction between operatives so placed and, in their interests, and those of the Company which employs them, they ought to be willing to yield something of what they might perhaps, under normal business conditions, be entitled to insist upon. It is, in view of such considerations, that the Board declared its hope that an independent recommendation by it might be avoided.

The Board resumed its sittings on the 27th June and continued daily in its negotiations with the parties until the 29th June when a further adjournment became necessary by reason of an acute major controversy which had arisen between the parties interested (among others) and the two principal Canadian railway companies. The 29th of August and at Ottawa was settled for the final conference of the Board upon the situation as then presented, all parties being invited in the meantime to amend or extend their presentations as they might desire and they were particularly urged to confer and, if possible, compose their differences. In addition to this the members of the Board have made a special effort during the interval, by means of suggestions through correspondence and contact, to reach common ground, and have exhausted their powers of persuasion in their endeavours. It is a matter of regret and disappointment that little head-way has resulted from these gestures and that the Board is thus obliged to work out an unaided solution. The attitude of the two Brotherhoods cannot be regarded as one of antagonism but, on the part of the engineers, there has been a steady resistance against any disturbance of the rights acquired by them under the Amended Article 31, while the firemen, the applicants in this investigation, have shown an equally firm insistence that the provisions of the original Rule should be restored. The happy medium between the two conflicting contentions has not yet been discovered. The firemen have, all along, chafed under the conviction that a material change in the Rules which adversely affected their interests had been brought about behind their backs, and this feeling of irritation has evidently not been softened by what they regard as similar treatment at the hands of the first Board set up to survey the trouble. In response to the Board's appeal for voluntary conciliation, the engineers submitted a tentative proposition

for a reduced mileage schedule conditional upon their being accorded some equivalent compensation from the firemen. On the other hand, the latter, while maintaining that the original mileage rule should be restored, finally submitted, as a compromise, that a settlement might be accepted by them on, but not beyond, the lines adopted in the Canadian National Railway controversy on the same problem and as set out in the report of the Board of Conciliation dealing with the same and dated the 17th day of February last. These two propositions, however, left an "unbridged gap" and to devise some method of closing up this "hiatus" is the business left for the Board. Its members believe that this is essentially a case for compromise.

It has been urged upon us that the subject matter of the present complaint has already been submitted to, and pronounced upon by, two previous Boards and that, therefore, this Board is precluded from disturbing their findings. With this contention the members of the present Board are unable to agree. In our opinion the primary object of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would be greatly weakened and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established thereunder would be unable to effectually function, if hampered by precedent or the action of any previous body, or influenced by any other consideration than a sense of justice and fair play in an endeavour to reconcile differences between contending parties. The keynote of the Act is "intercession and mediation" and, once seized of the affair, it appears to be the duty of this Board to regard the whole question as open and subject to adjustment. It will be observed, however, that the McCall Board did not consider the merits of the firemen's grievance. All that it did, having declined to recognize them as a factor in their investigation, was to determine that the company would be justified *without further restraint* in putting into force the amended mileage schedule, which it had already concurred in, with respect to the spare engineers. The subsequent finding of the Bond Board was that there was some evidence before it in support of the firemen's contention, but that, as the engineers were not parties to the enquiry, the matter should be further explored by all parties concerned and that to this end a reasonable postponement of final action by the company was desirable. No tribunal has declared its opinion upon their contention that the amended mileage schedule has adversely effected their interests, beyond the passing admission by the Bond Board that there was some evidence before it which favoured the firemen's argument. As before stated, the Amended Article 31 placed the spare engineers



upon a mileage footing with the engineers of the next higher grade by increasing the schedule from its previous minimum of 2,600 miles and maximum of 3,200 miles to 3,200 and 3,800 miles respectively, the standard of the freight and kindred engineers. With regard to the maximum which represents the earning possibilities and involves simply the extent of pay, the firemen are not concerned and only a passing reference thereto has been made in the inquiry before us. The real grievance, if any, lies in the increase of the minimum monthly mileage rate, and it will be sufficient, we think, for the Board to confine its attention to this detail. In this connection the view-point of the firemen is apparent when the system of continuing engineers' employment is scrutinized. As the Board understands it, it is a progressive process, in a descending scale, which works out in the following way, for example—Where a passenger engineer (which is the senior service) is laid off through the company's business exigencies, and wishes to continue his employment, he first seeks his opportunity in order, through the next inferior engineer's grade, that is to say, the services paying freight rates. Failing in this he secures a place on the spare or extra engineers' list and, if this does not afford an opening, he has the right of reverting or demotion to a fireman's grade and to claim a fireman's job, the effect of which is to displace a junior fireman who goes off the list for employment for the time being. The release of the firemen from duty in this way therefore arises from the demands or requirements of the spare engineers and it seems obvious that where the facilities for such demotion and displacement are extended, the effect is to bear more hardly upon the junior firemen. It seems to the Board that the natural result of the minimum mileage increase is to enlarge the opportunity for the exercise of the right of demotion. If, as under the former schedule, an engineer could revert to fireman's rank if he were unable to earn 2,600 miles per month in his senior sphere, he would be more certain of qualifying for demotion if the requirement were raised 100 miles, and this certainty would be emphasized as the mileage rate is increased. It does not therefore appear arguable that the new Rule conceded to the engineers does not militate against the interests of the junior firemen who are more likely than before to be released from service. It reasonably follows, as well, that as the opportunities for demotion become more readily available the firemen's chances of promotion are correspondingly depreciated.

As has been before stated, the new rating has, in fact, cut out the classification of the spare or extra list of engineers as an indi-

vidual grade and has placed them upon a par footing with the next superior grade, viz., the freight and kindred services. It is significant that in the United States the judgment of all railroad authorities retains the grade distinction of the spare men as a class between the senior passenger firemen and the freight engineers and that in a large number of disputes cited to us, involving a similar contest to that now under review, which have been submitted to Boards of Mediation in that jurisdiction, the minimum mileage requisite which, unattainable before demotion can accrue, has been uniformly fixed at 2,600 miles per month. Canadian Railway sentiment, however, which is rather more appealing to the minds of the Board members, has been expressed in the recent Canadian National Railway settlement, before referred to, which sets the minimum at 2,700 miles, thus maintaining the spare list as a class by itself by reason of the temporary character of its service as compared with the assigned or permanent nature of employment in the freight or passenger services, which are rated for pay as superior to it. The judgments of the various Boards dealing with this problem both in the United States and Canada would seem to furnish an appropriate guide for action by this Board and upon which it could justify a recommendation for the modification of the schedule in dispute. We have very carefully considered the rather indefinite "feelers" thrown out by both sides as their ideas of adjustment. With regard to a proposition emanating from the engineers, suggesting a sort of barter arrangement, when it is considered that they have secured from the company a concession of distinct advantage to themselves but carrying with it some disadvantage to the firemen and without compensation to the latter, it would hardly be fair now, as a condition to a reduction in the new mileage schedule, to ask the firemen to further give way. On the other hand, the complete adoption in this instance of the terms of settlement reached in the Canadian National Railway case, which were approved by unanimous consent, would not be practicable where such consent does not exist. The Board has gathered from its conversations and discussions in this case that a reduced mileage of some sort might be acted upon, subject to counteracting conditions, but the actual mileage rating seems to be the chief concern. Reasonable or practical conditions have, however, not been placed before the Board by either side, and, as the Rule in question was made without qualification, the Board is of opinion that the imposition of conditions may well be waived.

The conclusion of the Board, after most careful consideration and anxious thought, is that the interests of both engineers and fire-

men will be served, and the cause of complaint by the applicants substantially removed, by substituting the figures 2,800 for 3,200 wherever they appear in Article 31 of the Engineers' Rules as approved by the Company and effective on 1st February, 1929, as the minimum monthly mileage open to spare engineers before they become entitled to demote to firemen's jobs, and recommend accordingly, strongly urging the company and

both Brotherhoods to adopt this compromise as a solution of this long standing dispute.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. H. SCOTT,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER.

Ottawa,

30th August, 1933.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

**E**IGHT new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1933, page 586, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 398—Northern Alberta Railways and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An employee was accused by another employee of criminal conduct. He was ordered by the superintendent to present himself at the office for investigation, but refused to do so, or to make any statement until he had consulted his lawyer. He was thereupon dismissed from the service of the company. Subsequently the employee was tried under the Criminal Code and the charge

against him was dismissed. The employees contended that the man should then have been reinstated and his wages paid for the period he was held out of service. The company contended that the employee had been properly dismissed owing to his refusal to obey the superintendent's order to attend an investigation of his case; also alleging that the employee had misrepresented his record prior to entering their service.

The Board, in their decision, stated that in regard to the criminal charge, the judgment of the Court must be taken as final; and that the superintendent's order for an investigation, at a time when the accused man was out on bail, pending his trial, was not proper. In regard to the man's antecedents the Board considered that as he had been in the service for several years the company should have checked up his record at an earlier date, the evidence showing, moreover, in their opinion, that no effort at misrepresentation had been made.

The Board ruled therefore that the employee should be reinstated to his former status and position without prejudice not later than September 1, 1933, but that as there had been some delay in the settlement of the case, for which the company was not entirely responsible, he should be paid one-half of the salary he would have received during the two years since his dismissal.

#### Case No. 399—Northern Alberta Railways and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Ten demerit marks were placed against the name of an engineer on a work train which got beyond his control and ran down hill on to the main line from the siding leading to the pit where gravel was being loaded. The evidence showed that this employee had operated work trains on former occasions at the same place without mishap. The Board found that on the evidence adduced the discipline should be removed.



**Case No. 413—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

The turn-table at Huntsville not being long enough to accommodate the engines used on two trains, the engineer and fireman of each train were ordered to proceed to Scotia Junction, a distance of 15 miles, and to turn their engine on the wye at that point. They submitted a claim for a minimum day for this movement, under the provisions of Article 5 of the Engineers' and Firemen's Schedule, which reads:—

"Should engineers, firemen or helpers be used out of or at initial or distant terminal after completing their regular assignment, a new day or trip will commence, except in cases where special duties such as watching engines, etc., are required in connection with the run."

The company contended that payment of these crews for the service performed should be on a continuous time basis.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees, finding that the crews were entitled to a separate day for the service mentioned.

**Case No. 414—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The crews on passenger trains running between Campbellton and Levis had an arrangement among themselves under which some of the men were afforded a longer lay-off at home than they would have had if the regular assignments had been followed. During the rush of business on Christmas Eve the company found the regular crew was not immediately available and called a freight crew to take a train from Levis to the home terminal. The employees submitted that this action was contrary to Articles 80 and 7 (clause A) of their schedule, dealing with "deadheading" of crews to take up their assignments, and the monthly guarantee for regularly assigned passenger trainmen.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, finding that while the management appeared to have permitted employees to change off to suit their own convenience, it did not assume additional obligations on that account.

**Case No. 415—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A dispute arose as to the practice of the company in using trainmen employed in one sub-division to man a local train service in

another sub-division, the men claiming that the crews should be paid on a separate trip basis. The employees contended that, at the request of the company, promotion territories were enlarged during the years 1928 and 1929 to conform generally with General Superintendents' territories, and that to continue to employ the same men on two sub-divisions was contrary to the spirit of the agreement.

The company stated that numerous complaints had been received from passengers as to delays in service due to changing crews at sub-divisional points, and it was decided to run crews through on these trains, which necessitated a reassignment of crews. In carrying out this change the provisions of Article 62 of the schedule for Conductors, Baggage-men, Brakemen and Yardmen (effective June 1, 1929) had been observed: "Unless otherwise arranged, runs extended over more than one promotion district will be manned by trainmen from each of the seniority districts involved proportionately, as nearly as possible on a mileage basis."

It was considered by the management that the present assignment of passenger crews on the two sub-divisions was not in violation of any schedule rule or understanding and was the most satisfactory way of equalizing the mileage as between the trainmen of both districts.

The Board denied the employees' claim, taking all the evidence into consideration, considering that the management was within its rights under schedule provisions in assigning crews in question to operate on two promotion districts.

The Board further denied the claim of the employees in regard to a brakeman, who, they alleged, was used off his promotion territory when a steam train was employed on a run usually made by a Diesel engine car, this change necessitating the use of a brakeman.

**Case No. 417—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

In consequence of an accident in which a train running on the main line side-swiped another train standing in a siding, the engineer of the former train was discharged from the service, the conductor was assessed 15 demerit marks, and the head-end brakeman and fireman were assessed 10 demerit marks each. The employees contended that the demerit marks against the conductor were excessive under the special circumstances in the case and asked that they be deleted from his record.

The company cited Rule 89, which reads: "When necessary to stop and meet a train, the train holding the main track must stop clear of the switch to be used by the other train in taking the siding." Rule 110 was also cited in support of the demerit marks against the conductor: "Both the conductor and the engineman are responsible for the safety of their train," etc. The management called the Board's attention to the possible far-reaching effect that any lessening of the responsibility of train conductors for the safe operation of their trains might have, and "the serious consequences which would be entailed by any interpretation of the Railway's operating rules which would have as its result the liberation from proper responsibility for the operation of their trains which train conductors are now obliged, under the operating rules, to assume."

In the opinion of the Board the conductor did all he could, under the existing conditions, to ascertain that the other train was in clear at the meeting point. The Board therefore, without prejudice to the right of the company's officials to assess discipline, suggested a modification of the discipline assessed in this case.

**Case No. 418—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

Article 16 of the conductors' schedule provides in part as follows:—"Trainmen performing more than one class of road service in a day or trip will be paid for the entire service at the highest rate applicable to any class of service performed."

The employees contended that this rule had not been observed in the method of payment made to a conductor and crew in connection with the handling of a special

passenger train from North Bay to Sudbury. The crew in this case had been ordered for a continuous trip at freight train rates, and on their return were required to handle a passenger special for which they were compensated at passenger train rates. It was claimed that the crew should have been compensated at through freight train rates for the entire trip, instead of at passenger rates. The management claimed that the entire run, including that completed before the crew took over the special passenger train, was in connection with passenger service.

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board, whose opinion was that two classes of road service had been performed on the trip in question, and that payment should be made in accordance with Article 16 of the Schedule (above).

**Case No. 419—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case, line No. 418, concerned the application of Article 16. Freight cars were hauled for part of certain trips of a passenger train, and the employees contended that freight rates should be paid for the actual mileage while these freight cars were attached. The company, on the other hand, cited Article 19 of the schedule for Conductors, etc. which reads:—"Passenger trains which only incidentally contain cars used in connection with freight transportation shall be classed as passenger trains."

The evidence showed that the necessity for the handling of freight cars on this passenger service for the periods in question was the result of the discontinuance of the local freight service on the territory. In the opinion of the Board two classes of road service were involved, and the service should have been paid for under Article 16.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1933**

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1933..	17	2,526	18,762
*July, 1933..	8	1,556	13,775
Aug., 1932..	17	4,612	51,815

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition

which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.



The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for August was more than twice as large as that shown for July, 1933, the number of workers involved showing a similar increase. The time loss for the month, however, showed a less substantial increase as no disputes of long duration occurred. As compared with August, 1932, while the same number of strikes was recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showed a very steep decline from the same month last year when disputes involving 600 coal miners in Alberta, 800 fur factory workers in Toronto, Ont., and 3,000 men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., caused an approximate time loss of 15,000 working days, 12,000 working days and 25,000 working days respectively.

Four disputes, involving 409 workers, were carried over from July, and thirteen disputes commenced during August. Of these seventeen disputes 12 were terminated during the month, 1 being in favour of the employer involved, 4 in favour of the workers concerned, 4 resulting in a compromise settlement, 2 being partially successful and the result of 1 being recorded as indefinite. At the end of August, therefore, there were five disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., hat and cap workers, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., scrap

metal workers, Winnipeg, Man., and restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which some work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to August, 1933</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Canmore, Alta....	240	1,440	Commenced July 5, 1933; to secure change in working conditions for one miner; terminated Aug. 12, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, &amp;c.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.....	10	80	Commenced July 7, 1933; for increase in wages; lapsed early in August; partially successful.
<i>Metal—</i> Iron and bronze workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	150	1,500	Commenced July 26, 1933; for increase in wage rates; terminated August 11, 1933; compromise.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Plumbers, Hamilton, Ont.....	9	45	Commenced July 26, 1933; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> wage rates; terminated Aug. 7, 1933; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1933\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during August, 1933</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Fur and Leather Products—</i>			
Fur factory workers, (opera- tors), Montreal, P.Q.....	20	60	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 3, 1933; <i>re</i> increase in wages and recognition of union; terminated Aug. 5, 1933; compromise.
Fur factory workers (operators, etc.), Toronto, Ont.....	21	147	Commenced August 12, 1933; against change to piece work system; terminated Aug. 19, 1933; in favour of workers.
Fur factory workers (opera- tors, etc.), Winnipeg, Man...	16	256	Commenced Aug. 14, 1933; against discharge of worker and for increased wages, etc.; untermi- nated.
Fur factory workers (dressers, and dyers), Toronto, Ont....	226	3,000	Commenced August 16, 1933; for increase in wages and reduced hours, etc.; untermi- nated.
Leather factory workers (pur- ses), Montreal, P.Q.....	30	219	Commenced August 15, 1933; for discharge of non-union worker and for increase in wages; termi- nated Aug. 24, 1933; partially successful.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, &amp;c.—</i>			
Knitting factory workers, Win- nipeg, Man.....	30	15	Commenced Aug. 10, 1933; for reduced hours and recognition of shop committee; terminated Aug. 10, 1933; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (dress and suit cutters), Montreal, P.Q.....	500	5,000	Commenced Aug. 15, 1933; for increase in wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; termi- nated Aug. 31, 1933. Compromise.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Win- nipeg, Man.....	24	100	Commenced Aug. 15, 1933; against new method of wage payment; terminated Aug. 19, 1933; in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers (silk), Louiseville, P.Q.....	750	4,500	Commenced Aug. 23, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Aug. 29, 1933; indefinite.
Hat and cap workers, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.....	200	400	Commenced August 30, 1933; for increase in wages and reduced hours; untermi- nated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	275	1,700	Commenced August 16, 1933; for increase in wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; termi- nated Aug. 24, 1933; compromise.
<b>TRADE—</b>			
Scrap metal workers (rag pick- ers, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.....	18	100	Commenced August 25, 1933; for increase in wages, recognition of union, etc.; untermi- nated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Restaurant employees, Van- couver, B.C.....	7	200	Commenced Aug. 1, 1933; for increased wages; untermi- nated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



**COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.**—As noted in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the 240 coal miners involved in this dispute resumed work on August 14, 1933, having been on strike from July 5, 1933, to enforce a demand that one miner should be given another place pending negotiations as to improvements to his usual working place. The grade up which the miner had to push the empty cars was declared to be excessive. On August 9, the western representative of the Department, with a provincial mines inspector and officials of the company and the union, inspected the working place. The grade was found to be slight, 1.3 per cent, and the management agreed to alter it if it became excessive. It is reported that as the mine was not being operated full time, operations were affected for only sixteen days during the period of the strike.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—This strike involving numbers of employees in several non-union establishments, beginning on July 7, 1933, to secure agreements, wage increases and other changes, was settled in several shops by July 14, as noted in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the demands of the workers being conceded. In the other shops, however, no settlement has been reported and the dispute appears to have lapsed early in August. Charges of assault against two pickets were dismissed in police court owing to insufficient evidence.

**ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Approximately 150 members of the Canadian Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, employed in some twenty establishments in Montreal, ceased work on July 26, 1933, the dispute being, as noted in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the table and statistical compilation for July. The strikers demanded a minimum rate of 65 cents per hour for mechanics, 55 cents for second class workers and 45 cents for helpers. Early in the dispute the representatives of the employers offered rates of 50 cents, 40 cents and 35 cents respectively for these classes, but this offer was refused. Following further negotiations, however, the men returned to work on August 12, 1933, a signed agreement having been reached for rates of 55 cents per hour for first class men, 45 cents for second class and 35 cents for helpers, it being stipulated that no work would be done on a piece rate basis. The agreement reached is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**PLUMBERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—The dispute involving plumbers employed in two establishments in Hamilton demanding the wage rate in the union agreement with the master plumbers' association since July 26, 1933, is

reported to have been settled on August 8, 1933, the employers signing agreements with the union.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute commenced on August 3, 1933, when some twenty fur factory workers, members of the Montreal Fur Workers' Union, an independent organization, were locked-out by their employer because of their demand for an increase in piece rates and recognition of their union. Negotiations between the parties, however, resulted in work being resumed on August 7, 1933, at rates approximately twenty per cent higher than prior to the dispute, a forty-four-hour week for piece workers being agreed upon. Union recognition, however, was refused.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS (OPERATORS, ETC.), TORONTO, ONT.**—Twenty-one cutters, operators, etc., members of the Fur Workers' International Union employed by one firm in Toronto, ceased work on August 12, 1933, protesting against the introduction of a system of wage payment on piece rates. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the workers returning on August 21, 1933, the employer agreeing to pay wages on a time basis.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS (OPERATORS, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute commenced on August 14, 1933, when some thirty operators, cutters, cleaners, etc., employed by one fur manufacturing company in Winnipeg, Man., ceased work, demanding the reinstatement of one worker allegedly discharged for union activity. Additional demands were made by the union, the Industrial Union of Fur Workers, for increases in wages ranging from ten per cent to twenty per cent, and for recognition of a shop committee, equal division of work, etc. The plant was picketed by the strikers, but on August 17 the employer reported that the establishment was operating with a full staff and working conditions were no longer affected. The union, however, continued to picket the factory. On August 25 the secretary of the provincial Bureau of Labour offered his services as mediator and both parties accepted his offer. Early in September a settlement was reached, the strikers being re-employed.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSERS & DYERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on August 16, 1933, when 226 dyers and dressers, employed by one fur manufacturing company in Toronto, Ont., ceased work, demanding the withdrawal of a wage reduction of twenty per cent. Demands were also made for a shorter working week, time and one-half for overtime and improved working conditions. Negotiations between the firm and the Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Industrial Union were carried on

from time to time but no settlement had been reached by the end of the month. On August 30, three pickets were reported to have been arrested on charges of obstructing the police.

**LEATHER FACTORY WORKERS (PURSES), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in two establishments ceased work on August 15, in one case demanding the dismissal of a non-union employee and in the other demanding increases in wages, a forty-six and one-half hour week and union recognition. In the first case the employees resumed work on August 24, without securing their demand, and in the other case work was resumed on August 21, a ten per cent increase in wages being secured, but not a shorter week or union recognition.

**KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Demanding a forty-four hour week, recognition of a shop committee and no discrimination on account of union activity, thirty members of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union in one knitting factory in Winnipeg ceased work on August 10, 1933. The employer agreed to these demands and work was resumed in the afternoon.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Dress cutters, about 500 in number, employed in from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five establishments, ceased work on August 15 and succeeding days demanding a scale of minimum wage rates, the forty-four hour week, the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund and recognition of the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union (independent). Approximately 10,000 workers of other classes were reported to be indirectly affected. A number of the employers organized as the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and refused to recognize the union. They stated that the wages paid were in most cases higher than the minimum rates demanded, namely \$30 per week for head cutters, \$20 for choppers and \$15 for assistants, and that the forty-eight hour week with overtime during busy seasons was necessary, also that the union had refused arbitration before the strike. Later they offered to agree to the strikers' demands except that for union recognition. On August 22 the union officers stated that about one-half the strikers had resumed work in about fifty shops, the employers in these having individually conceded their demands except that for the unemployment insurance fund. Toward the end of the month it was reported that settlements had been arranged in about twenty-five additional shops, that 350 strikers had resumed work, and that by the end of the month work would be resumed in all cases.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute commenced on August 15, 1933, when twenty-four operators, finishers, etc., members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers employed in one cloak manufacturing establishment ceased work, protesting against the system of piece work payment and contracting under which the factory was operated. Demands were also made for recognition of a shop committee, equal division of work, no discrimination for union activity, etc. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the resumption of work on August 21, 1933, the demands of the workers being conceded.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (SILK), LOUISEVILLE, P.Q.**—Weavers, dyers, twistors, etc., 750 in number, employed by one textile factory at Louiseville, P.Q., ceased work on August 23, 1933, to enforce a demand for higher wage rates for a newly installed class of piece work. Several meetings were held between the employer's representative and a committee of the strikers, and work was resumed on August 29, 1933. An increase in wages later on was promised by the management.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.**—A strike of employees in several factories in Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., on August 30, 1933, to secure increases in wages and reductions in hours occurred. At the end of the month no termination had been reported. Early in September one firm in Hamilton agreed to an increase in wages of ten to fifteen per cent, the 40 hour week and recognition of the union, the International Union of Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Approximately 275 workers, employed by twelve firms in Toronto, Ont. and engaged in the manufacture of chesterfield furniture, ceased work on August 16, 1933, demanding increased wages and reduced hours. The strikers were members of a recently formed organization, the Chesterfield and Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, which asked for a signed agreement providing for a forty-four hour week, a fifty per cent increase for upholsterers, forty per cent increase for operators and cutters, 30 per cent increase for unskilled labour, time and one-half for overtime, recognition of shop committees, etc. It was reported in the press that establishments in Kitchener and Waterloo were also affected, but it has been ascertained that workers in this locality refused to strike, their wages having been increased in recent weeks. On August 18 six pickets were arrested following a disturbance.



Shortly after the commencement of the strike the employers offered to grant the forty-four hour week with a forty per cent increase for upholsterers and a twenty per cent increase for other trades. This was refused by the union. Negotiations held between the parties from time to time, however, resulted in the resumption of work on August 24, agreements between the union and individual employers being reached and signed providing for a forty-four hour week, a forty per cent increase for upholsterers, thirty per cent for other skilled and semi-skilled trades and twenty per cent for labourers, with a minimum of \$15 per week or 34 cents per hour, with time and one-half for overtime after 48 hours and equal division of work during the busy season. One firm refused to accept these terms, but the dispute is recorded as terminated by the end of August.

SCRAP METAL WORKERS, (RAG PICKERS, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.—A number of employees in

one establishment ceased work on August 25, 1933, when the demands of a union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, for increased wages, abolition of the piece work system and recognition of a shop committee, were refused by the employer. One of the strikers was arrested as a result of a disturbance in connection with picketing on August 28. The employer stated that the establishment was operating without the small number on strike as they were not needed. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported. Early in September work was resumed, an increase in wages being given and piece work abolished.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Some of the employees in one restaurant, cooks, waiters, and waitresses, ceased work on August 1, 1933, demanding increases in wages. At the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the Government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 23, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 36 disputes in progress during the month, involving 10,400 workers with a time loss of 67,000 working days.

Of the 23 disputes beginning in July, 3 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 12 on other wages questions, 2 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 over other questions of working

arrangements and 2 over questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 5 were settled in favour of workers, 9 in favour of employers and 9 were settled by compromises.

A strike of about 20,000 anthracite coal miners in Wales lasted from August 14 to August 21. The strike was against the alleged non-payment of minimum wages at certain mines and over questions of seniority and was called off by the union.

### France

A strike of boatmen on the rivers and canals of northern France tied up or delayed traffic for several days in August, but was settled by the acceptance of the Government's promise to equalize competition conditions and enforce the 8 hour day.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 122 and 87 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 36,757 and the time loss 697,626 working days for June.

With the coming into effect of the National Industrial Recovery Act, a number of disputes occurred in connection with the application of its provisions, chiefly as to employment, wages, hours and collective bargaining. The National Labour Board appointed by the President of the United States early in August to adjust all such disputes was largely successful in settling these disputes within a

short time, and although large numbers were involved, the time loss during August would not be correspondingly high.

A strike of about 15,000 anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania demanding equalization of work was in progress during the third week of August, but after a few days' work was resumed at the request of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and on August 20, through the mediation of Federal Government officials, it was agreed to continue work pending Federal hearings of the code of this industry.

A strike of 7,000 broadsilk workers at Paterson, New Jersey, began August 31, and on September 6 they were joined by 3,000 employees of silk throwing mills. They demanded substantial increases in wages. No report of a settlement of this dispute has been noted.

A strike of 60,000 dressmakers in New York City and surrounding centres in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the unionization of open shops began August 16 and was settled by August 26 in favour of employees. There was also a stoppage of work involving 23,000 cloakmakers in the same district during the same week over the new piece work schedule and this also resulted in an agreement.

A similar strike of 8,000 ladies garment workers at Chicago, Illinois, lasted two weeks and an agreement reached September 4, providing for a two year contract with the 35 hour week, higher wage rates and minimum wages.

The dispute involving 14,000 hosiery workers at Reading, Pennsylvania, who had been on strike for two months for union recognition was settled August 10 by the National Labour Board, providing for no discrimination against strikers or union members and for a joint board of arbitration to settle all disputes.

Hosiery workers numbering about 5,000 at High Point, North Carolina, after a three weeks strike reached a settlement with employers on August 7, by which their weekly wages would be the same for the 40 hour week as formerly paid for a 55 hour week.

A strike of between 12,000 and 15,000 shoe workers in northern Massachusetts is reported to have been settled August 11th by the granting of an increase in wages of 20 per cent when hours were reduced from 48 to 40 per week.

The strike of moving picture workers at Hollywood, California, reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE was settled by the National Labour Board on August 23 and the question of union jurisdiction was referred for settlement to the American Federation of Labour.

### Prison Labour in the United States

According to a survey of prison labour recently completed by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, there were 158,947 prisoners confined in State and Federal prisons in 1932. This compares with 84,761 in 1923, the year of the Bureau's last previous survey on this subject. The figures represent an increase of 87 per cent during the nine-year period.

Of the number incarcerated in 1932, 82,270 were engaged in productive labour, 52,986 were engaged in various prison duties (such as cooking, washing, keeping the cells clean, scrubbing prison walls, etc.); 6,558 were sick and 17,027 were idle.

The 82,270 prisoners engaged in productive labour produced goods having a value of over \$75,000,000. Among the most important classes of goods produced were 22,000,000 shirts having a value of over \$8,000,000; 63,000,000 pounds of binder twine having a value of over \$4,000,000; and more than 36,000,000 automobile licence tags. Twelve hundred miles of new road, having a valuation of over \$15,000,000, was built by prison labour during 1932.

Of the 116 state prisons, 66 paid a money wage to all or a part of the inmates; 48 paid no compensation of any kind for work done; and 2 allowed credit of time on sentences for prisoners doing certain classes of work. Of the 12 Federal prisons, 7 paid wages to prisoners for work and 5 did not. In most of the institutions the pay was nominal, generally ranging from 2 cents to not more than 15 cents per day, although in a few prisons, the scales were considerably higher.

Of the prisoners employed at productive labour in 1932, 1.3 per cent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week; 55.2 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week; while 21.8 per cent worked 60 hours or over per week.

Dr. David Jamieson, chairman of the Old Age Commission of Ontario, recently congratulated the city of Kitchener on the fact that it had the smallest number of pensioners of any city of the province in proportion to its population. "The record certainly shows," he wrote, "that Kitchener and the county of Waterloo have a very satisfactory showing, and this should be a tribute to the Germans who are the principal stock resident of your district."



## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at June 30, 1933

THE accompanying table gives a financial summary to the end of June 30, of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42), and under the concurrent Acts adopted by the provinces participating in the scheme. Full statistics, bringing the information to the end of March, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 687.

On September 5 the Hon. Angus L. MacDonald, the newly elected premier of Nova Scotia, announced that a proclamation, the first to be issued by the new government, had been issued, making effective the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act passed by the provincial legislature in 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 982).

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1933

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at June 30, 1933.....	5,490	7,306	8,494	43,884	8,549	5	73,728
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 42	\$18 89	\$18 87	\$18 07	\$16 72	\$20 00	.....
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.75%	1.05%	1.21%	1.28%	0.93%	0.05%	.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.93%	3.00%	2.57%	4.11%	1.91%	0.95%	.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	38.83%	35.11%	47.16%	31.03%	48.49%	5.37%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during first quarter of fiscal year 1933-34 (Period April 1-June 30, 1933).....	\$296,714 57	\$413,882 12	\$484,679 32	\$2,342,888 11	\$431,225 71	\$341 25	\$3,969,731 08
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$222,381 38	\$309,244 34	\$363,509 49	\$1,748,974 21	\$324,217 10	\$341 25	\$2,968,667 77
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to June 30, 1933.....	\$3,255,091 30	\$6,676,449 73	\$6,860,622 73	\$29,763,488 60	6,413,600 82	\$5,482 21	\$52,974,735 39
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$2,078,272 12	\$3,987,700 80	\$4,176,110 38	\$18,489,536 44	\$3,935,983 74	\$5,482 21	\$32,673,085 69

### Ratification of I.L.O. Conventions

Four of the Central and South American countries have made their appearance this year for the first time in the chart of ratifications of International Labour Conventions, namely, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. Colombia has ratified 24 Conventions, comprising all those adopted by the Conference from its inception in 1919 to 1928, with the exception of the Conventions relating to night work of child-

ren and the minimum age for admission to agricultural employment. Uruguay has ratified 30, and thus appears, together with Spain, which has registered the same number, at the head of the list of States Members in respect of Conventions ratified. The Dominican Republic and Venezuela have each ratified four. In addition, Chile, which had already ratified 13 Conventions, has ratified 6 more this year.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1933

THE following is a brief summary of the laws of interest to labour enacted by the Nova Scotia Legislature during its recent session which opened on March 21, and closed on May 17, 1933.

The *Nova Scotia Labour Act* forbids any person or corporation employing twenty-five or more workers to hire as a workman, or make any agreement or contract for hiring or employment with, a person who has not been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least one year, unless the person hired produces a certificate from the government employment agent or municipal clerk in the place where he is to be employed that there are no unemployed persons in such place capable of doing and willing to do the work, and specifying such work. A fine not exceeding \$500 is provided for violation of those provisions. The Act expires on May 1, 1934.

An *Act relating to the Coal Mines Regulation Act* amends that Act to provide that after the passing thereof (May 17, 1933) and until May 1, 1934 employers shall not, without the written consent of the employee, retain or deduct from salary or wages any sums due before the passing of the amendment, for rent, coal, powder, tools or other warehouse supplies unless the employee's net week's earnings, after the current week's deductions have been made, amount to at least \$12. If the net earnings exceed \$12 but do not exceed \$17, the employer may deduct for such past due accounts a sum not exceeding 5 per cent of the net earnings, and if the net earnings exceed \$17 the employer may deduct a sum not exceeding 10 per cent thereof. No firm or corporation to whom this Act applies or engaged in the business of manufacturing or fabricating steel or steel products may make any deductions from any employee's wages for accounts due before the passing of this Act by such employee to his employer in excess of the percentages given above. These provisions apply from the passing of this Act to May 1, 1934.

The *Nova Scotia Miners' Land Settlement Act 1932*, was the subject of a number of amendments which are retroactive to the date of the passing of the principal Act. Enacted first to provide for settlement of unemployed coal miners on the land its scope was widened to cover settlement of unemployed persons who have been engaged in a manufacturing industry or in transportation, and members of junior agricultural societies. The titles of the Act have been changed to conform to changes in the text, and the short title is now the *Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act*. New powers are conferred upon the Land Settlement Board including that of constituting, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-

in-Council, local committees in different parts of the Province and entering into agreements with the Government of Great Britain or of any Province or any part of the British Empire as well as with the Federal Government and organizations for the settlement or operation of vacant or unoperated lands in the Province on terms approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Board is also empowered to acquire, hold and dispose of lands upon which the timber has been exhausted or burned or which has been vacated or abandoned and which may be made suitable for agricultural or industrial purposes, and to reclaim, clear, develop and operate the same for settlement and for agricultural, grazing or industrial purposes; to investigate and determine the most effective methods and procedure for dealing with all matters pertaining to the maintenance, training and re-establishment of the unemployed and their dependants; to develop ways and means of securing the co-operation and utilizing the services of citizens in all parts of the Province; to arrange for educational and vocational work and undertakings designed to readjust the outlook and future of young men and women and to get them to engage in productive channels of employment; to place unemployed in productive and constructive employment; to promote and carry on such undertakings as the Board may deem expedient; to train in home economics the wives and female dependants of settlers; to pay subsistence allowances to any settler or dependant while such person is receiving instruction or training; to establish, define, cultivate and develop settlement areas for agricultural or industrial purposes, to subdivide them into lots and to dispose of the same; to organize development service leagues throughout the Province to assist in the employment, training and re-establishment of the unemployed and their dependants and, when necessary to provide unemployed members thereof with food, clothing and a necessary allowance; such other purposes and powers as the Governor-in-Council may determine.

In addition to dealing with the unemployed the amending Act also makes provision for assisting persons who have had farming experience and wish to take up land.

The limit of \$500,000 placed on borrowings for the purposes of the Act is removed. Two years is added to the term of an agreement of sale which may now be for 17, 27, or 34 years according to the amount involved, such term to date from the first day of November following the execution of the agreement. The Board may, if it deems it expedient, defer the payment of all or part of the first twelve quarterly instalments instead of the first nine



as formerly. Unless the Board otherwise consents in writing, all lands, stock, etc., of a settler are exempt from liens, attachment, expropriation, etc., as long as any advance made to him by the Board remains unpaid. The property is to constitute security for unpaid advances.

The *Municipal Act* was amended by the addition of a clause similar to one contained in the *Towns Incorporation Act*, providing that municipal councils may pass by-laws providing for the closing of retail shops during certain hours on any day or on certain days.

Sections of the *Education Act*, dealing with school attendance were re-enacted with a number of amendments. The age of compulsory school attendance remains unchanged at 7 to 14 years in rural and 6 to 16 years in urban districts. By majority of vote of the rate-payers and their wives, however, rural school sections may fix the age limits at six or seven to fourteen, fifteen or sixteen years. When the services of a child 12 years of age or over are required in husbandry or some other necessary employment, the principal of the school may, on written application of the parent or guardian, issue a temporary certificate exempting such child from school attendance for a period not exceeding six weeks in any school year. Provisions for the exemption of any child 13 years of age and over, on an employment certificate (including medical certificate) are unchanged except that in sections where there is no attendance officer such certificate must be approved by the supervisor of attendance or the inspector. The supervisor of attendance

may cancel an employment certificate at any time. Employment certificates and temporary certificates must be issued in duplicate, one copy being retained by the principal of the school and the other by the employer. The section was redrawn which forbade the employment in school hours of a child under 16 except on a certificate of employment or satisfactory school work. The fine imposed on an employer for an offence against this section is now \$20 instead of from \$10 to \$50 as formerly.

There are a number of changes in the provisions relating to school attendance officers one or more of whom must now be appointed on or before September 1 in each city, town, or school section having one hundred children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, as shown by the last school census. In addition to making the semi-annual examination of employed children, school attendance officers are required to visit places of public entertainment and amusement, factories, workshops, shops, stores, and all other places where children may be employed or may congregate, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary for the enforcement of Part II of the Act.

The *Parents Maintenance Act* provides that any parent may lay a complaint before a magistrate that he is unable to maintain himself and that his son or daughter does not contribute sufficiently to his support. A complaint may also be laid by any other person on behalf of the parent provided that such person has the consent of the Attorney-General.

## Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton-Textile Industry in the United States

The first code of fair competition to come before the National Recovery Administration in the United States under the newly enacted National Recovery Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 691; August, page 785) dealt with the cotton-textile industry. Hearings were held from June 27 to June 30, 1933, and on July 9 the President ordered the code adopted providing for operation under the conditions fixed, beginning July 17. As presented, the code set a \$10 minimum wage for a 40-hour week in the South and an \$11 minimum for the North, these rates to apply to all unskilled employees "except learners during a 6 weeks' apprenticeship, cleaners, and outside employees." Maximum working hours for any employee, "except repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staff, shipping, watching, and outside crews, and cleaners", were placed at

40 per week and shifts per week were limited to 2 of 40 hours each. Following presentation of the code, representatives of employers, labour, and consumers were heard publicly both for and against the code as it stood. Labour representatives were unanimous in their disapproval of the minimum wages set, believing the rates unduly low. A rate of 50 cents per hour was suggested, but in general from \$12 to \$16 per week was stated to be acceptable, the rates in several instances, however, being proposed for a working week considerably shorter than 40 hours. Before the close of the hearings the code was voluntarily revised to provide a minimum wage of \$12 per week of 40 hours in the South and \$13 in the North.

In connection with minimum wages it was suggested by labour witnesses that minima should be set for workers in different skill

classes, i.e., unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and highly skilled. This, it was said, would obviate any tendency to bring the wages of the highly skilled to extremely low levels.

Opposition to the 40-hour week provision was based on the belief in many quarters that its adoption would change very little the existing position with respect to employment. Suggestions were made of 35, 30 and even 27 hours per week to meet present conditions. In this connection the administrator, General Johnson, raised the point that the adoption of so short a week would force the cotton-textile industry into the position of absorbing more than its quota of the unemployed, that is, more than the normal number of persons employed in the industry. In a later statement by Dr. Alexander Sachs, chief of the research and planning division of the National Recovery Administration, the 40-hour week

was described as being of the proper length to permit employment of 100,000 more persons in this industry than in 1929. This provision of the code was retained.

Finally, the code was amended to provide a Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, composed of one representative each of employers and employees and a third representative to be appointed by the Administrator of the act, to make proper provision with regard to the "stretch-out" system or any other problems of working conditions. Supplementing this board State boards may be appointed and industrial relations committees within the plants where problems arise, the procedure adopted being first to endeavour to settle questions within the respective plants and failing this to refer such questions to the State boards or take final recourse to the national body.

### Decline of Employment in Coal Industry in U.S.A.

A recent address on the status of the coal industry in the United States, by Dr. Alexander Sachs, Director of the Division of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration, reproduced in the *New Republic*, August 30, makes the following statement as to the decline of employment in the industry in recent years: "The effect of disorganization has been particularly severe upon employment. In 1923 the industry employed 704,793 wage earners, while in 1931 the figure was 450,213. In 1932 the total employment was 379,565. The total reduction since the peak year 1923 has amounted to about 45 per cent. But even that does not

represent adequately the loss in employment. It is man-hours and man-days that tell the story. Not only has the number employed been drastically reduced, but the working time has also been curtailed. For a period of thirty-two years ending in 1921, bituminous mines worked on an average of 213 days per year. In no year during that period did the mines as a whole average as much as 250 days. Since 1921, the situation has become much worse, the nine-year period, 1922 to 1930, showing an average working time of 189 days. In 1931, the working time was 160 days, and in 1932, 145 days.

### The I.L.O. Year Book 1932

The *I.L.O. Year Book 1932*, just published, is a compendium of facts and figures relating to economic, industrial and social life in 1932. It begins with a general introduction, to which are traced the main events of the year in the life of the International Labour Organization and in that of the many industrial and other bodies and movements with which it is in constant contact. This is followed by a chapter on the economic situation, which brings out with a wealth of statistical data the effects of the depression on prices, currency, finance, production, international trade, income and industrial organization. The next six chapters contain surveys of developments, both national and international, in the spheres of conditions of work, social insurance, wages, unemployment and migration, living conditions and the workers' general rights. A final chapter is de-

voted to the particular problems of agricultural workers, seamen, native labour and some other "special" classes of workers.

A number of statistical tables (membership of trade unions, index numbers of money wages and cost of living, unemployment, migration movements, industrial disputes, etc.) are given in appendices. Charts are also given showing the number of ratifications of each International Labour Convention and the number of Conventions ratified by each State, together with a table printed in four colours indicating in respect of each State and each Convention the stage reached in the procedure of ratification. An index facilitates reference to the volume which, it is believed, will be found a mine of information for all who are concerned with social problems and policy.



## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1932

### Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE fifteenth annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour reviews the administrative activities of the Department during the year ended December 31, 1932. The Department is empowered to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees in respect to wages, hours of work, etc., and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. Under departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex-officio* chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act 1923, which provides for an eight-hour working day in the industries of the province, with the exception of those expressly exempted by the Board. He is also chairman of the Male Minimum Wage Board, administering The Male Minimum Wage Act, and of the Minimum Wage Board (for female employees) which administers the Minimum Wage Act.

The outstanding feature of labour affairs during the year was the unprecedented amount of unemployment. As an index of industrial conditions, the deputy minister draws attention to the lumber industry which in 1929 had a total of 1,079 firms reporting to the Department while for 1932 the number was reduced to 555 firms, and for the month of greatest employment the numbers were 27,041 and 11,505 respectively. Contracting similarly registered a drastic reduction, the firms reporting being 1,272 in 1929 and 736 for 1932, the number employed decreasing from 12,491 in the peak month of 1929 to 5,204 for 1932.

"With our cities crowded with unemployed," the deputy minister states, "employers have, to a larger extent than formerly, been able to secure labour upon their own terms, and it has been difficult to understand the attitude of some employers whose men are obliged to live in camps in keeping up the charge for board at a figure entirely out of harmony with the wages paid, despite the claim from certain quarters that wages had been reduced because of the decrease in the cost of living. Coming into close contact with the hardships created, this Department would be remiss in its duty if it did not issue a warning that greater consideration must be given to amplify the purchasing power of the wage earners. Present methods are not such as

create a demand for the goods produced, and thus we have what is called overproduction. There need be no excess production if the wage earner was in a better position to buy. Stabilization of industry along lines calculated to eliminate vicious competition should be the aim of all manufacturers. Labour has long ceased to be a commodity, and the attitude shown by the recognized trade unions during the past three years has demonstrated that at all times they have been willing to co-operate with employers in the finding of a solution capable of extending the cordial relations existing between employer and employee."

*Unemployment and Relief.*—The report details the operations under the various relief measures entered into jointly with the Dominion Government (These enactments have been dealt with in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE). A summary of this service indicates that on March 31, 1933, the numbers on relief in the province totalled 132,838, of whom 25,684 were heads of families, 75,005 were dependants, and 32,149 single individuals.

*Payrolls and Wages.*—The section presenting statistics of trade and industries shows that the 3,529 firms making returns (as compared with 4,088 in 1931) reported a payroll of \$72,606,374.57 (as compared with \$96,296,567.77 in 1931). In addition, an estimate is made of the amount due from employers who failed to make a return or whose returns were received too late to be classified. There are also the payrolls of the railways and transportation industries, wholesale and retail firms, and Dominion and Provincial employees. Including these factors the total gross payroll of the province for 1932 is placed at \$102,957,074. This total payroll is spread among the industrial districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, \$48,183,910.64; rest of mainland, \$37,980,864.59; Vancouver Island, \$16,792,298.77. The distribution of the payroll on a percentage basis to the various groupings of employees in 1932 was as follows: officers, superintendents and managers, 12.77; clerks, stenographers and salesmen, 14.93; wage-earners, 72.30. During a five-year period, the summary shows that the wage-earning group has progressively received a reduced percentage in relation to the other two groups, and this trend draws the following observation:

"The above figures convey in a graphic manner the fact that the wage-earner is the one who has had to bear the brunt of the past few years, though it must be recognized that all have suffered; the fact that the

wage-earning group shows a decline and the other two an increase does not necessarily mean that the amounts paid have increased, but rather that more of the wage-earning group had been laid off, or placed on short time, and that the process of wage cutting had been more severe in the wage-earning group than in the other two. Further evidence of this can be found in the numbers of adult male workers who are in receipt of a weekly wage of less than \$19 per week, the total for 1932 being 20,431, as against 4,391 in 1928, 5,592 in 1929, 7,253 in 1930, and 16,264 in 1931."

All industries except three show a reduced payroll, the reduction varying from \$22,000 in the paint-manufacturing industry to \$5,618,000 in the contracting group. The lumbering group lost \$3,742,000; smelting, \$2,579,000; metal trades, \$2,000,000; coast shipping, \$1,933,000; and public utilities, \$1,789,000. Metal-mining and the pulp and paper industries lost approximately \$1,100,900 each; builders' materials and coal-mining, \$950,000; food products, \$785,000; ship-building, \$651,000; wood-manufacture, \$443,000; house-furnishing, laundries, etc., \$284,000 each; miscellaneous trades and industries, \$242,000; garment-making, \$196,000; breweries, etc., \$186,000.

Industries which showed increased payrolls were: explosives and chemicals with an increase of \$441,000 due to the fertilizer plant at Trail having increased its production; printing and publishing with \$281,000; and oil refining with \$244,000. Attention was directed to the increase in the number of employees in this last industry. In 1931 the month of maximum employment in oil refining was August with 543 employees; in 1932, the greatest number employed in any one month was 792. The report states that the "oil refining plants are increasing the number of employees, and it would be well for workmen who fear other industries are displacing the products they are now producing, to consider adapting themselves to some other line of work; and in this, employers can be of great assistance by refusing to hire any new men, giving the experienced employee the first opportunity of the work offered."

Employers within the province with a payroll of over \$100,000 numbered 110, against a total of 145 for the previous year. This total of 110 firms is exclusive of public authorities (Dominion, Provincial, or municipal), wholesale or retail firms, transcontinental railways, or deep-sea vessels.

The 110 firms are distributed as follows: Lumbering, 23; food products, 18; metal-mining and public utilities, 8 each; coal-mining and coast shipping, 7 each; contract-

ing and printing and publishing, 5 each; pulp and paper, 4; breweries, distilleries, etc., garages and oil-refining, 3 each; laundries, etc., metal trades, miscellaneous trades and industries, ship-building, and smelting, 2 each; and 1 each in explosives, garment-making, buildings' materials, paint-manufacture, house-furnishing, and the manufacture of wood (N.E.S.). Of the 110 firms, four had a payroll of over \$1,000,000; one of them paying out over \$2,000,000 and one over \$3,000,000.

*Weekly Wage Rates.*—During the year the total number of adult males employed was 63,804, as compared with 73,811 in 1931. The average weekly wage of an adult male employee was \$23.62, as compared with \$26.17 for 1931. Since such records have been compiled the highest average weekly wage was \$29.20 in 1929 and the lowest was the wage for 1932.

As indicated in the accompanying table of the twenty-five chief industrial groups, only one (garment making) registered an increase in the average weekly wage, the increase being \$1.56 per week. All the others show reductions of from 22 cents in the public utility group to \$7.89 in jewellery manufacturing. Of the total number of male employees 15.09 per cent were receiving less than \$15 per week.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929, 1931, AND 1932

Industry	1929	1931	1932
Breweries.....	\$ 27 70	\$ 27 58	\$ 25 65
Builders' materials.....	28 04	25 81	21 95
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing..	26 58	20 40	14 28
Coal-mining.....	30 18	28 40	28 04
Coast shipping.....	32 84	29 63	26 50
Contracting.....	30 57	27 41	24 78
Explosives and chemicals.....	24 61	26 78	23 34
Food products, manufacture of.....	26 56	23 43	21 88
Garment-making.....	28 68	22 51	24 07
House-furnishing.....	26 74	23 18	20 05
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	36 61	31 29	23 40
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	23 16	25 29	23 26
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	29 03	25 81	21 62
Lumber industries.....	26 54	21 09	18 73
Metal trades.....	29 50	27 74	24 24
Metal-mining.....	35 24	30 02	25 50
Miscellaneous trades and industries	26 21	23 43	22 78
Oil-refining.....	30 50	31 24	29 34
Paint-manufacture.....	25 58	26 11	25 00
Printing and publishing.....	40 81	39 78	37 05
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	27 87	25 94	24 63
Ship-building.....	30 25	29 58	26 17
Smelting.....	33 09	30 44	22 98
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.....	30 70	29 11	28 89
Manufacture of wood (N.E.S.).....	25 49	23 67	20 61

Statistics are also presented indicating the number of wage earners in each industry, grouped according to the weekly wages received. The table on page.... is a summary of all such tables and shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1932.



CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1932

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Appren- tices
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	107	147	217	74	38
\$6.00 to \$6.99...	167	151	599	38	59
7.00 to 7.99...	420	164	202	25	43
8.00 to 8.99...	367	163	209	43	61
9.00 to 9.99...	683	199	201	68	51
10.00 to 10.99...	914	240	269	85	93
11.00 to 11.99...	810	155	205	27	43
12.00 to 12.99...	2,145	212	691	57	59
13.00 to 13.99...	1,809	150	1,141	54	39
14.00 to 14.99...	2,204	140	884	26	36
15.00 to 15.99...	3,159	152	897	12	29
16.00 to 16.99...	2,754	102	491	3	22
17.00 to 17.99...	2,318	76	318	2	7
18.00 to 18.99...	2,574	73	282	3	12
19.00 to 19.99...	2,660	59	632	.....	16
20.00 to 20.99...	3,430	33	249	.....	23
21.00 to 21.99...	3,245	90	152	.....	26
22.00 to 22.99...	3,599	40	61	.....	7
23.00 to 23.99...	2,389	22	43	.....	5
24.00 to 24.99...	4,486	29	34	.....	2
25.00 to 25.99...	2,595	4	49	.....	9
26.00 to 26.99...	1,823	1	5	.....	2
27.00 to 27.99...	1,885	7	10	.....	10
28.00 to 28.99...	2,491	7	9	.....	12
29.00 to 29.99...	1,346	1	3	.....	1
30.00 to 34.99...	6,632	2	16	.....	14
35.00 to 39.99...	3,255	1	6	.....	3
40.00 to 44.99...	1,888	.....	1	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99...	807	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00 and over...	842	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	63,804	2,420	7,876	517	722

*Apprenticeship.*—The total number of apprentices in 1932 showed a reduction of 183 from the 1931 total. Since 1929 the number of apprentices employed in industry has dropped from 1,676. It is pointed out, however, that "this reduction does not mean that 944 apprentices have been laid off, but rather that those listed in 1929 have to some extent completed their training and are now listed under males 21 years of age and over. Doubtless cases have occurred where apprentices have been laid off before having completed their training, due to the fact that there is no apprenticeship law in British Columbia."

Increases in the number of apprentices were noted in explosives and chemicals, 16; manufacture of food products, 29; miscellaneous trades and industries, 17. The principal decreases occurred in contracting, 55; garment-manufacture, 25; metal trades, 50; printing and publishing, 48; smelting, 11; public utilities, 24; and in the manufacture of wood (N.E.S.), 11.

*Employment Service.*—The fourteenth annual report of the provincial branch of the Employment Service reviews the activities of 1932. At the end of the calendar year, employment was described as being "at a low ebb without any immediate improvement in

prospect." Owing to industrial conditions, three offices were closed during the year and two temporary offices were not opened. The statistics indicated the situation as follows: applications, 137,730; employers' orders, 37,670; placements, 37,542; transfers in the province, 127. In presenting these figures, the report states: "It is difficult if not impossible, to analyse these figures on any basis of comparison with any other year in the history of the Employment Service, with the possible exception of 1931. The number of applicants shown does not portray the real situation, and this is due to the fact that men sent to relief camps are not shown on the office records as unemployed as long as they remain there."

The work of the offices was increased owing to the willingness of unemployed workers and municipal officials to leave the assignment of the men on relief employment to the employment offices, this being the case particularly in Victoria and Nanaimo. The report reviews the employment situation as follows:—"There was no seasonal demand in the vegetable, fruit, or fishing industries, due to the surplus of labour in the districts in which this work is carried on, and the opportunities for employment were further reduced by a heavy decrease in the acreage normally used for the production of hops. Employment opportunities for handicapped men were greatly reduced owing to the fact that there was little or no building in progress and manufacturing was greatly reduced. In addition, the handicapped men were confronted with the competition of a large surplus of men who are physically fit. Conditions in the Prairie Provinces again prevented us from taking advantage of the opportunity of placing from 5,000 to 10,000 workers in the harvest fields, work which has, in the previous years, been of a great deal of assistance to newly placed settlers on the lands in this province; the returns from this work enabling them to remain on their farms during the winter months and to engage in land clearing instead of gathering in the cities and towns, increasing the competition for the comparatively small number of jobs available during the winter months. The brightest spot in the industrial life of the province during the year has been a marked activity in the field of metalliferous mining, which has absorbed a large number of men in operating mines and also furnishing employment for some of the older, more experienced miners in development work on new properties. Placer work has also been greatly stimulated, and this has offered opportunities for employment for large numbers of venturesome spirits who are will-

ing to try anything once." Unemployment was further aggravated by the enforcement of the United States Immigration laws and the consequent deportation of a large number of Canadians who had become a charge on communities across the border.

*Factory Inspection.*—The annual report of the chief factory inspector states that "at no time is factory inspection more difficult than during an industrial depression of the present magnitude. Employment is intermittent and uncertain and manufacturing at a low ebb. Under such conditions, greater diplomacy and good judgment are necessary in order to maintain conditions that will meet full requirements for the safety and health of employees."

"In order to prevent unfair competition," the report continues, "between the employers who wish to obey the laws governing hours of labour and the installation of necessary safety devices to protect the life and limb of workers, and those who are set on evading the law, we have found it necessary to make frequent inspections, both night and day, of certain factories in which, as past experience has proved, sweat-shop conditions would be attempted if our efforts were relaxed."

During the year 1,109 inspections of factories were made. These included visits to all classes of industry mentioned in Schedule A of the Factories Act and corrective measures, where necessary, were ordered to be taken relating to the safeguarding of machinery, overcrowding of work-rooms, the installation of sanitary conveniences, heating and ventilation of work-rooms, and the removal by mechanical means of dust and deleterious gases. The inspector pays tribute to the efforts being made by the majority of employers to keep their staffs intact by various methods of spreading the amount of work available among their employees, and to the "sacrifices made by employer and employee to keep the wheels of industry turning."

The report observes: (1) that the mechanical safeguards installed on machinery in the factories of British Columbia will stand favourable comparison with those of any province; and (2) that overtime violations in

Oriental establishments have been markedly reduced due largely to police court proceedings and industrial inactivity. There was only one such proceeding taken in 1932.

Child labour in British Columbia is considered almost non-existent, the few requests received to permit children to be employed in factories came from parents, who because of extenuating circumstances require the assistance of the children's earnings. Strict investigation is made of each case before a permit is issued.

It is considered to be a remarkable achievement on the part of elevator operators and those in charge of equipment, that there were no fatal or serious accidents to the elevator using public in 1932. During the year, 315 passenger and 458 freight elevators were inspected, and orders issued for improvements where necessary for safety. Renewal of licences were made by 548 male and 203 female elevator operators while 141 persons wrote examinations and obtained licences as elevator operators.

*Nationality of Employees.*—Of the number employed in industry in 1932, natives of English speaking countries accounted for 75.26 per cent; continental Europe, 14.57 per cent; nationality not stated, 1.77 per cent; Asiatics, 8.40 per cent. The actual number of Asiatics employed was 6,594 as compared with 6,283 for 1931.

*Female Workers.*—Female employees in industry increased to 10.04 per cent from 9.75 in 1931. Industries affording greater employment for females during the year were headed by food products, up 613; printing and publishing, 16; and garment making, 20. Decreases are noted in the following: Public utilities, 263; miscellaneous trades and industries, 232; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, 120; pulp and paper remaining the same, with 78 each year.

*Labour Disputes.*—During the year there were eleven disputes, involving 4,136 employees and a time loss of 37,740 working days. "Eight of these disputes," states the report, "can be traced to a certain group who seemed determined to create trouble between employer and employee wherever possible."

### British Columbia Hours of Work Act in 1932

A review of the administration of the Hours of Work Act is included in the annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour. This legislation was enacted in 1923 and became effective on January 1, 1925, being administered by a Board of Adjustment (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924,

page 24). It established a normal working day of 8 hours or a 48 hour week in industry except agriculture with provisions for certain other exceptions under special conditions.

In 1932, due to prevailing conditions, the Board had little difficulty in enforcing the regulations, the majority of industrial under-



takings coming within the scope of the Act having been on reduced time during the year. Referring to the changed industrial conditions the Board states: "Previously the reduction of hours worked per week had for its aim the protection of the worker against fatigue; to-day because of world-wide business conditions, we are compelled to take more definite action in the matter of hours of employment. Recent developments would indicate that all employees will never again be absorbed in industry unless a further reduction in working hours is put into effect, and the Board of Adjustment is considering the cancellation of some of the permanent exemptions granted when the Hours of Work Act became effective, January 1, 1925; it being felt, the Act having been in force for eight years, that in the majority of cases the regulations could now be cancelled without seriously interfering with the industrial undertakings affected.

"The question of further reducing the working hours is a serious one for all employees. Presuming that all will be allowed to work at their occupations only thirty hours per week, at the rate of, say, 75 cents per hour, this would mean a weekly wage of \$22.50; if previously they worked forty-four hours per week at the same rate per hour, their weekly pay would be, \$33; the shorter week would mean a wage reduction of \$10.50 per week. It will therefore be seen that the purchasing power of the individual worker is reduced by \$10.50 per week. It may be argued that by employing additional men the spending power will be the same, but study of the proposal does not bear out this con-

tention, unless, of course, commodities now considered necessary to the well-being of every family are correspondingly reduced, and so far there has been no evidence that this will take place. To bring back prosperity, wages should increase in proportion as the number of working hours are reduced.

"Manufacturers by the installation of machines have been able to discharge many employees and at the same time increase production. Where, by this means, profits have been increased, a fair proportion of these profits should have been passed on to those retained on the payrolls. Further adjustment of hours of labour must be made, but this should be effected without decreasing the purchasing power of the wage earners."

*Average Hours.*—In those industries coming within the scope of the Act, the average hours of work decreased, while in those not governed by this legislation the increase in the average exceeded the recorded decreases.

The average weekly hours worked as calculated from the returns made by the 3,529 firms reporting was 47.69, compared with 47.37 in 1931, 48.62 in 1930, and 48.25 in 1929. It is stated that 80.36 per cent of all employees reported were working forty-eight hours or less per week; 7.70 per cent were working between eight but not more than nine hours per day; and 11.92 per cent were working in excess of nine hours per day. It is explained that the 11.92 per cent working in excess of nine hours per day are those who do not come within the scope of the Act; while the 7.70 per cent include operations allowed certain exemptions by the regulations.

### British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

A summary of the operation of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia is presented in the annual report of the Department of Labour of that province. British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion that has a minimum wage for adult males on its statute books. Under the provisions of the first Act, passed by the Legislature in 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 17) two Orders were issued establishing minimum wages of male employees in the lumber industry and the catering industry. Subsequently the first of these orders was attacked in the Courts. The legislation was repealed following a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada which declared the Act invalid (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1310). Then, in March, 1929, a new Male Minimum Wage Act was adopted (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 607). Under the new legislation one order, governing stationary steam engineers is in force at

present (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 282).

"Industrial conditions during recent times," the report states "have not been propitious, and the Board has not been pressed by applications from employees covered by the Act to establish wages in other occupations. The Act, however, gives power to the Board to proceed of its own volition without having received application or complaint, and after due inquiry fix minimum wages. The closest attention is being paid by the Board to developments in the United States under the 'National Industrial Reorganization Act,' which marks a radical departure from the former attitude with regard to minimum wages in that country."

The Male Minimum Wage Board in British Columbia consists of Messrs. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman; George H. Cowan, K.C., Vancouver; Norman de W. Lyons, Victoria.

## Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1932

The fifteenth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia appears as a section of the annual report of the Department of Labour of the province, and deals with the operation of the Minimum Wage Act during the calendar year, 1932. It pays tribute to the late Thomas Matthews, who died during the year and who was a board member since 1918. The vacancy was filled by Mr. Herbert Geddes.

The report refers to the unprecedented difficulties of the past year in enforcing the minimum wage legislation due to the economic stress. The original nine orders covering various occupations and industries remained in force, with a temporary reduction in wages for experienced employees in the fruit and vegetable industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 768). The Board considers that "in keeping with the general tendency during the economic chaos, wages would undoubtedly have been more drastically reduced by many employers had there been no protective orders in force."

The nine orders govern the following industries and occupations: mercantile, laundry, public housekeeping, office, personal service, fishing, telephone and telegraph, manufacturing, fruit and vegetable.

As in past years a few firms were found to disregard the law and paid wages below the legal minimum. Through the instrumentality of the Board the sum of \$2,840.58 was collected and distributed to girls who had received less than the amounts to which they rightfully were entitled. This tangible evidence of the practical benefit of the Act was brought about without cost to the employees and without recourse to legal proceedings. The amount referred to above comprised sums ranging from \$1 up to substantial payments of over \$125 in some instances where underpayment had occurred for a considerable time before the firm was checked: it represents the difference between what should have been paid and what actually had been paid. In eleven cases police court proceedings were necessary to obtain redress to employees. Of the eleven cases, six were for infractions of the Public Housekeeping Order.

**Wages and Hours.**—In response to the annual questionnaire, 3,184 employers forwarded completed returns, an increase of 72 over the year 1931. There was a reduction in the number of women and girls working in the industries governed by the Board Orders, the total for 1932 being 17,903 as compared with 18,154 in 1931. This slight reduction of 251 is re-

garded as encouraging in view of the fact that in 1931 there were 2,307 fewer employed than in 1930.

The average weekly wage for women 18 years of age or over showed a decline from \$16.71 in 1931 to \$15.53 in 1932, but coupled with a lower wage was a shorter average week. In 1932 this was 42.07 hours, compared with 43.03 hours for the previous year.

Of the total of 17,903 employed in firms governed by board orders, 3,910, or 21.84 per cent, were listed as receiving the actual weekly minimum wage for their respective classes of work; 8,085, or 45.16 per cent were paid in excess of the minimum rates; while 5,908 or 33 per cent were recorded as having received wages lower than the full weekly minimum. However, in this last group were included young girls and learners for whom lower rates were set and those who worked less than 48 hours; and whose wages were on a *pro rata* basis.

The report contains statistics indicating the methods—reductions of staff, reductions in wages and reductions in hours—utilized by employers to cope with existing conditions. The board points out that while some firms resorted to all three expedients, "on the other side of the picture appeared the more encouraging aspect of the problem—namely the firms who considered it unnecessary to reduce wages or otherwise alter the conditions under which these employees worked." A summary of the statistics reveals that of the reporting employers, 1,271 made no reductions in wages, or staff or hours; 505 firms showed reduced staffs; while 541 firms reduced wages. The number of employees affected by wage cuts was 2,548; employees laid off totalled 1,478, while 1,470 were placed on short time.

Statistics are also presented showing the percentage of wage cuts in various occupations and the number of employees affected thereby. The total of employees thus shown is 2,771 of which number 1,301 had a wage reduction of 10 per cent. The general average of wages in all nine groups showed a decline.

In comparing the figures of 1932 with those of the prior year, it is noted that the proportion of employees with long service has risen. While 1,177 employees were put down in 1931 as having been with the same firm for a period of ten years or over, 1,310 were in this category for 1932. The office occupation supplies 600 workers who have remained over ten years with the employer who made the report to the Board. This calling has always shown more stability of employment than the other groups.



The statistical record for 1932 indicates that 19.51 per cent of employees were married; 3.76 per cent were widows; and 76.73 per cent were single, these percentages denoting very little deviation from the previous year.

Dealing with trade schools, the report makes the following observation:

"The matter of so-called trade schools has occupied the attention of the Board, and a study is being continued in an endeavour to prevent what might become an abuse. With the *bona fide* schools the Board has no quarrel, but some establishments have been set up which, through clever propaganda, have induced girls to pay high fees in return for courses of doubtful value. The training in such places is not always adequate; and, having parted with their tuition fees, when the pseudo-graduates sever their connections with the school they find themselves insufficiently equipped to secure positions in the already overcrowded labour market. By a court ruling persons who had paid tuition fees in return for training were classed as 'students.' As such they were held beyond the scope of the Act, and so not considered employees

as defined by the Statute. With this judgment serving as a precedent, the Board is powerless to deal with the situation under the Minimum Wage Act. In order to check what might threaten to become a growing menace to the strength of the Board's regulations the passing of Trades School Act is being urged from certain quarters. Under such an Act exploitation of defenceless girls would be lessened, while trade schools giving training of value would be protected. The Board is cognizant of the seriousness of the matter and is preparing to meet the situation when the time is opportune."

In a reference to the spread of minimum wage legislation, the report points out that eight of the nine provinces have enacted minimum wage legislation, and draws attention to the appeal of President Roosevelt directed to the governors of thirteen States of industrial importance in which there is no minimum wage legislation. A statistical comparison is also given of the minimum wage rates in Canadian provinces with the rates paid in the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### Revised Orders governing Boot and Shoe and other Leather Trades

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently re-issued, in revised form, orders No. 7, 7a and 7b under the Women's Minimum Wage Act. The original orders were published in 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 489). The effect of the present series of orders, which became effective on October 1, 1933, is to reduce the minimum wage to be paid to experienced workers in the Montreal District from \$12.50 to \$11 per week, and at the same time to increase from \$8 to \$9 the minimum wage payable to experienced workers in small municipalities. Some changes are made in the rates payable to learners, as follows: In Montreal District learners in the third and fourth half year are to be paid at the rate of \$9 and \$10 instead of \$9.50 and \$11 as formerly. In the smaller municipalities the rates for learners are raised throughout, starting from \$6 and rising by four 6-month periods to \$8. Formerly learners started at \$5, rising to \$7.

The text of the new orders are as follows:—

**Order No. 7—(Amended)**—Governing female employees in the Boot and Shoe factories and all other Leather trades in the City and Island of Montreal, and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island.

**Order No. 7a—(Amended)**—Covering all municipalities of over 3,000 population, with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island.

**Order No. 7b—(Amended)**—Covering all municipalities with less than 3,000 population.

(1) *Minimum*.—No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

Population groups	Experienced workers having over 24 months' experience at the trade	Apprentices with less than 24 months' experience at the trade
City and Island of Montreal.....	\$11 00	Beginners, not less than.....\$7 00 After 6 months' experience..... 8 00 After 12 months' experience..... 9 00 After 18 months' experience.....10 00
Municipalities of over 3,000 population....	\$10 00	Beginners, not less than.....\$6 00 After 6 months' experience..... 7 00 After 12 months' experience..... 8 00 After 18 months' experience..... 9 00
Municipalities having less than 3,000 population.....	\$9 00	Beginners, not less than.....\$6 00 After 6 months' experience..... 6 50 After 12 months' experience..... 7 00 After 18 months' experience..... 8 00

(2) *Hours of Work.*—The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 48 hours per week.

(a) Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(b) Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short-time and be paid for *pro rata* of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(c) The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Public Buildings and Industrial Establishments Inspection Department.

(3) *Maximum of Apprentices.*—The number of apprentices shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force. Temporary employees, whose term of employment does not exceed one month, shall not be subject to this rule, nor be included in this calculation.

(4) *Piece Work.*—The wages paid to each timeworker and to each pieceworker during the first six months' employment in the industry shall conform to this Order. In the case of pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order.

(5) *Deductions for Absence.*—No deduction below the Minimum wage line for absence

shall exceed the value of the time lost based on the wage of the employee.

(6) *Waiting.*—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Pieceworkers shall be paid at a rate not less than that fixed for the class to which they belong.

(7) *Permits.*—The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

(8) *Penalties.*—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine.

(9) *Posting.*—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place in the work shop.

(10) This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

(11) This Order shall come into force and be effective on October 1, 1933, replacing Orders Nos. 7, 7a and 7b published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, Vol. 61, No. 18, May 4, 1929.

GUS FRANCO, Chairman.

O. BRUNET,

C. J. GRIFFIN,

E. RICHARD.

MONTREAL, June 27, 1933.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN MANITOBA

### New Order of Board Governing Certain Manufacturing Industries

**R**EGULATION No. 7 was re-issued by the Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba in an order dated September 2, 1933. The former order dealing with the same group of industries was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1926, page 873. The new order reduces the normal hours of work from 9 per day and 48 per week to 8 per day and 44 per week. It also reduces the minimum wages of experienced employees from \$12 to \$11 per week, with corresponding changes in the minimum rates for inexperienced employees. The minimum wage for experienced piece workers is to be averaged over a period of four weeks, instead of three months, as formerly. (The revised Regulation No. 3, governing laundries, etc., in the Province, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1263.)

**Revised Regulation No. 7. Governing the occupation of female employees in the following Industries: Artificial Flowers, Bedding, Ladies' Wear, Hats, Caps, Embroidery, Jewellery, Regalia and Garments which include all Clothing Trades except Dressmaking, Millinery, Custom Tailoring and Furriers in all portions of the Province of Manitoba.**

#### 1. Conditions of Labour

(1) *Cleanliness.*—Every room and the floors, walls, ceilings, windows, and every other part

thereof, and all fixtures, therein, shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) *Drinking Water.*—A sufficient quantity of safe, fresh drinking water within reasonable access of all workers, shall be provided with sanitary appliances for drinking. A common drinking cup shall not be used.

(3) *Lighting.*—Artificial illumination in every workroom shall be installed, arranged and used, so that the light furnished will at all times be sufficient for the work carried on therein, and prevent unnecessary strain to the vision or glare to the eyes of the worker.

Each workroom shall be lighted from outdoors, with windows at least equal in size to one-eighth of the floor space, and opening on a street, lane or court at least ten feet wide, except where the work requires a low temperature or a subdued light.

(4) *Ventilation.*—There shall be 400 cubic feet of air space for each employee in each workroom. All windows and sashes except show windows, shall open freely. Air shafts shall provide for a free circulation of fresh air. Storm sashes shall either be on hinges or have a portion at least eighty square inches in size which can readily be opened. In any workroom which cannot be ventilated by these means, mechanical appliances shall be installed.

(5) *Toilet Rooms.*—There shall be provided, suitable and convenient toilets, separate from those used by the opposite sex, and the number of such toilets shall not be less than one to every twenty female persons employed at one time or fraction thereof. Such toilets must



be thoroughly ventilated and open to the outside air, and must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and privacy assured at all times.

(6) Wash Basins.—Wash basins shall be provided in at least the proportion of one to twenty female persons employed at one time, or fraction thereof, and shall be separate from those used by the opposite sex. Individual towels, either cloth or paper, shall be furnished to the workers, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(7) Temperature.—There shall be a thermometer in each workroom, and the maximum temperature during working hours shall not exceed 75 degrees Fahrenheit, except when the temperature outdoors exceeds 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

(8) Health and Injuries.—All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by approved safety devices. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First Aid Kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided.

(9) Lunch and Rest Room.—Where employees remain for lunch suitable provision shall be made for dining and rest purposes.

## 2. Hours

(1) Hours of Labour.—The hours of labour shall be not more than eight (8) hours in any day nor more than forty-four (44) in any week. No employee shall work between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m., nor on Sundays. There shall be a period of not less than eleven (11) hours between the close of one day's work and the beginning of the next.

(2) Time Record.—Employers shall keep an accurate record in a manner convenient for examination by inspectors of all hours worked and wages paid to each employee whether on time or piece work.

(3) Overtime.—Overtime may be worked in case of emergency on permit from the Bureau of Labour, not oftener for any employee than thirty-six (36) times in one year. No overtime to exceed three (3) hours in any one day nor six (6) hours in any week. No minor under seventeen (17) years of age shall work overtime. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

(4) Lunch Hour.—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(5) Delays.—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

## 3. Wages

(1) Minimum Wage.—No experienced employee of eighteen (18) years of age or over shall be paid wages at a less rate than \$11 per week, and not less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour. The minimum wage for experienced piece-work operators may be averaged over a

period of four weeks. This average may be computed over any consecutive four weeks' period.

(2) No inexperienced employee shall be paid wages at a less rate than eight dollars and eighty cents (\$8.80) per week and not less than twenty cents (20c.) per hour for the first six months after entering the industry. After this period, she shall be considered an experienced employee and shall receive the minimum wage.

(3) Methods of Payment.—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned, they shall be paid within three (3) days.

(4) Notice to be Given.—After four (4) weeks' employment, one week's notice shall be required on the part of the employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of an employee on leaving employment.

(5) Statutory Holidays.—No reduction shall be made from the Minimum wage of time workers for statutory holidays.

The number of inexperienced employees in any factory shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total experienced female employees. No girl under fifteen years of age shall be employed.

## 4. Permits of Exemption.

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any employer, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in cases of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

## 5. Penalty

Any violation of these regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. See "The Minimum Wage Act," Section 17.

## 6. Posting of Regulations

Each employer shall keep a copy of these regulations posted in a conspicuous place.

This order becomes effective and of full force and effect from this date and all regulations and orders of the Minimum Wage Board appertaining to the above-mentioned industries made prior to the date hereof are hereby repealed.

All complaints treated as strictly confidential.

The Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards in Canada held a conference at Regina early in September, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Craig, K.C., chairman of the Saskatchewan Board. About 25 delegates attended, representing the Boards of eight provinces. The object of the conference was to deal with certain problems common to compensation administration, and to reach a more uniform basis for decisions rendered by the various units. The discussions dealt with workmen's claims, medical and hospital accounts, employees' assessments, and other questions.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1932

THE third annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1932. Organization work was completed on December 1, 1929, and the Board began to pay compensation and medical aid on July 2, 1930. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1929, page 379. The report for 1932 is a provisional summary, and it is explained that the final statement will indicate considerable adjustment in present statistics.

According to the 1931 summary the net amount collected from employers in that year was \$615,103.24 and the final surplus for 1931 was \$128,442.44. For the year 1932, the estimate indicated total receipts of \$450,873.25, and total disbursements of \$415,671.01, leaving an estimated surplus of \$35,202.24. The provisional payroll for 1932 amounted to \$28,629,647, representing a decrease of \$9,797,059 as compared with the adjusted payroll of 1931. The percentage of accident cost to the 1932 payroll was calculated at .927. The estimated accident cost for 1932 was \$265,746.24—a decrease of \$71,085.04 from the year previous.

Pensions being paid at the end of 1932 totalled 106, of which 20 were to widows and 36 were children's pensions. The total number of employers making returns for 1932 was 4,899 as compared with 4,976 in 1931.

*Accidents and Prevention.*—The number of accidents reported during 1932, were 2,844 of which 1,594 involved full compensation; 98 part compensation; and 1,152 medical aid only. There were 3,969 accidents in 1931. Fatalities during 1932 numbered 13 as compared with 14 in 1931.

A recapitulation of the statistics for 1931 shows that of the 3,969 accidents in that year, the causes were grouped as follows: prime movers, 130; working machines, 289; hoisting apparatus, 35; dangerous substances, 194; stepping on or striking against, 474; falling objects, 390; handling objects, 796; runaways and animals, 85; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 184; falls of persons, 491; all other causes, 673. The total number of days lost through accident in 1931 was 56,066, the average days lost per accident for temporary total disability being 26.91. The average age of injured workmen in 1931 was 36.04 years, and the average weekly wage was \$21.60.

The accident prevention work of the Board in 1932 consisted chiefly of the following activities: (1) reporting to each organized local Accident Prevention Association the accidents happening in its district, with a view to receiving from the association suggestions

for the avoidance of such accidents, and to enable the association to investigate such accidents if thought desirable; (2) correspondence with the individual employer concerning every accident which appeared to be due to carelessness in general methods or in particular procedure; (3) distribution to a limited extent of safety literature; (4) thorough investigation through the Department of Labour, of all accidents where there seemed to be unusual circumstances; (5) a daily report to the Department of Labour for the attention of their inspection branch of every accident reported to the Compensation Board.

It was stated that through the insistence of the Board and the Department of Labour that goggles should be used for eye protection, eye accidents have been greatly reduced. Attention was also drawn to the necessity of keeping first aid kits properly replenished.

*Payrolls.*—The following table gives the estimate of wage expenditure for 1932 in Schedule 1 by classes:

Class	Wage expenditure *
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	\$2,191,652 00
Canadian National Railway.....	2,500,000 00
Province of Saskatchewan.....	} No estimate required
Dominion of Canada.....	
Cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.....	2,339,309 00
Municipalities, with the exception of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.....	1,657,420 00
Lumbering.....	176,906 00
Planing mills, etc.....	1,284,200 00
Mining.....	824,350 00
Gravel pits, brick and glass works.....	228,705 00
Garages, machine shops, etc.....	2,830,742 00
Gasoline, chemicals, etc.....	441,180 00
Breweries, bottling works, etc.....	331,070 00
Milling and grain elevators.....	4,505,500 00
Abattoirs and packing houses.....	635,733 00
Creameries and bakeries.....	1,434,600 00
Printing, power laundry, dyeing, etc.....	1,762,650 00
Road making and wholesale establishments.....	2,831,324 00
Construction—Steel, concrete, brick.....	1,879,811 00
Electric power lines and railroad construction.....	774,383 00
	\$28,629,647 00

During the month of August a total of 3,130 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the Industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 8 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 166 accidents were reported including 5 fatal cases and 264 accidents to employees of the Crown, 5 of which were fatal were reported during the month making in all 3,560, of which 18 were fatal. This number compares with 3,298 in July, and 3,483 in August, 1932. The total benefits awarded in August amounted to \$254,020.68, of which \$199,050.34 was for compensation and \$54,970.34 was for medical aid.



## RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

### Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters

The twenty-second annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters was held in Brantford on July 22. In his presidential address, Mr. W. Thompson made a plea for strong organization and co-operation, and referred to the formation of the National Construction Council established last February to stimulate building activity in the Dominion (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 283).

In addition to the delegates of various locals, there were present, with a voice in the proceedings, Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Arthur Martel, General Executive Board Member and fraternal delegate from the Quebec Provincial Council. Other visitors present included A. Martin, president of London Local, No. 1946; A. Cooper and F. Ward, business agent and secretary, respectively, of Toronto, Local No. 27.

The report of the Executive Council urged all locals "to press for the shorter work week" and recommended their affiliation with the National Construction Council. The executive also stated that in many urban centres "there is lots of work that should be done for the protection of life, the benefit of health and the preservation and beautification of buildings," and advised that committees should be appointed by each local to list such works, bring them before the proper authorities, and have them started to provide work for the unemployed.

In dealing with this subject, the report of the committee on officers' reports, agreed that such work should be done in towns and cities, but considered that a lot of it "is being done at very low wage" and suggested that the current wage rate should be insisted on by all locals. In this respect, the committee advocated a Federal-provincial program of public works, claiming that if such were started that "at least 75 per cent of the unemployed would be put back to work." The initiation of such building programs also formed the basis of an adopted resolution.

Mr. Tom Moore gave the convention a detailed review of the formation and functions of the National Construction Council, and the convention subsequently adopted a resolution of affiliation.

The convention commended to all locals "that every reasonable effort be made to make effective the forty-hour work week," and the whole membership was urged to "press forward for still further reductions by legislative action in the hours of labour per day and week until all men may have the opportunity of gainful employment."

Another resolution called for the enactment of legislation whereby municipalities could initiate proceedings to remove any building considered to be detrimental to public welfare.

Other resolutions recommended as follows:—

Enactment of legislation providing for state hospitalization and medical treatment.

Discontinuance of wage reductions, and the initiation of a policy "creating a stable condition in industry through regulation of working hours, commodity prices and wages to ensure an ever increasing standard of living."

Enactment of legislation providing for contributory unemployment insurance.

Legislation establishing an eight hour work day and forty-four hour week in private enterprises and a thirty hour week on all public works.

Discontinuance of the employment of unmarried men in camps on permanent construction work, "thereby forcing an ever-increasing number of married men and their families to become wards of the state" and demanding that "the construction of buildings be carried on in such manner as will provide for the payment of prevailing wage rates."

Discontinuance of engaging unemployed single men on construction works, and confining their employment to schemes of reforestation and land-clearing.

Regulations that would put the onus on construction superintendents for seeing that skillsaws are provided with guards.

Certain amendments to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, respecting transfer of apprentices.

Abandonment of the use of steel sashes in federal, provincial and municipal buildings, and in schools, factories and apartments, and of the practice of laying asphalt shingles on old roofs without removing the wood shingles.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Chas. R. Nichols; vice-presidents, Albert Edgington, Leonard Lear, and R. Barnett; secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson.

## Quebec Provincial Council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The 24th annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held at Montreal on July 6-8, under the presidency of Omer Fleury, Quebec. The secretary-treasurer's report showed the effects of the prevailing trade depression, but the Council lost none of its affiliated locals during the year.

Various resolutions were referred to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, for action to be taken at the convention to be held at Windsor, Ontario, on September 18, making the following recommendations:—

Nomination, by the provincial government, of a labour representative on the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Adoption by the Province of Fair Wages legislation similar to the Dominion Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act of 1930, to be applied in connection with all work undertaken by, or on behalf of, the province.

Discontinuance of the system of direct relief of the unemployed, and of the practice of employing this class of labour on construction work at very low rates of wages; and adoption of prevailing rates of wages in connection with public works.

Organization of a campaign for the prevention of accidents in connection with construction work, similar to the safety movement in the manufacturing industries.

Effecting economies in Workmen's Compensation, not by reducing the workmen's benefits, but by taking from under the provisions of the act employees of the government, who are already insured in private companies against accidents.

Discontinuance of the granting of special permits for longer working hours in various industries.

Adoption of the gradual re-employment of workers by means of public work, in place of the policy of direct relief.

An 8-hour working day in the cotton manufacturing industry.

The convention approved the order of the International of April, 1932, extending from six to twelve months the period after which members would be suspended for non-payment of dues. The General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, was commended for the assistance he had proposed for individual members and local unions.

The convention expressed appreciation of the work of the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, in the direction of social legislation, especially in providing for the observance of the 8-hour day and 40-hour week in construction work.

Mr. James Marsh, general organizer for Ontario, who attended as fraternal delegate, conveyed the greetings to the convention from the Provincial Council of that Province.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed the delegates, referring to the serious condition of the industry notwithstanding a slight improvement in recent weeks. He criticized the policy of the various governments in Canada in reducing staffs and wages, thus lessening the workers' purchasing power and extending conditions of destitution; and stated his preference for a policy of inflation as a means of lessening charges for internal public debts. In regard to the "wages" paid in relief camps, Mr. Moore considered that fundamental principles were violated by the payment of such a sum of 20 cents per day. He strongly urged the need for a system of unemployment insurance. Further, he congratulated the Provincial Government on being the first to adopt the principle of the 6-hour day in the public construction works (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 776; July, 1933, page 701); and on providing for the insertion of "fair wages" clause in public works contracts (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1141).

## Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The seventh triennial convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 5 to July 21, 1933, with approximately 315 delegates in attendance, Grand Chief Alvanley Johnston presiding. During the opening session, a motion to elect a chairman from among the delegates was defeated.

A committee of six members were elected to meet representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on the question of amalgamation. At a later session

President D. B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen on invitation of the Chief Engineer appeared before the delegates and delivered an address in which he enumerated the advantages to be gained from a union of the Brotherhoods and strongly urged the delegates to support any move which had for its object the amalgamation of the two organizations. The amalgamation committee was authorized to draw up a plan for the amalgamation of the two Brotherhoods.



The convention authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate the Brotherhood's part in the Standard Trust Bank. A vote of confidence in Chief Engineer Johnston was adopted by the convention following indictments in connection with the bank.

The convention instructed Chief Engineer Johnston to proceed to Washington, D.C., for negotiations in connection with the railroads' demand for a 22½ per cent wage cut. On the return of the Chief Engineer he reported to the convention that an agreement had been reached between the Conference Committee of Managers and the Railway Labour Executives Association, providing for withdrawal of the railroads' 22½ per cent wage cut demand and continuation of the present 10 per cent wage deduction until June 30, 1934. The convention voted unanimously to ratify the agreement and ordered that a letter be sent to the Canadian authorities calling attention to the agreement and to the action of the B. of L.E. convention. The letter states:

"This settlement resulted from the efforts of United States Government agencies and the undersigned were directed by our convention to respectfully request and urge that the honourable members of the Dominion Government of Canada use their good offices in effecting a like settlement of the controversy now pending between the Canadian Railroads and their employees."

Hon. Peter Heenan, former Canadian Minister of Labour, addressed the convention on recent Canadian Railway legislation, with special reference to its provisions affecting labour.

After some discussion the convention voted to reduce the number of assistant grand chief engineers to six, with one national legislative representative. The convention also adopted a recommendation of the committee on representation to raise from 200 to 300 the number of members entitling a division to a delegate of its own. A constitutional amendment providing for initiative, referendum and recall was adopted.

### Province of Ontario Association of Journeymen Barbers

The eighteenth annual convention of the Province of Ontario Association of Journeymen Barbers was held at Hamilton on August 7, with delegates present representing sixteen cities. President P. C. Hollier, who presided during the sessions, gave a detailed report of events of interest since the last convention, making particular reference to the enactment by the Provincial Legislature of the Hairdressers and Barbers Registration Act, which he claimed was "a most unsatisfactory piece of

Resolutions were adopted recommending as follows:—

Passage of a train limit law;

Amendment of the Hours of Service law to limit the number of hours to twelve;

Installation of speed recorders on locomotives;

Enactment of legislation to bring subsidiary railroads under direct jurisdiction of the Railway Labour Act;

Discontinuance of further wage reductions and restoration of the present deduction at the expiration of the time limit;

Against any change in the bureaus administering the railroad safety and inspection laws that would tend to cripple or impair the present efficient execution of these laws;

That locomotive appliance and safety inspectors ride locomotives to ascertain the condition of such locomotives.

Appreciation was expressed of the prompt action of President Roosevelt in appointing a fact-finding committee to investigate the controversy between the Kansas City Southern Railroad and its employees.

The convention was opposed to the revision of any schedule which is calculated to reduce the engineers' pay, either through the modification of working rules or basic rates of pay, unless such change is ordered by the Chief Engineer.

Non-contributory unemployment insurance provided by the Federal Government was approved.

A motion to move headquarters to Chicago was rejected by the convention, as was also a proposal for the establishment of a board of appeals.

Officers re-elected were: Grand Chief Engineer, Alvanley Johnston, B. of L.E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; First Assistant Grand Chief, T. J. Bissett; Secretary-Treasurer, James H. Cassell, 1136 B. of L.E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; H. P. Chase, Winnipeg, replaces R. H. Cobb as Canadian Assistant Grand Chief Engineer.

legislation." The president informed the delegates that the barbers of the Province had been endeavouring for seventeen years to obtain a compulsory licence law for barbers, similar to what had been enacted in many States across the line and in two provinces in Canada, which makes it compulsory for all barbers working at the profession to pass an examination as to their physical fitness, freedom from communicable disease and efficiency at their work. President Hollier claimed that

what the Ontario Legislature passed was a voluntary registration law for barbers and hair dressers, "and granted a charter to a private corporation who will have power to solicit members and collect and keep all fees." The convention adopted a resolution calling upon the Ontario Legislature to prepare and enact at the next session a barbers' licence law which will compel all barbers to take out a licence issued by the government, all fees to be paid to the government to be used for administration of the Act.

Mr. W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America gave a talk on the financial department of the organization.

The chief officers elected were: President, George McDonald, 348 Bell St., Ottawa; First Vice-president, J. Perrin, 116 St. Paul St., St. Catharines; Secretary-Treasurer, P.C. Hollier, 234 King St. W., Hamilton.

The next convention will be held on Civic Holiday, August, 1934, at Sarnia.

### Employees' Insurance Plan of Ottawa Electric Railway Company

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company have in operation an insurance and benefit plan to assist its employees to make provision for themselves and their families in case of death, illness or of accident not provided for by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. The Company agrees to pay for each employee a portion of the premium of the covering policy, while the portion of the policy paid by each employee entering into the scheme amounts to \$1.50 per month, this assessment being deducted from the wages of the insured employee.

The benefits listed include the sum of \$1,000, payable at death, to the insured's beneficiary. Upon retirement from service at the age of 65 years, the employee has his choice of the following benefits: (a) A cash payment of \$1,083.12; (b) A paid-up insurance policy of \$1,625 (subject to evidence of insurability); (c) A cash payment of \$416.22, with a paid-up insurance policy of \$1,000 (subject to evidence of insurability); (d) An

annuity of \$100 for the balance of his life with a guarantee of \$1,000; if he dies before the tenth annuity is paid, the balance will be paid to the beneficiary.

In the event of illness or accident incurred while off duty, the employee receives \$15 per week for a period not in excess of 26 weeks, provided the disability has not been sustained while engaged in any trade or occupation for pecuniary gain. The physician appointed under the plan is to be the sole judge as to an employee's fitness to perform his duties. During the period the insured employee is off duty on account of illness or accident, he is provided with free medical attendance, exclusive of the cost of surgical operations.

If an employee before reaching the age of 65 years ceases to remain in the employ of the company his payments are returned with interest at 3 per cent, or he may still continue the policy in force under certain conditions.

Provision is also made for the withdrawal of an employee from the plan.

### United States Employment Service

The Hon. Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labour, outlines the past and future work of the United States Employment Service in an article appearing in the *Conference Board Service Letter*, July 30. In the past, she points out, the organization of the labour market was left mainly to private initiative. "In the field of public employment offices, municipal agencies ante-dated those financed from state funds. Ohio led the way among the states with the passage of an act in 1890 establishing state-city employment offices in the five principal cities of the state. By January 1, 1933, three fourths of the states had enacted laws permitting the establishment of state-supported offices, but only twenty-five states have one or more such offices in operation. In fact, as of that date, there were only one hundred and thirty-nine state-supported offices in operation in the entire United States. The

number of municipal offices is not known, but presumably it is small except among those organized primarily for relief purposes. The Federal Government has, on the whole, entered into the field during only two brief periods. The first occurred during the World War when federal offices were rapidly opened throughout the country in order to supply needs growing out of the War. The federal service was frankly looked upon as an emergency measure and all but vanished soon after the Armistice. The Farm Labour Division, however, survived this period and has remained in operation throughout the intervening years. Recently its field of activity has centered in the cotton growing states as the gathering of this crop still requires the shifting of great numbers of workers. During 1930 the Federal Government opened employment offices for veterans and their dependents in twenty-three cities.



The number was later increased to thirty. The Secretary of Labour utilized an additional appropriation to recognize the United States Employment Service in 1931. A state director was appointed for each one of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. Each was instructed to carry on general placement work in his or her office. Also additional placement offices were established. Unfortunately, little discrimination was used in the geographical location of these offices since frequently they were established as competing offices in cities in which a public employment office was already in operation. In line with recommendations made by informed persons, the remaining field reorganization offices were closed in April, 1933. This did not affect the status of either the Veterans' or the Farm Labour Offices. Such, briefly, has been the past.

"Now we are attempting to build anew under the Wagner-Peyser Act, signed by President Roosevelt June 6, 1933, and designed to make possible the creation of a nation-wide system of public employment offices. The bill was not an innovation but is much the same as the one first introduced in 1919 and which has reappeared from time to time since then.

"The enactment of this legislation means that a way is now provided for genuine integration into one organized system of all the various public employment offices throughout the country. Two principles will govern us as we proceed to put the law into effect.

(1) That direct operation of employment offices is best done by state and municipal governments.

(2) That the function of the Federal government is to assist these governments to develop, maintain and expand their agencies

into adequate employment services with high standards and common procedures and to weld them into one effective nation-wide system.

"The only offices operated by the Federal Government itself will be the one in the District of Columbia, those specialized for veterans and those in the Farm Labour Service. Also the law provides that for a limited time only the Federal Government may operate offices in states which are operating none of their own, or, under certain conditions, where State Legislatures have not accepted the provisions of the Act. Additional responsibilities of the Federal Service will be the clearance of labour among the several states and the collection of reliable and comparable information with respect to the demand for and the supply of labour, as well as the conduct of researches related to the work. In order most effectively to administer its assistance to the states and to perform its interstate functions, the United States Employment Service will probably soon establish several regional clearing houses with field supervision.

"Federal funds to match state funds will be granted to those states whose employment system complies with the prescribed standards.

"A wise provision of the Wagner Act requires the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council made up of men and women representing employers and employees in equal numbers and the public, for the specific purpose of 'formulating policies and discussing problems relating to employment and insuring impartiality, neutrality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems.' Similar councils are required for individual states."

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## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF AUGUST, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of August was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

The harvesting of crops was underway in the Maritime Provinces and farmers were busy. Recent rains had greatly improved conditions and market produce was plentiful. Large catches of fish were reported, particularly of lobsters, shad and mackerel, but cod and haddock were scarce. Practically no change was shown in logging, there being little activity in this industry at the present time, but a considerable demand for sawed lumber,

which augurs well for fall woods' work. Unfortunately large quantities of logs and pulpwood have been destroyed by forest fires in the Miramichi district. Hundreds of men have been employed by the Government fire warden fighting this menace, and in some sections twenty to thirty square miles of government lands have been laid waste. Coal mines in the New Glasgow district operated from one to four days per week. In Cape Breton and vicinity, days worked by the different mines averaged from two to five. More activity was also apparent in the iron and steel industry, though factories and machine

shops were quiet. Canneries were very busy, also wood working plants, other industries showing little change. An extensive amount of highway construction was under way as municipal, street and sewer work continued, with many men engaged, but building construction, except for a few larger projects already started, consisted mostly of the erection of small dwellings and minor repairs. Both railway freight and passenger transportation were heavy, but there was little movement along the waterfront, as few vessels were in port. Trade was fair. There was the usual demand for domestic workers in the Women's Section, with placements made accordingly.

Requests for farm labour in the province of Quebec were slightly less as the season's work was well advanced. No improvement was noted in logging. Some activity, however, was shown in the mining district of Rouyn where prospectors had started work. Factories in Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers were slightly busier. This applied particularly to the boot and shoe, clothing, and paper industries. At Sherbrooke conditions were quiet. Little building construction was in evidence, but in Montreal more than 4,000 men were employed by the city on relief projects. Transportation was slow, and trade less favourable. Vacancies were numerous in the Montreal Women's Domestic Section, but qualified applicants scarce. At Quebec City, although many requests for household help were received, lower wages were being offered.

Employment opportunities for farm help were slack in Ontario, with little demand for fruit pickers in the Niagara district, due to workers offering their services at low wages or in some cases accepting fruit in lieu of money. A small demand was in evidence for fuel woodcutters, but these were easily obtained. One sawmill in the North Bay district had reopened, as an unexpected increase in the volume of recent shipments had considerably reduced the stock in hand and so released more space for freshly cut lumber. Several logging camps were preparing for the season's work in the bush, but plenty of men were ready for this type of labour. Mining showed little change. While the industrial trend in the manufacturing industries continued to be slightly upward, few vacancies were listed. Toronto reported the improvement there as being more or less of a general nature, as no particular line of endeavour in any way monopolized the orders. Fruit canneries showed a decided increase in staff, but this was seasonal only, and some canning plants in St. Catharines were not reopening. Little new building construction was under way, but relief work was still in progress on highways and

airport construction, and with the increase in wages on the Trans-Canada highway, a greater number of men were satisfied to take this employment when offered. All railroads running out of St. Thomas were busy in the traffic department. There were many calls for general maids and day workers as city people returned to their homes, and many experienced applicants were available for all positions.

Interrupted only for the time being by copious general rains, harvesting made rapid progress throughout the Prairie Provinces. Threshing was practically completed in southern Manitoba, and well advanced in the northern areas. With harvesting almost two weeks earlier than usual in this province and land cleared for ploughing in most districts, farmers were looking for a fall in which large areas could be prepared for seed. Wide variation in yield was reported in Manitoba, from a few bushels only per acre in the dry sections, to normal or better, where rain had been more frequent, and in many cases both quantity and quality were better than at first expected. Northerly districts were favoured with fair to good stands of barley and oats, but in the south a shortage of both grains for feeding and seed was predicted. Cutting was also well advanced, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but in the latter province threshing would not become general until better weather prevailed. Throughout the West the demand for farm help was below normal, as practically all requirements were met by transients or local men in each district. Around about Drumheller a severe hailstorm had done extensive damage to crops, an area three miles wide and twenty miles long suffering a loss ranging from 75 to 100 per cent. There was a fair amount of sawmill work being carried on, but no demand for men. Mine operators reported that coal orders were beginning to come in greater volume, but many of the mines, as yet, were running on short time, and with reduced crews. Manufacturing showed no improvement, and building construction provided little employment except that offered by the various municipalities on relief projects, or by the Government in different relief camps situated throughout the provinces. Trade was quiet and collections fair. In the Women's Domestic Section, although there was a decidedly improved demand for domestic help, sufficient applicants were on hand to fill nearly all positions.

There was little call for general farm labour in British Columbia, but harvesting of fruit and vegetable crops provided work for some extra hands. Fruit canneries were also busy.



Owing to dry weather and to fire hazard, several logging camps were closed, while in some districts, where fire had already broken out, resulting in considerable loss to equipment and the destruction of millions of feet of logs, men from the camps were employed as fire fighters. Sawmills continued to operate fairly well, but at extremely low wages. A fair amount of mining was underway, but no demand for men. Building construction remained dormant, and National Defence relief camps and highway construction were

about the only means of work available for skilled or unskilled labour. Waterfront workers at New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria were busy, but work in this line was somewhat slack at Vancouver. The shipyards were quiet. Transportation showed a slight improvement, accounted for by cheap rates on railways and boats. Conditions remained practically unchanged in the Women's Domestic Section, with a steady demand continuing for domestics, but no calls for any other class of workers.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 8,261, the employees on their payrolls numbering 804,219 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period

under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,714, having an aggregate membership of 151,363 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

### (1) Employment Situation at the beginning of August, 1933, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,261 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 804,219 persons, as compared with 780,015 on July 1. This increase compared favourably with the large decline reported on August 1, 1932, and exceeded the average advance noted at the beginning of August in the last twelve years. As a consequence, both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted index numbers were higher than on July 1, 1933. This is illustrated in the accompanying chart which also shows that for the first time since early in 1930, the level of employment was above that recorded on the same date in the immediately preceding year. The crude index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 84.5 at the beginning of July, 1933, to 87.1 on August 1, compared with 86.3 on the same date in 1932. At the beginning of August in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows: 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2, and 1921, 90.0.

The increase which occurred on August 1, 1933, was the fourth consecutive gain indicated since the spring. In this important upward movement, approximately 104,000 persons have been re-employed by the firms furnishing monthly data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the index rising from 76.0 on April 1 to 87.1 on August 1, or by 14.6 p.c.; no doubt there have been proportional additions to the staffs of the smaller industrial firms who do not report monthly, and also additional employment in agriculture, while increases in the working hours of many persons previously employed have also taken place. The recorded advance is in striking contrast to the decline of over 10,000 persons reported by the employers making returns between April 1 and August 1, 1932; in the corresponding period in 1931, some 51,000 persons were taken on by the co-operating establishments, while in 1930, the reported increases aggregated 97,000 persons. Thus the expansion indicated in recent months is greater than in any year since 1929.

Important recovery continued to be made in manufacturing; this compared favourably with the declines noted on August 1 in the last three years and was greater than the usual seasonal advance experienced since 1920. The favourable movement again extended to most of the industries included in manufacturing. The gains in lumber, fruit and vegetable canning, leather, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories were especially pronounced. Mining, steam railway operation and construction also reported very marked improvement; highway construction, in particular, was decidedly more active.

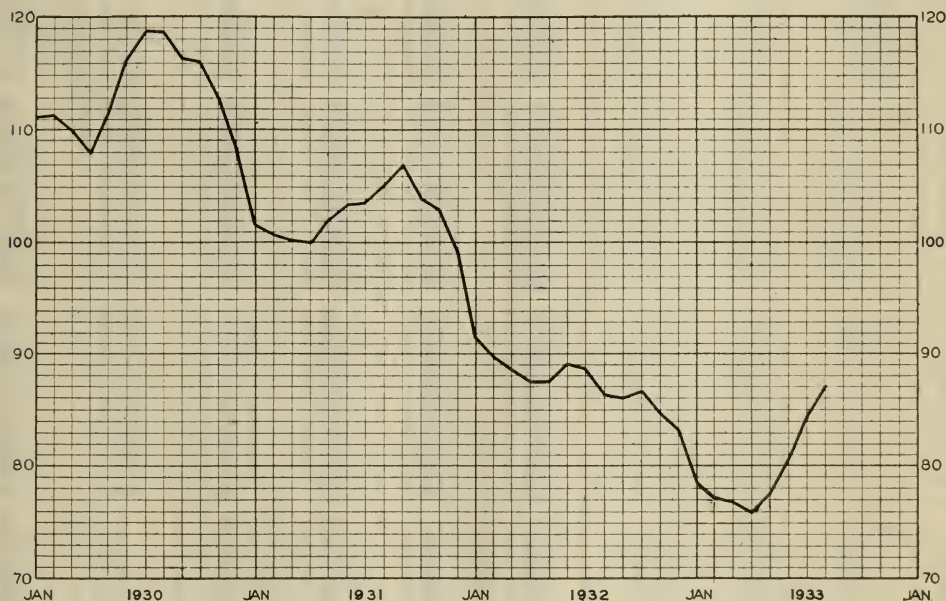
### Employment by Economic Areas

Activity increased in all five economic areas, employers in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces taking on the greatest number of extra workers. It is significant that employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia was at a higher level on August 1, 1933, than on the same date in 1932, the first time in many months that such a betterment has been indicated.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 597 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 64,974 persons, compared with 62,644 in the preceding month. This advance, which was the sixth successive increase to be re-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



corded, brought the index to 93.0, or practically three points higher than on August 1, 1932, when a decidedly downward movement had been shown. This was the first month since the beginning of 1931 in which the comparison with the corresponding month of the preceding year has been favourable. Highway, railway and building construction reported improvement at the beginning of August, 1933, the increase in highway work being considerable; services also showed greater activity, while manufacturing was slacker, largely on account of seasonal losses in fish-canning, together with declines in iron and steel plants.

*Quebec.*—Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,006 employers with 229,206 workers, as against 224,730 on July 1. This gain, supplementing those recorded in the last three monthly reports, resulted in a slightly higher level of employment than on August 1, 1932, the first time since April, 1930, that activity in any month has exceeded that indicated on the same date in the preceding year. A pronounced contraction had taken place on August 1 a year ago. Manufacturing, mining, building and railway construction and steam railway operation reported increased employment on



the date under review, while employment on telephones and in services declined; within the manufacturing division, all but the rubber and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions showed gains, those in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants being greatest.

*Ontario.*—Employment in this province showed a further advance, the 3,651 firms co-operating on August 1 having 326,525 employees, or a gain of 6,186 persons since July 1.

Activity has increased steadily in the last four months, with the result that over 31,500 persons have been reinstated in the reporting firms of Ontario since April. In the same period of 1932, more than 15,200 workers were released by the establishments furnishing data. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries showing important additions to staffs. Among the non-manufacturing groups, improvement also took place in

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1933.....	100.0	8.1	28.5	40.6	13.9	8.9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

mining, transportation and construction, all three branches of which were busier. On the other hand, logging, telephone operation, hotels and restaurants and retail trade showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had declined sharply on August 1, 1932, but the index then was fractionally higher than on the date under review.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported an increase, the fourth recently recorded. The 1,193 employers making returns had 112,086 workers, or 6,697 more

than at the beginning of July. This increase, which compared favourably with the decrease indicated on the same date of last year, took place mainly in highway construction, but manufacturing, mining, communications, steam railway operation and services also showed improvement. Railway construction, however, was slacker. The level of employment was slightly higher than on August 1, 1932.

*British Columbia.*—Further improvement was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing and construction; logging, min-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922.....	89.8	.....	97.4	.....	.....	.....	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923.....	98.5	.....	98.4	116.4	98.2	.....	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924.....	96.3	.....	92.7	108.2	85.1	.....	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925.....	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.4	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	82.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1933.....	15.0	1.6	13.0	1.5	3.0	1.3	4.2	3.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



ing and trade, however, also showed heightened activity. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in lumber mills and canneries. Returns were compiled from 814 firms employing 71,428 persons, or 4,515 more than in the preceding month. A reduction had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index, at 87.3 on the date under review, was practically six points higher than on the same date in 1932. This is the first time since early in 1930 that such a comparison has been favourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made. Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was little general change, while in Toronto seasonal curtailment occurred.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	150.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.8
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	87.3	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	85.8	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	86.0	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.0	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	28.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.7	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1933.....	100.0	52.7	1.7	5.5	2.7	11.8	12.8	2.7	10.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Montreal.*—In contrast with the reductions noted on August 1 of the last three years, there was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, this being the fifth consecutive advance made in recent months. A combined

payroll of 121,003 employees, or 1,188 more than on July 1, was reported by the 1,137 co-operating firms. Steam railway operation, construction and manufacturing registered improvement; within the last-named, leather,

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1933	July 1, 1933	Aug. 1, 1932	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.7	85.2	83.0	82.6	94.7	110.2	121.6	115.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.9	129.6	130.2	113.3	112.2	123.6	123.6	122.4
Fur and products.....	.3	104.1	95.8	82.0	94.0	89.3	99.0	90.4
Leather and products.....	2.5	98.9	94.0	88.8	90.6	85.9	94.4	97.0
Boots and shoes.....	1.8	106.9	101.5	97.3	99.7	87.8	97.5	.....
Lumber and products.....	4.4	67.3	63.7	59.8	81.2	105.3	124.5	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.5	60.7	55.2	51.8	74.4	104.5	125.8	122.9
Furniture.....	.7	67.2	69.1	62.4	91.2	102.3	126.2	118.4
Other lumber products.....	1.2	88.2	85.7	82.2	93.9	110.2	119.0	117.0
Musical instruments.....	.1	24.5	22.0	34.9	56.2	66.6	99.5	97.9
Plant products—edible.....	3.7	104.4	97.2	103.6	108.9	121.3	118.4	111.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	88.4	86.4	86.6	97.4	113.0	115.1	109.9
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	87.3	111.1	113.2	117.7
Paper products.....	.9	100.1	98.5	94.0	100.1	107.0	113.7	118.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	99.2	98.5	102.2	110.0	117.6	118.1	111.7
Rubber products.....	1.3	81.0	79.8	80.7	95.8	114.4	145.2	130.3
Textile products.....	10.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	92.3	96.4	105.7	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	109.9	103.9	101.2	93.9	93.9	104.4	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	79.9	75.4	76.0	77.0	82.1	96.1	103.4
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	.9	119.0	108.5	101.5	103.1	82.7	100.8	104.3
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	384.4	377.5	358.0	319.3	274.9	224.3	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	109.9	108.5	103.5	100.7	103.1	107.2	102.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	85.6	86.4	81.8	90.0	98.1	105.1	99.2
Other textile products.....	1.0	78.1	77.9	75.2	80.9	88.8	108.4	107.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.7	109.6	106.6	110.4	115.7	126.1	128.1	119.0
Tobacco.....	1.0	105.1	102.3	106.3	102.0	115.9	115.4	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	115.9	112.6	115.2	135.2	142.2	148.0	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	95.9	91.3	67.1	97.6	115.1	171.4	110.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	111.6	111.3	105.9	110.3	115.8	117.9	108.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	63.8	57.0	71.2	109.1	134.3	141.2	122.9
Electric current.....	1.7	111.7	110.0	116.9	131.4	134.3	139.4	123.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	87.4	85.5	105.7	131.3	155.5	146.1	118.8
Iron and steel products.....	10.2	63.0	62.4	64.3	80.7	104.8	126.3	118.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.0	66.9	65.1	54.2	87.9	110.4	138.1	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	.9	65.4	63.9	72.5	95.1	118.8	136.5	125.4
Agricultural implements.....	.4	35.2	38.9	23.4	34.7	63.4	125.9	104.1
Land vehicles.....	5.0	66.4	66.6	69.1	76.6	100.9	117.6	120.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.3	73.3	73.8	72.5	52.9	100.8	130.3	179.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.2	43.2	37.7	69.5	80.5	116.4	149.4	116.4
Heating appliances.....	.4	71.0	68.2	64.3	96.1	116.6	132.7	114.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..	.4	49.3	50.1	61.6	115.3	152.8	182.6	151.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	62.3	63.3	71.0	80.2	101.0	123.8	118.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	67.8	64.7	67.7	86.6	105.4	117.2	112.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	89.5	87.0	78.3	111.2	130.1	136.7	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	125.7	125.4	120.6	129.2	145.3	147.8	133.5
Miscellaneous.....	.5	96.3	98.7	97.2	108.1	109.2	113.0	115.8
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.7	48.9	49.5	29.1	28.8	61.5	74.0	68.6
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.5	97.4	93.1	94.8	104.5	115.5	122.1	114.9
Coal.....	2.6	77.7	76.6	83.5	89.8	98.9	104.2	101.8
Metallic ores.....	2.2	151.7	142.0	132.3	143.8	142.5	145.1	129.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.7	80.2	73.2	73.9	94.4	134.9	151.8	140.3
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.7	83.6	84.0	93.5	105.9	121.0	126.0	111.2
Telegraphs.....	.6	86.9	83.6	98.2	109.3	129.0	133.7	121.2
Telephones.....	2.1	82.8	84.1	92.4	105.1	119.1	123.9	108.5
<i>Transportation</i> .....	11.8	81.2	80.5	85.3	97.8	108.9	117.2	110.8
Street railways and cartage.....	3.0	112.6	113.4	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5	114.8
Steam railways.....	7.0	71.2	69.8	76.8	91.5	104.0	113.3	111.7
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	88.8	89.9	90.0	98.4	111.8	120.8	100.0
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	12.8	88.4	78.2	90.0	162.8	179.8	186.8	167.7
Building.....	2.1	43.1	39.0	57.1	119.4	154.9	170.2	131.9
Highway.....	7.1	156.5	129.2	146.9	285.2	362.9	298.2	251.9
Railway.....	3.6	71.7	71.1	72.3	101.8	120.0	153.8	168.8
<i>Services</i> .....	2.7	111.8	111.5	117.0	133.0	142.4	146.6	132.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	108.6	109.3	114.4	138.9	152.0	159.3	136.8
Professional.....	.3	119.9	113.1	126.9	123.5	124.2	122.6	120.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	114.7	114.5	118.2	126.8	132.6	129.9	130.6
<i>Trade</i> .....	10.1	110.5	111.8	113.8	120.9	126.4	126.1	116.3
Retail.....	7.4	116.2	118.1	118.9	126.4	129.1	129.4	118.6
Wholesale.....	2.7	97.6	97.2	102.0	108.6	120.3	118.7	111.1
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	87.1	84.5	86.3	105.2	118.8	127.8	119.3

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, metal and clay, glass and stone plants recorded heightened activity, while textiles were seasonally dull. On the whole, employment was in rather smaller volume than on August 1, 1932.

*Quebec.*—No general change was reported in Quebec City; manufacturing recorded greater activity, but services showed curtailment. Statements were received from 154 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,505 workers. Reductions had been indicated on August 1 of a year ago, when the index was between one and two points higher.

*Toronto.*—There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,234 firms employing 104,266 persons, or 789 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on August 1 in nine out of the twelve years for which statistics are available; the loss this year, however, was considerably smaller than on the same date in 1930, 1931 or 1932. Nevertheless, the index was lower than at the beginning of August in these years. Manufacturing showed general improvement, in spite of a contraction in food factories, and building was also rather brisker, while telephones, services and retail trade released employees. The contraction in retail establishments is seasonal.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed continued advances. 169 persons being added to the forces of the 161 co-operating employers, who had 11,848 workers on August 1. There were gains in manufacturing and in highway construction, while other groups showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of August, 1932, had declined, but the index then was higher.

*Hamilton.*—There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 240 establishments reporting 24,387 persons on their pay lists, as against 24,294 in their last return. Manufacturing showed little change on the whole, increases in textiles and some other groups offsetting losses in iron and steel. The fluctuations in other industries were slight. Employment was quieter than on the same date last year, when large decreases had been noted.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Little general change occurred in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 135 firms employing 10,328 workers, or practically the same number as on July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works slightly reduced their working forces, but other manufacturing establishments were rather busier, and moderate gains were also made in construction

and trade. Large declines had been recorded on August 1 in 1931 and 1932, and employment at midsummer in those two years was in slightly smaller volume.

*Winnipeg.*—A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 395 firms who had 34,090 employees, as compared with 33,589 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufacturing and in construction and communications, while other industries reported only slight changes. An unfavourable trend had been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a higher level.

*Vancouver.*—In Vancouver, manufacturing, road construction and trade showed improvement, that in factory employment occurring mainly in food and lumber plants. On the other hand, building was slacker. Returns were compiled from 346 employers with 26,368 persons on their staffs, as compared with 25,770 in the preceding month. Reductions had been indicated on August 1, 1932, but the index of employment then was slightly higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Further important improvement took place on August 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,075 of which reported 423,697 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 412,966 on July 1; this was an increase of 10,731 persons, or 2.6 per cent. In the experience of the last twelve years, factory employment has usually shown a slight advance on August 1, but the increase this year is considerably greater than normal. The index stood at 85.2, compared with 83.0 on July 1. This favourable movement resulted in an upward trend in both the crude and the seasonally corrected curves of employment. The firms reporting for August 1, 1933, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded this year; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by nearly 53,400 persons, while the index has risen from 74.4 on January 1 to 85.2 at the beginning of August, or by 14.5 per cent. It is also noteworthy that the index on the latest date was 2.6 points higher than that of 82.6 recorded on August 1, 1932; this is the first time since November, 1929, that any month has shown greater activity than in the same month of the preceding year. General curtailment had been recorded on August 1 of last year. Improvement was indicated on the date under review in most of the industries classed in the manufacturing division, fish-

canning, chemical and miscellaneous manufactures being the exceptions, and in these, the declines were comparatively slight. The greatest expansion occurred in lumber, vegetable food, textile, pulp and paper, leather, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone plants, but fur, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported heightened activity. The gain in textiles and iron and steel plants, like that on June 1 and July 1, was contrary to the usual seasonal trend during the summer.

*Animal Products.*—Dairies and meat product plants registered gains, while fish-preserving factories in the Maritime Provinces were seasonally slacker, offsetting the increases recorded in the same industry in British Columbia; there was, however, a decline in the animal food group as a whole. Statistics were received from 261 firms employing 23,610 workers, as compared with 23,691 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has frequently been downward; the index on the date under review, at 129.6, was higher than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record, comparing favourably with that of 113.3 noted on August 1, 1932, and with the previous maximum of 123.6 on the same date in both 1929 and 1930.

*Leather and Products.*—Expansion was shown in employment in the leather group, 934 persons being added to the staffs of the 262 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 20,098 on August 1. Most of the improvement occurred in shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, when the level of employment was lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills and miscellaneous wood-using factories showed greatly heightened activity, while other divisions reported only slight changes. The lumber industry as a whole registered an advance that compared favourably with the large decline recorded on August 1, 1932, when the index was lower. The payrolls of the 778 firms furnishing data aggregated 35,211 operatives, as against 33,281 in their last report. There were moderate increases in all provinces except British Columbia, where there were very pronounced gains.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument factories was better than in the preceding month, but was not so active as in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 49 persons to 709 on August 1, 1933.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Large additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries and in sugar refineries, while other factories coming under this heading showed little general change; 404 employers in the vegetable food group reported 29,600 workers, or 1,970 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on August 1, 1932, when smaller gains had been indicated.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Pulp and paper, printing and publishing and miscellaneous paper-using establishments recorded heightened activity. Statistics were received from 568 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 1,187 persons to 53,293 on August 1. The greatest advances took place in Quebec and Ontario. A large reduction had been noted in the corresponding month last summer, when the index was slightly lower, standing at 86.6, as compared with 88.4 on August 1, 1933.

*Rubber Products.*—There was an increase in rubber works, 47 of which had 10,320 persons on their payrolls, compared with 10,172 on July 1. The gain (which took place chiefly in Ontario, while the tendency in Quebec was downward) compared favourably with the general decline reported at the beginning of August of a year ago, when the level of employment was insignificantly lower.

*Textile Products.*—Cotton, woollen, silk and knitting mills recorded increased working forces, but garment factories were seasonally slacker; there was an advance of 1,762 persons in the staffs of the 851 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 82,482. The general trend in Quebec and Ontario was decidedly upward. Large losses had been noted at the beginning of August, 1932, when the index stood at 91.8, compared with 97.7 on the date under review.

*Other Plant Products.*—Data were received from 149 establishments in these industries whose payrolls, aggregating 14,144 on August 1, showed an increase of 385 persons since July 1. There were gains in tobacco and beverage factories. The index on the same date last year was fractionally higher.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A small contraction was noted in chemical works at the beginning of August, 79 persons having been released since the preceding month from the payrolls of the 158 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 8,201 workers. The index was higher than on August 1, 1932, when a greater reduction had been indicated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further additions to staffs were reported in building



material plants, according to 187 employers with 6,953 workers, or 721 more than in their last report. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in less volume than on the same date last summer, although large losses had then taken place.

*Electric Current.*—Considerable improvement was noted in electric current works, 93 of which reported 13,841 employees, compared with 13,584 on July 1. The index number on the date under review was lower than on August 1, 1932, when practically no change had been recorded.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in 96 electrical apparatus works showed an increase at the beginning of August; they employed 9,436 operatives, or 258 more than in the preceding month. The situation was not so good as on August 1 of last year, when a large reduction had been indicated.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, machinery, shipbuilding, heating appliance, iron pipe and tool factories reported improvement, while agricultural implement works showed declines. A combined working force of 82,381 persons was indicated by the 780 co-operating manufacturers, who had 81,670 on July 1. Firms in all provinces except the Maritimes recorded heightened activity, those in Ontario showing the greatest gains. Seasonal contractions on a large scale had been noted at the beginning of August in 1932, but the index then was rather more than a point higher than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Further additions to staffs were recorded in this group on August 1, according to the 140 firms furnishing data, who employed 14,096 workers, compared with 13,718 in the preceding month. Increases were shown in smelting and refining and other branches of the industry. Employment was in greater volume than on August 1 of a year ago, when very little general change had been indicated.

*Mineral Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 116 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 12,619 workers, or 55 more than in their last report. The index was higher than on the same date in 1932, curtailment having then been indicated.

### Logging

Seasonal dullness reduced employment in logging camps in Ontario, while in British Columbia continued gains were indicated. Statements were tabulated from 224 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 13,420 men, or 100 fewer than in the preceding

month. Much larger losses were reported on August 1 last year, when the index stood at 29.1, as compared with 48.9 on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase of 315 employees in the staffs of the 90 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 20,876 on August 1, 1933. The improvement occurred largely in the Western coal fields. A small gain had been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—A very large advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 79 mines, with 17,919 workers, as compared with 16,765 in their last report. Improvement was shown in all provinces, that in Ontario being greatest.

*Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Further expansion was noted in this division, in which 76 employers enlarged their payrolls by 459 persons to 5,302 at the beginning of August. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month last summer, when a decrease had been recorded.

### Communications

There was a decline in the personnel of telephone companies on August 1, but telegraphs were more active; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 22,007 employees, as against 22,131 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was less than on August 1 of a year ago.

### Transportation

*Street Railway and Cartage.*—A falling-off was registered in this division, according to data received from 178 employers with 23,882 workers, as against 24,020 on July 1. No general change had been recorded on August 1 of last year, when employment was at a slightly higher index.

*Steam Railway Operation.*—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable in all but the Maritime Provinces; the 99 companies and divisional superintendents throughout the Dominion furnishing data reported 56,665 employees, compared with 55,510 in their last report. A decrease had occurred on the same date in 1932, but the index then was higher.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Statements were tabulated from 93 companies in this group, employing 14,593 workers, or 195 fewer than on July 1, 1933. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British

Columbia, but gains in Ontario. A decline had also been noted at the beginning of August a year ago; employment in shipping was then more active.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 646 contractors adding 1,550 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 17,265 at the beginning of August. There were advances in all provinces except British Columbia. Employment was not so brisk as in the same month of 1932; curtailment had then been indicated.

*Highway.*—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed gains in all provinces except Quebec. Data were received from 353 employers with 57,010 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 47,031 at the beginning of July. A decrease had taken place on August 1, 1932, and employment on road work was then not so active.

*Railway.*—A further increase was recorded in this group on August 1, 1933, when 34 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 28,620 men on their staffs, compared with 28,367 in the preceding month. There were gains in all except the Prairie Provinces. The index number was

fractionally lower than at the beginning of August of a year ago, when important declines had been noted.

### Services

Little general change occurred in the service group; 329 firms employed 21,924 persons, practically the same number as at the beginning of July. A general decrease had been recorded on August 1, 1932, but the index was then higher.

### Trade

There was a seasonal falling-off in employment in retail trade, but wholesale houses were more active, according to 903 trading establishments, which employed 81,039 workers, as compared with 81,893 on July 1. Quebec reported the largest declines. Greater losses had also occurred at the beginning of August last year, but the index then was a few points higher.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1933

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Activity for trade union members tended favourably during July though the change from the previous month was slight as manifest by the returns tabulated from a total of 1,714 labour organizations with 151,363 members. Of these 32,131 or 21.2 per cent were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 21.8 in June. Improvement in like measure from that of June was reflected from July last year when unemployment also stood at 21.8. The advances in employment from June were distributed throughout the various provinces ex-

cept Saskatchewan where a nominal adverse movement was reflected. In no province, however, was the change of particular consequence. Contrasted with the returns for July of last year some curtailment of activity was shown by Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions during the month reviewed, while in the remaining provinces a better situation prevailed, British Columbia showing the most active conditions.

The returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Saint John unions during July reported a gain in active members of nearly 5 per cent when compared with June conditions, Regina and Edmonton unions showing improvement of somewhat lesser degree. In Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal and Vancouver the tendency was also toward greater activity, though the changes were quite small. Employment for Halifax members, however, eased off slightly from June. Saint John, as in the previous comparison, reported the most noteworthy expansion from July of last year, while increases in employment on a smaller scale were reflected by Vancouver, Toronto, Halifax,

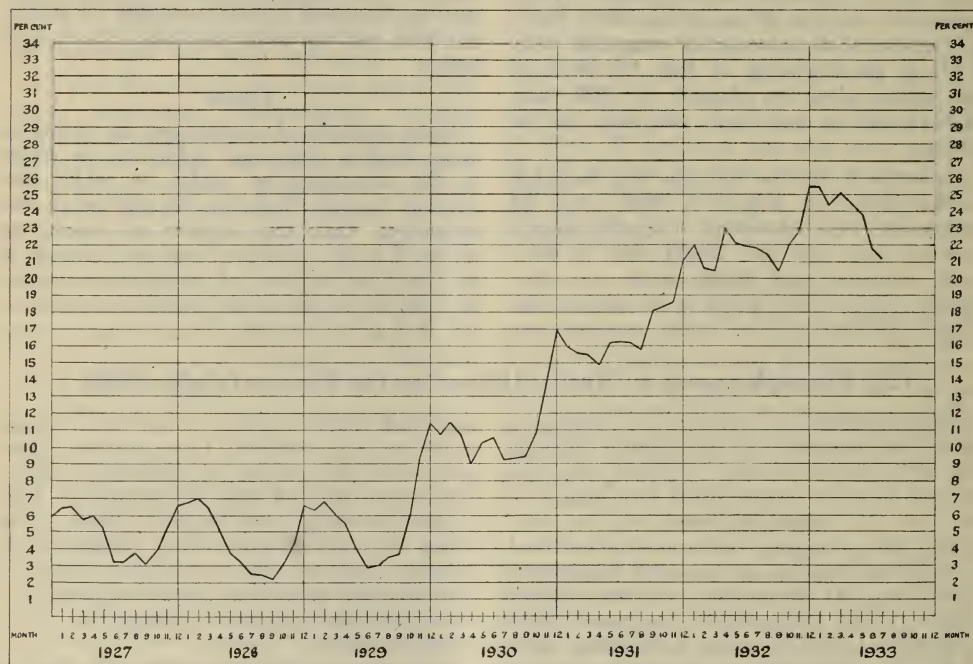


Montreal, and Winnipeg unions, the gains in the latter two cities being fractional only. In Regina and Edmonton on the other hand, the situation declined slightly from July a year ago.

The chart which appears with this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1927, to date. During July the curve continued in the downward course shown during the last few months and indicative of a slightly better employment volume. The same degree of change as from June was shown in the level of the curve from July last year, the tendency also being favourable.

men the improvement indicated was of moderate proportions. On the contrary, metal polishers, and hat and cap workers were considerably slacker than in June, and noteworthy curtailment was evident among general labourers and textile workers. Lesser declines occurred for bakers and confectioners, glass and brewery workers. Conditions were substantially improved from July last year for wood, textile, garment, hat, cap and fur workers, and metal polishers. Marked increases in activity were apparent also among brewery workers, while pulp and papermakers showed gains on a smaller scale. Cigarmakers and glass workers reported the most extensive employment

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The situation in the manufacturing industries was somewhat better during July than in either the previous month or July of last year according to the returns received from a total of 453 organizations, covering a membership of 43,804 persons. Of these 9,770 or 22.3 per cent were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 24.5 in June and 24.1 in July, 1932. A greater volume of employment than in June was available to cigarmakers, papermakers, printing tradesmen, wood, garment, leather, fur, and iron and steel workers, the percentage gains shown by wood workers and cigarmakers being pronounced, while among the other trades-

men the improvement indicated was of moderate proportions. On the contrary, metal polishers, and hat and cap workers were considerably slacker than in June, and noteworthy curtailment was evident among general labourers and textile workers. Lesser declines occurred for bakers and confectioners, glass and brewery workers. Conditions were substantially improved from July last year for wood, textile, garment, hat, cap and fur workers, and metal polishers. Marked increases in activity were apparent also among brewery workers, while pulp and papermakers showed gains on a smaller scale. Cigarmakers and glass workers reported the most extensive employment

There was little variation in the volume of work afforded coal miners during July from

the previous month, though the tendency was toward greater activity. This was indicated by the reports tabulated from 50 unions of these workers with an aggregate of 13,489 members, 1936 or 14.3 per cent of whom

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.3	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
July, 1919	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.9	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.4
July, 1920	0.1	0.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	9.2	2.3
July, 1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July, 1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July, 1923	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July, 1924	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
July, 1925	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
July, 1926	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
July, 1927	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
July, 1928	1.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
July, 1929	2.0	0.8	4.6	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
July, 1930	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Jan., 1931	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931	6.4	10.3	20.5	16.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931	8.2	10.4	22.2	17.8	17.9	10.2	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931	12.8	10.0	22.2	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	28.2	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.0	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2

were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 14.6 per cent in June. What slight improvement was indicated from June may be attributed entirely to the western coal fields, the Nova Scotia mines showing a slight falling off in employment. Compared with the returns for July, 1932, when 12.6

per cent of idleness was reported in coal mining as a whole, marked increases in slackness were reflected by British Columbia miners during the month reviewed, small employment contractions only being evident among Nova Scotia miners. In the Alberta mines there was some lessening of the unemployment volume from July last year though conditions were still quite slack. Short time work continued prevalent among the miners.

The building and construction trades which have been showing steady though gradual improvement since the close of February continued the favourable trend during July, unemployment, however, still remaining at a high level. Reports for July were received from 203 associations of building tradesmen, combining a membership of 18,211 persons, 11,280 or 61.9 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 62.5 per cent in June. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported the best situation from June, plumbers and steamfitters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers showing moderate gains, and carpenters and joiners, and hod carriers and building labourers slight increases only. Activity was considerably curtailed for granite and stonecutters from June, and the situation declined also for bridge and structural iron workers, and electrical workers. Among steam shovelmen the same percentage of idleness was recorded in both months reviewed. Contrasted with the situation in July last year when unemployment stood at 58.6 in the building trades as a whole, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers alone reported a higher level of activity during the month under survey, the improvement being substantial. Of the employment losses reported in the remaining trades, the most extensive were reflected by tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers, though noteworthy increases in slackness were recorded also by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stonecutters.

From unions in the transportation industries 756 reports were tabulated during July, involving a membership of 54,817 persons, 6,844 or 12.5 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 12.0 in June and 13.0 in July, 1932. Steam railway employees, whose return constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed but a fractional drop in available work from June as did also street and electric railway employees, and activity was slightly retarded for navigation workers. Among teamsters and chauffeurs all members were reported busy compared with a nominal





unemployment percentage in June. Conditions for steam railway employees were slightly more favourable than in July last year, and a better situation obtained for teamsters and chauffeurs. On the other hand, nominal adverse changes were indicated by navigation workers and street and electric railway employees.

The 5 unions of retail clerks making returns in July with 1,055 members reported an unemployment percentage of 2.9 in contrast with percentages of 1.4 in June and 0.9 in July, 1932.

The situation for civic employees showed very little variation during July from the previous month, unemployment standing at 6.2 in contrast with a percentage of 6.3 in June. The July percentage was based on the reports received from 73 associations with a total of 6,739 members. There was a slight falling off in activity from July last year when 4.7 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Employment for members in the miscellaneous group of trades was at a somewhat higher level during July than in either the previous month or July last year, the 123 unions furnishing reports with a combined membership of 4,394 persons, showing 20.6 per cent of idleness compared with percentages of 23.4 in June and 24.5 in July last year. The most noteworthy gains in activity from June were reported by stationary engineers and firemen, and among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and unclassified workers improvement in lesser degree was noted. Some slowing up of activity, however, was indicated, by theatre and stage employees. Stationary

engineers and firemen were in large measure responsible for the better employment trend shown from July last year in the miscellaneous group of trades, though barbers also were somewhat busier. On the contrary, recessions in employment of noteworthy proportions occurred for hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Among unclassified workers, there was little change from July, 1932, conditions, though the tendency was unfavourable.

The percentage of idleness reported by fishermen remained much the same during July as in the preceding month, the 2 unions making returns with 705 members, showing 1.4 per cent of inactivity compared with 1.2 per cent in June. Marked advances in employment, however, were indicated from July last year when 10.6 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Lumber workers and loggers showed a better situation during July from both the previous month and July a year ago, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite substantial. Returns for the month reviewed were tabulated from 5 unions of these workers, with a membership numbering 683 persons, 154 of whom or 22.5 per cent were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 24.1 in June and 42.0 in July, 1932.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1933

The volume of business transacted by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1933, showed a loss of 9 per cent in the average daily placements effected when compared with June, 1933, but a gain of 8 per cent in comparison with those effected during the corresponding month a year ago. Declines from last month were recorded in all groups, except farming and mining, the largest loss being in construction and maintenance, and the gain registered in farming, fairly substantial. When compared with July a year ago, minor declines were recorded in farming and transportation, all other groups showing gains, the highest of which were in construction and maintenance, services and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as repre-

sented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined throughout the month, although during the latter half of the period the downward trend was only about one per cent, and at the end of the month both levels were just slightly below those recorded at the close of July a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 57.4 during the first half and 56.3 during the second half of July, 1933, in contrast with the ratios of 53.8 and 57.3 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to



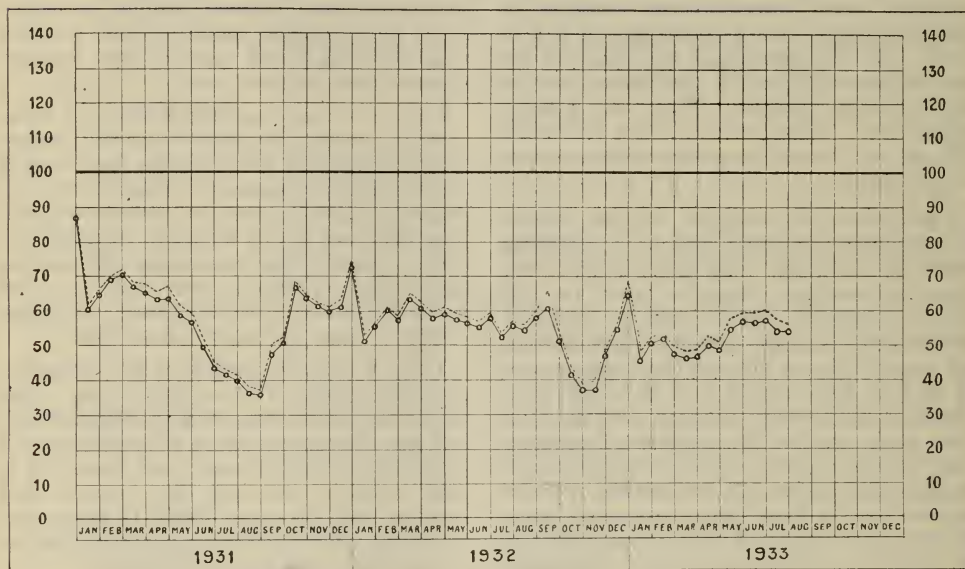
each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 54.2 and 54.0 as compared with 52.2 and 55.7 during corresponding month of 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1933, was 1,146, as compared with the daily average of 1,037 during the corresponding month a year ago, and with 1,269 recorded daily in June, 1933.

of men and 3,800 of women, while placements in casual work totaled 12,077. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,528 for men and 7,102 for women, a total of 28,630, while applications for work numbered 50,397, of which 38,904 were from men and 11,493 from women. Reports for June, 1933, showed 31,706 positions available, 52,896 applications made and 30,091 placements effected, while in July, 1932, there were recorded 25,917 vacancies, 46,692 applications for work, and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,016 in comparison with 1,868 in July, 1932. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1933 averaged 2,116 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during July, 1933, was 1,091, of which 608 were in regular employment and 483 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,204 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago average 1,008 daily, consisting of 460 in regular and 548 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1933, the Offices of the Service referred 28,604 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,266 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,189 of which 11,389 were

25,191 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923 to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (7 months).....	89,511	93,854	183,365

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,432</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>156</b>
Halifax.....	232	21	298	198	84	114	978	38
New Glasgow.....	347	13	351	373	33	300	533	47
Sydney.....	853	0	853	853	228	625	138	71
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,180</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>176</b>
Chatham.....	183	1	135	183	40	143	271	11
Moncton.....	684	1	699	683	186	497	80	72
Saint John.....	313	5	334	307	90	217	511	93
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,769</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>1,233</b>
Amos.....	101	0	107	102	99	2	47	20
Hull.....	163	0	336	165	163	0	168	154
Montreal.....	1,340	144	3,433	1,260	833	114	1,963	444
Quebec.....	657	42	1,663	929	515	100	667	238
Rouyn.....	46	0	116	46	44	2	31	39
Sherbrooke.....	303	23	427	216	169	5	96	224
Three Rivers.....	159	16	262	263	107	49	80	114
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,448</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>23,193</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>31,440</b>	<b>3,683</b>
Belleville.....	103	0	127	102	79	23	283	66
Brantford.....	203	0	495	197	128	69	2,010	130
Chatham.....	197	11	238	192	133	59	551	33
Fort Frances.....	17	0	11	17	3	14	0	0
Fort William.....	514	0	535	514	405	109	562	262
Guelph.....	65	5	90	73	68	9	675	71
Hamilton.....	456	1	980	204	247	1,930	225	225
Kingston.....	880	6	891	866	220	646	1,088	74
Kitchener.....	1,862	0	1,939	1,861	94	1,764	969	46
London.....	873	10	1,175	887	724	141	2,345	301
Niagara Falls.....	124	3	84	121	68	49	1,713	67
North Bay.....	305	10	371	328	305	23	263	374
Ottawa.....	1,510	0	1,502	1,507	128	1,381	624	28
Pembroke.....	554	58	1,107	577	370	122	1,229	290
Peterborough.....	334	10	406	381	260	121	24	114
Port Arthur.....	84	7	87	93	56	18	409	71
St. Catharines.....	628	0	590	590	554	36	1,119	181
St. Thomas.....	254	4	309	243	76	167	2,633	29
Sarnia.....	178	8	163	178	66	112	602	80
Sault Ste. Marie.....	183	0	199	181	51	130	638	87
Stratford.....	136	18	276	116	76	13	95	25
Sudbury.....	185	23	499	151	139	35	823	99
Timmins.....	153	21	268	137	98	39	435	76
Toronto.....	2,202	122	10,143	2,204	1,074	899	10,155	708
Windsor.....	357	10	535	343	188	155	3,064	173
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,592</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>16,577</b>	<b>1,911</b>
Brandon.....	275	13	343	260	210	20	427	208
Winnipeg.....	2,317	7	5,004	2,358	1,678	678	16,150	1,703
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,443</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>1,172</b>
Moose Jaw.....	603	68	652	591	226	329	707	203
North Battleford.....	122	9	110	110	52	58	0	42
Prince Albert.....	150	20	180	128	101	27	67	75
Regina.....	701	68	915	631	521	110	843	340
Saskatoon.....	275	0	327	291	238	53	273	257
Swift Current.....	129	5	160	128	85	43	76	82
Weyburn.....	270	10	228	229	190	39	3	123
Yorkton.....	193	10	166	185	93	92	14	50
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,674</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>9,241</b>	<b>1,626</b>
Calgary.....	710	117	1,709	564	524	41	4,137	685
Drumheller.....	176	3	384	166	91	75	194	90
Edmonton.....	952	8	1,351	1,001	893	91	3,863	728
Lethbridge.....	511	6	580	500	117	382	768	52
Medicine Hat.....	325	5	305	320	160	161	279	71
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,092</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>5,199</b>	<b>1,275</b>
Kamloops.....	79	2	234	79	67	5	35	22
Nanaimo.....	492	0	503	488	459	29	306	715
Nelson.....	318	6	317	316	206	106	5	35
New Westminster.....	17	1	68	16	16	0	177	27
Penticton.....	78	3	119	83	39	36	57	41
Prince Rupert.....	189	0	211	189	12	177	121	19
Vancouver.....	1,070	3	3,298	1,136	863	226	3,769	326
Victoria.....	849	0	996	845	107	738	729	90
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>28,630</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>50,397</b>	<b>28,604</b>	<b>15,189</b>	<b>12,077</b>	<b>73,003</b>	<b>11,484*</b>
Men.....	21,528	353	38,904	21,339	11,389	9,774	61,670	8,263
Women.....	7,102	604	11,493	7,265	3,800	2,303	11,333	3,221

\*252 Placements effected by offices since closed.



## NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were nearly 12 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but about 154 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 14 per cent in placements in comparison with June, but a gain of over 155 per cent when compared with July, 1932. The substantial increase over July of last year was due to more placements on highway and street construction. Logging also showed improvement, but this gain was offset by a decline in services. There were 62 placements in logging, 1,062 in construction and maintenance, and 228 in services. Of the latter, 164 were of household workers. During the month 295 men and 50 women were placed in regular employment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

During July positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were over 10 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with June and of 12 per cent in comparison with July, 1932. Logging and transportation showed the only increases of importance in placements over July of last year, while losses were reported in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and farming. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Most of the placements effected during the month were in the following divisions: logging, 163; transportation, 130; construction and maintenance, 494; and services, 372, of which 302 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 252 of men and 64 of women.

## QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 13 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of July when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 77 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 8 per cent less than in June, but nearly 55 per cent above July, 1932. All industrial divisions except farming and logging, in which small declines were reported, participated in the gain in placements over July of last year, the increases in services, construction and maintenance, and manufacturing being the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 149; logging, 127; farming, 54; construction and maintenance, 344; trade, 102; and services, 1,411, of which 1,134 were of household workers. There were 887 men and

1,048 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## ONTARIO

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during July was nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 9 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. Slightly smaller percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Increased placements in construction and maintenance, logging, and services accounted for the gain over July of last year, offset in part by a decline in farming. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 410; logging, 506; farming, 1,424; transportation, 71; construction and maintenance, 6,323; trade, 334; and services, 2,898, of which 1,571 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 4,362 men and 1,253 women during the month.

## MANITOBA

Orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during July called for over 37 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 31 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 39 per cent in placements when compared with June but a loss of nearly 31 per cent in comparison with July, 1932. A large decrease in construction and maintenance placement, with a somewhat smaller loss in services, accounted for the decline from July of last year. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 29; farming, 994; construction and maintenance, 882; trade, 24; and services, 680, of which 547 were of household workers. There were 1,519 men and 399 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## SASKATCHEWAN

During July orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 3 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 10 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a gain of over 8 per cent in comparison with July, 1932. Farm and service placements were higher than in July of last year, and accounted for the increase under this comparison for the province as a whole. Losses were reported in all other divisions. None of them were, however, large. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 49; farming, 973; construction and maintenance, 362; trade, 50; and services, 810, of which 525 were of house-

hold workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,059 of men and 447 of women.

#### ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during July were nearly 2 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 22 per cent more favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a gain of over 18 per cent in comparison with July, 1932. All industrial divisions participated in the gain in placements over July of last year, those in construction and maintenance and farming being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 73; logging, 74; farming, 821; construction and maintenance, 1,019; and services, 479, of which 335 were of household workers. During the month 1,493 men and 292 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of nearly 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month, but a fractional gain when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 23 per cent less than in June, but were on the same level as in July, 1932. Increased placements in construction and maintenance, logging and mining over July of last year were offset by declines in transportation, farming, manufacturing, services, and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 34; farming, 182; mining, 38; construction and maintenance, 2,239; and services, 532, of which 357 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,522 men and 247 women during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,189 placements in regular employment, 7,547 of which were of persons from whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 108 were allowed the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 99 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 9 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec 1 certificate for reduced transportation was granted during July at the Quebec City office to a logging camp cook, journeying to employment within its own zone. At Ontario offices 19 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during July, all of whom went to provincial employment. These included 14 bushmen transferred from Port Arthur, 4 bushmen from Fort William, and 1 summer camp cook from Toronto to employment within their respective zones. Business transacted by Manitoba offices during July involved the issue of 12 certificates, 4 provincial and 8 interprovincial, all of which were granted at the Winnipeg office. Within the province 1 electrician, 1 camp cook, and 1 hotel chamber maid were despatched to Dauphin, and 1 farm hand to employment in the Winnipeg zone. The movement to other provinces included the transfer of 2 hotel workers, 1 café employee, 1 hospital maid, and 1 logging camp cook to the Port Arthur zone, 1 farm hand each to the Saskatoon and Yorkton zones, and 1 farm housekeeper to Moose Jaw. The transfers from Saskatchewan centres during July were 2 in number, these being provincial and destined to the Regina zone. The Saskatoon office was responsible for the despatch of 1 farm hand, and the Regina office of 1 teacher. Alberta offices issued 49 certificates for reduced transportation during July, all to provincial points. Of these, 48 were secured at the Edmonton office by 1 farm hand going to Drumheller and by 17 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 12 miners, 12 bush workers, 1 edgerman, 2 hotel workers, and 1 cook journeying to employment at centres within the Edmonton zone. The 1 remaining transfer was of a farm hand sent from Calgary to Lethbridge. Persons in British Columbia who benefited by the reduced transportation rate during July numbered 25, of whom 24 went to situations within the province and 1 outside. The latter, a farm hand, was transferred from Vancouver to Edmonton. Travelling provincially from Vancouver 1 miner was bound for Penticton, 1 hotel waitress for Nelson, 5 mine workers and 1 baker for Kamloops, and 13 mine workers and 2 hotel cooks for points within the Vancouver zone. From Prince Rupert in addition, 1 miner was despatched to employment within its own zone.

Of the 108 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 52 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 40 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 13 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at July 24, 1933, showed, on the whole, little change as compared with a month before. There was a further improvement in iron and steel manufacture, in engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, metal goods manufacture, the pottery, glass, brick and tile, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, linen, hosiery, lace and leather industries, and in the transport and hotel and boarding house services.

On the other hand there was a further decline in the motor vehicle and clothing industries. Some decline also occurred in the boot and shoe and carpet industries, and in building and public works contracting. The numbers temporarily stopped showed an increase in the cotton and jute industries, owing mainly to local holidays; and there was also a slight increase in coal mining.

There was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in London and the Midlands and in North-East England, while an increase in the number in North-West England and in Scotland was due to local holidays. Employment continued fair in London and the South-East, moderate in the South-West, slack in the Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at July 24, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 19.6, as compared with 19.5 at June 26, 1933, and with 22.8 at July 25, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at July 24, 1933, was 15.6, as compared with 15.8 at June 26, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.0, as compared with 3.7. For males alone, the percentage at July 24, 1933, was 22.8, and for females, 11.0; at June 26, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22.8 and 10.9.

At July 24, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,855,214 wholly unemployed, 501,702 temporarily stopped, and 85,259 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,442,175. This was 4,067 more than a month before, but 369,607 less than a year before. The total included 2,013,716 men, 54,859 boys, 334,609 women and 38,991 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at July 24, 1933, was 2,507,215.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labour from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees on weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

The index of employment in July, 1933 (67.3), compared with the index of June, 1933 (62.8), shows an increase in employment of 7.2 per cent over the month interval. A similar comparison of the July pay-roll index (46.5) with the index of pay rolls in June, 1933 (43.1), shows a gain of 7.9 per cent in pay rolls. The level of employment in July of the present year is 21.9 per cent above the level of July, 1932, employment index (55.2) in which month the low point of employment in the year 1932 was recorded. The pay-roll index in July, 1933, stands 28.5 per cent above the level of the July, 1932, pay-roll index (36.2), which month was also the low point in earnings during the year 1932.

These changes in employment and pay rolls in July, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 18,090 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,023,831 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest July 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$54,553,744. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The recent broad expansion in manufacturing industries which began in April and which was reflected by increases in employment in 72 of the manufacturing industries surveyed in May and 79 industries in June,

continued in July, 77 industries reporting increases in number of wage earners over the month interval and 71 industries reporting increases in weekly pay-roll totals. The increases in employment and pay rolls shown in July, 1933, are of especial significance, as decreases in employment and pay rolls, due to inventory taking, repairs, vacations, and Fourth of July holidays, have occurred invariably in this month during the preceding 10 years for which index numbers are available. The average percentage of decrease in employment between June and July during the past 10 years has been 2.2 per cent and in pay roll 5.4 per cent.

The 12 industries reporting decreases in employment between June and July were industries usually reporting seasonal declines at this time, the most pronounced losses appearing in the silverware, women's clothing, and millinery industries. Five of the 12 decreases were changes of less than 1 per cent.

Increased employment and pay rolls were reported in each of the 14 groups into which these 89 manufacturing industries are classified, with the exception of the tobacco manufactures group in which decreases were shown. The most pronounced increase in employment (12.6 per cent) was reported in the transportation equipment group, and gains of more than 10 per cent were reported in the rubber products, lumber, and iron and steel groups.

Twenty-four of the 77 industries reporting increased employment over the month interval reported gains ranging from 10 per cent to 24.7 per cent. The following industries of major importance were included in this group: Brick, 19.1 per cent; silk, 14 per cent; iron and steel, 13.9 per cent; automobiles, 13.2 per cent; woollen goods, 13.1 per cent; saw-mills, 13 per cent; automobile tires, 12.5 per cent; mill work, 11.1 per cent; and cotton goods, 10.5 per cent. Other important industries reporting substantial gains in number of workers were chemicals, men's clothing, ship-building, rayon, foundries, structural iron work, cement, steam fittings, boots and shoes, electrical machinery, and machine tools.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Increased employment in July, 1933, as compared with June, was reported in 12 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries included in the Bureau of Labour Statistics' monthly employment survey. The canning and preserving industry reported the most pronounced gains in both employment and pay roll over the month interval, the increase of 37.8 per cent in employment and 25.8 per cent in pay rolls indicating the usual seasonal expansion in this industry. An

increased demand is indicated in the rising employment in the anthracite and bituminous coal-mining industries, the anthracite mining industry reporting an increase of 11 per cent in employment, coupled with an increase of 11.5 per cent in pay rolls. The bituminous coal mining industry reported a gain of 3.1 per cent in employment coupled with an increase of 15.1 per cent in earnings. The quarrying and non metallic mining industry reported a gain of 4.8 per cent in number of workers in July, 1933, compared with June, and the metal-liferous mining industry reported an increase of 4.7 per cent in employment. The crude petroleum producing industry reported a gain of 2.7 per cent in number of employees from June to July; hotels, due largely to the opening of seasonal resort hotels, reported an increase of 2.6 per cent; and the wholesale trade industry reported an increase of 1.6 per cent in number of employees over the month interval. The gains in the remaining 4 industries reporting increased employment were less than 1 per cent and were as follows: Laundries and banks-brokerage-real estate-insurance, 0.4 per cent each; power and light, 0.3 per cent; and electric railroad and motor bus operation, 0.1 per cent. In the four industries in which decreases in employment were reported, the retail trade group showed a falling-off in employment, which is customary at this time of year. This decline of 4.7 per cent appeared largely in the department, variety and limited price group of establishments. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported a seasonal loss of 3.2 per cent and the telephone and telegraph industry reported a drop of 1 per cent in number of employees. The building construction group reported a decline of 0.4 per cent in employment from June to July.

According to preliminary figures, published in the September issue of the *Monthly Survey of Business*, official publication of the American Federation of Labor, employment estimates showed that from March to July, 2,033,000 men and women have gone back to work, and that in August "re-employment continued almost as rapidly as July in spite of the check to business." By July unemployment had been reduced by nearly 1,900,000, the number still out of work in July being 11,573,000 as compared to 13,471,000 in March. Trade union unemployment figures for August show 23.7 per cent of the membership out of work, compared to 24.1 per cent in July; 24.5 per cent in June; 25.8 per cent in May; and 26.6 per cent in March.



## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA, 1933-34

UNDER the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 69, Consolidated Amendments, 1924, of the Province of Manitoba, being "An Act to Establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen Employed on Public Works," the Minister of Public Works of the Province has approved of the rate per hour and working hours set forth in the following schedules as the minimum rate per hour payable to any employee engaged in the respective trades, and the maximum number of hours during which an employee engaged in the respective trades shall be required to work.

The new schedules are to apply and be effective for the period from September 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, until such time as another order may be made by the Minister of Public Works. (The schedules in effect last year were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 908.)

The rates were established by the Minister of Public Works upon the recommendation of the Board appointed under Section 3 of the Act, and consisting of the following members:—A. Macnamara (chairman), representing the Manitoba Provincial Government; C. J. Harding, and Thos. J. Williams, representing the Manitoba Building Trades Federation; F. Fraser, and E. Claydon, Sr., representing the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange.

In the case of certain contracts between contractors and the Government and the City of Winnipeg for unemployment relief works, which works are not completed and for which contracts were let during the existence of fair wage rates higher than those now proposed, it is recommended that the old rate of wages shall continue unless an agreement to the contrary mutually agreeable to all parties concerned is negotiated.

### Fair Wage Schedule for Winnipeg

The following schedule shall apply to the City of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from the First Day of September, 1933, to the Thirtieth Day of April, 1934.

	Rate per hour	Hours per week
1 Asbestos Workers—		
(a) Journeymen.....	\$0 75	44
(b) First class improvers.....	0 65	44
2. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers.....	52-0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material.....	0 45	50
3. Blacksmiths.....	0 70	44

	Rate per hour	Hours per week
4. Bricklayers.....	1 05	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	0 45	50
5. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	0 80	44
6. Carpenters.....	0 75	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 45	50
7. Cement finishers.....	0 65	50
8. Electrical workers, inside wire- men—Licensed journeymen...	0 90	44
9. Labourers—		
(a) Skilled—Comprising the fol- lowing: Placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of face brick, cut stone, archi- tectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, orna- mental bronze and iron, in- terior joinery, laying drain tiles, attending concrete mix- er, puddling concrete in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, moveable scaff- olding and runways.....	0 45 0 40	50 50
(b) Unskilled and helpers.....	0 40	50
10. Lathers (metal, wood)—		
(a) Metal lathers.....	0 85	44
(b) Wood lathers.....	0 80	44
11. Marble setters.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
12. Mosaic and tile setters.....	0 95	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
13. Operating engineers on construc- tion—		
(a) Engineers in charge of ma- chines of three or more drums	0 90	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	0 80	50
(c) Engineers in charge of sin- gle drum machines.....	0 80	50
(d) Firemen.....	0 55	50
14. Painters, decorators, paperhan- gers and glaziers.....	0 70	44
15. Plasterers.....	1 05	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
*16. Plumbers.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
17. Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	44
*18. Steamfitters.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
19. Stonecutters—		
(a) Journeymen.....	0 95	44
20. Stonemasons.....	1 05	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mor- tar.....	0 50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 45	50
21. Teamsters.....	0 42½	60
(b) Teamsters with teams.....	0 70	60
22. Terrazzo workers—		
(a) Layers.....	0 67½	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
23. Truck drivers.....	0 45	50

\*Subject to any agreement between tradesmen and employers which may be consummated during the period this schedule is in effect.

### Fair Wage Schedule for the Province of Manitoba (exclusive of Winnipeg)

The following schedule shall apply to any portion of the Province of Manitoba other

than the City of Winnipeg, and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from the

First Day of September, 1933, to the Thirtieth Day of April, 1934.

—	Rate per hour	Hours per week
1. Asbestos workers—		
(a) Journeymen.....	\$0 70	44
(b) First class improvers.....	0 65	44
2. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers.....	0 52-0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.....	0 45	50
3. Blacksmiths.....	0 65	44
4. Bricklayers.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	0 40	50
5. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	0 75	44
6. Carpenters.....	0 70	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 40	50
7. Cement finishers.....	0 65	50
8. Electrical workers, inside wiremen— Licensed journeymen.....	0 80	44
9. Labourers—		
(a) Skilled—comprising the follow- ing: Placing or assisting mechan- ics in the placing of face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornament- al bronze and iron, interior join- ery, laying drain tiles, attending concrete mixer, puddling concrete in forms, or levelling and finish- ing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.....	0 45	50
(b) Labourers on buildings.....	0 40	50
(c) Unskilled.....	0 35	50
10. Lathers (metal, wood)—		
(a) Metal lathers.....	0 80	44
(b) Wood lathers.....	0 75	44

—	Rate per hour	Hours per week
11. Marble setters.....	0 95	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 45	50
12. Mosaic and tile setters.....	0 90	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 45	50
13. Operating engineers on construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	0 80	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	0 70	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	0 70	50
(d) Firemen.....	0 50	50
14. Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers.....	0 65	44
15. Plasterers.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
*16. Plumbers.....	0 90	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 45	50
17. Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	44
*18. Steam fitters.....	0 90	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 45	50
19. Stonecutters—		
Journeymen.....	0 85	44
20. Stonemasons.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 40	50
21. Terrazzo workers—		
(a) Layers.....	0 67½	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 45	50
22. Truck drivers.....	0 40	50

NOTE.—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City Schedule rate, excepting where other agreements for specific work are in effect.

\*Subject to any agreement between tradesmen and employers which may be consummated during the period this schedule is in effect.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the con-

tract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction,



remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain before hand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness; saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are

fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been executed by the Governments of Canada recently:

#### DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a 50 foot vessel equipped with a 95 H.P. Acadia Diesel engine, for the use of the Department of Fisheries. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kenneth MacAlpine & Son, Shelburne, N.S. Date of contract, August 5, 1933. Amount of contract, \$9,740. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to harbour works at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Francois Belley, George Villeneuve and George Lajoie, all of Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,979.87. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drill runners, machine.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Powderman.....	0 40	8
Quarry men.....	0 35	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Construction of alterations and extension to Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Acme Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 25, 1933. Amount of contract, \$37,997 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	8	44
Stonemasons.....	8	44
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	8	44
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble setters.....	8	44
Tile setters.....	8	44
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	8	44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

NOTE.—Bricklayers, plasterers and cement finishers, stonemasons, marble and tile setters who may be employed on this work and for whom no wages rates have been specified shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

Removal of retaining wall at the Lyon Street yard, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Mahoney & Rich, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 8, 1933. Amount of contract, \$1,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 63	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 81	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of a wharf and warehouse at Wallaceburg, Ont. Name of contractors, Wallaceburg Lumber Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,060.70.



A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8
Pile driver fireman.....	0 45	8
Pile driver man.....	0 40	8
Plumbers.....	0 65	8
Roofers.....	0 50	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 65	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, saw, adze, auger).....	0 42	8

Reconstruction of portion of the public breakwater, Lower L'Ardoise, N.S. Name of contractors, M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, August 22, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,571.15. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, saw, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Motor boat operator.....	0 35	8

Cleaning, scraping, etc., and painting the steel structure of the Inter-Provincial Highway Bridge at Matapedia, P.Q. Name of contractors, R. F. Walsh Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1933. Amount of contract, \$2,379. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Compressor operator.....	\$0 40	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the heating system of the public building at

Weyburn, Sask. Name of contractors, Vagg, Wilson Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, August 8, 1933. Amount of contract, \$2,118.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers.....	\$0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of a freight shed at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. J. Trick Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,373. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Labourers (ordinary).....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8
Man, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 55	8
Motor trucks (1 and 2 ton truck).....	1 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8

Installation of multiple retort underfeed stokers in the Central Heating Plant, Cliff Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Engine Works and Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 4, 1933. Amount of contract, \$19,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 63	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 81	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of alterations to Rideau Cottage, Government House, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Doran Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1933. Amount of contract, \$5,920. The same fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as in the one immediately above.

Installation of steam boilers in the Examining Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex Johnson, Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1933. Amount of contract, \$6,895. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	70	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of additions to the Drill Hall, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Buchan Construction Company, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 1, 1933. Amount of contract, \$23,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers, hollow tile layers and masons.....	\$1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 85	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Cement mixer operator—gasoline.....	0 60	8
Cement workers.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Latbers—metal.....	per yard	8
	0 06	
Marble setters.....	1 25	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 15	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	1 00	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 90	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 40	9
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8

In cases, where by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 hours per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Dredging channel in North Arm of Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 24, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$37,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging, Hamilton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Aiken, Inness & MacLachlan, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,545. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, August 8, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,390. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging inside breakwater, Dipper Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,200. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in main channel of harbour, Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. (assigned to Southern Salvage Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S.). Date of contract, August 17, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,345. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in harbour, Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,553.23. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging entrance channel of Blind River, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, August 28, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,164.53. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in August, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing



of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 188 85
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	150 58
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms:</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	161 69

Needlecraft Mills, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	1,913 35
St. George Woollen Co., St. George Beauce, P.Q. . . . .	3,945 99
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	123 12
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B. . . . .	645 41
<i>Mail Bag Fittings:</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	80 00
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	207 44
Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	176 01
<i>Satchels:</i>	
J. E. Lortie Reg'd., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	459 20

### Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contract has been awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

#### HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF THREE RIVERS, P.Q.

Construction of two reinforced concrete sheds, roadways, railroad tracks (4,000 ft.), signal office station, office for Commissioners, a system of dock lighting, etc., at Three

Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 4, 1933. Amount of contract, \$275,357. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths. . . . .	\$0 45	8
Bricklayers. . . . .	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners. . . . .	0 50	8
Cement finishers. . . . .	0 50	8
Compressor operators. . . . .	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine). . . . .	0 40	8
Electricians. . . . .	0 55	8
Firemen—stationary. . . . .	0 35	8
Hoist operators (gasoline). . . . .	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam). . . . .	0 55	8
Labourers. . . . .	0 30	8
Lathers, metal or wood. . . . .	0 50	8
Machinists. . . . .	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers. . . . .	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers. . . . .	0 50	8
Plasterers. . . . .	0 70	8
Pile driver runners. . . . .	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters. . . . .	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel. . . . .	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers. . . . .	0 55	8
Structural steel workers. . . . .	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart. . . . .	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon. . . . .	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator. . . . .	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. Lyons, is reported to have recently announced that the Commonwealth Government was considering plans for the development of North Australia. These plans are said to include the formation of two chartered companies, and it is reported that assurances have been received from British and Australian financial groups that they will take advantage of the Commonwealth offer

to permit the formation of these companies. The Commonwealth Government is said to be willing to encourage and assist private enterprise, and to create a low-tariff or non-tariff area with exemption from land and income tax, but no Commonwealth money will be spent. Plans have also been announced by the South Australian Premier regarding a large settlement scheme in the south-east of the State.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

**VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 300 (VANCOUVER) AND LOCAL NO. 280 (VICTORIA)**

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 922, December, 1931, page 1354, and August, 1929, page 924, has been renewed without change to December 31, 1934, by Vancouver Local No. 300 and renewed until further notice by Victoria Local No. 280.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

**HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 130.**

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1933, to December 31, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 833, and June, 1930, page 714, with the following exception:

Wages are reduced \$3 per week, making the rate for compositors \$32 per week of 48 hours, for day work and \$35 per week of 48 hours, for night work.

**HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 130**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1932, page 1018, and June, 1931, page 708.

Wages and hours are unchanged with \$35 per week for day work and \$38 for night work with a 44-hour week in both cases.

**HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 300**

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1933, to May 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1355 and June, 1930, page 714, with the following exception:

Wages: a reduction is provided for of 10 per cent from the following wage schedule: \$24 per week for journeymen on day work, \$25 for journeymen on night work, 48 hours in both cases, and \$22.50 for assistants.

Apprentices are not to receive any increase or reduction in wages during the term of this agreement.

**HALIFAX, N.S.—TWO JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 330**

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 714, has been renewed from year to year since, with the exception that a 10 per cent reduction in wages was verbally accepted in 1933. The basic wage rates from which this reduction was made were: \$30 and \$32 per week on cylinder presses, \$25 and \$27 on pony presses, \$25 and \$30 on platen presses. Hours: 44 per week.

**SAINT JOHN, N.B.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 85**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to October 31, 1933.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 227, and August, 1930, page 969, with the following exception:

The clause providing that a 10 per cent reduction in wages might be made under certain conditions is eliminated, and wage rates are now set at 10 per cent less than the basic wage given in the previous agreement, and are as follows:—foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$35.10 per week of 48 hours for day work and \$37.80 per week of 45 hours for night work; floormen, \$33.30 per week of 48 hours for day work and \$36 for night work.

### Correction

In the summary of the previous agreement in the February LABOUR GAZETTE, it was stated that two ten per cent wage reductions had been made from the basic rates of that agreement, but from further information it is learned that only one 10 per cent reduction in wage rates was made, namely that on May 1, 1932, and the change made January 1, 1933, was a 10 per cent reduction in hours on a short time basis, reducing the weekly earnings another 10 per cent, this being still in effect.

### Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF CHESTERFIELDS AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE AND THE CHESTERFIELD AND FURNITURE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TORONTO**

Agreement signed following the strike reported on page 903 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from August 23, 1933, to August 22, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.



Only members of this local union to be employed, if available. If none available, others may be employed but they are to join the union. Employers also agree to recognize the union and the shop committee.

When a worker has been employed for four consecutive weeks, such worker shall be considered as a steady employee and cannot be dismissed except for flagrant misconduct.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: all work over 48 hours per week to be paid at time and one-quarter.

Wages: The following increases in wages are to be made over the rates paid prior to July 25, 1933: 40 per cent increase for all upholsterers and springers, 30 per cent for all cutters, operators, polishers and other skilled and semi-skilled workers and 20 per cent for all labourers. Minimum wage rates to be as follows: 60 cents per hour for upholsterers, 50 cents for cutters, operators, springers, cushion makers, etc., from 35 to 60 cents for frame workers and 34 cents or \$15 per week for labourers.

During the slack season there will be equal division of work.

In case of any dispute, it will first be taken up with the shop committee, and if no settlement is reached it will be referred to representatives of the union and no stoppage of work during such negotiations.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE CONTRACTORS AND THE CANADIAN ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS' UNION OF MONTREAL

Agreement made following strike reported on page 902 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from August 21, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement applies only to shop men and does not apply to work being manufactured and prepared for contracts to be executed outside the Province of Quebec, for which work, contractors and the respective Shop Committees will agree to determine wage rates and other conditions.

The union agrees that none of its members will work for firms who do not sign the agreement, nor will they work for any contractor at less than the minimum wage rate provided in this agreement.

No work to be done on a piece work basis.

Hours: 8 per day with a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; from midnight to 8 a.m., and all work on legal Dominion holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for ornamental iron and bronze workers (shops): first class 55 cents, second class 45 cents; helpers 35 cents.

In case any dispute arises between the union and any employing contractor, the union will not withdraw its men from shops fully observing the conditions of the agreement.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 18

Agreement to be in effect from July 24, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 348, with the following exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 44 to 40 per week.

Wages are reduced from 90 cents to 75 cents per hour, but it is provided that negotiations for the 1934 agreement will commence at 80 cents.

Apprentices limited to one apprentice to every 8 journeymen employed.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF MASTER TINNERS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 254

Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1933, to March 31, 1934, and thereafter subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week.

Overtime to be eliminated except in case of emergency. When overtime is worked, to be paid at time and one-half from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for sheet metal workers: 90 cents per hour.

Travelling time and all expenses to be paid when a mechanic is sent to work out of the city.

Each party to have a committee of three members to meet when called to take up matters pertaining to the trade.

## First Aid Groups in Ontario

A committee has been formed in Ontario for promoting the creation in the industrial plants of the province of groups of workers trained to render first aid treatment to injured fellow employees. The committee is composed of Dr. W. J. Bell, provincial deputy minister of health; R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations; and W. Rankine Nesbitt, representing the St. John Ambulance Association. The aim of the committee is the creation in industry in Ontario of a trained corps of first aid operatives, especially competent to treat minor industrial injuries and prevention of the serious maimings and illnesses which frequently result from failure to attend to osten-

sibly insignificant hurts. The principal objects of the extended plan include formation of additional St. John Ambulance Association classes for the training of first aid in plants throughout the province. In addition, it is intended to select the more promising of the men already trained for formation into classes for more advanced and complete first aid training. Consolidation work has been partly carried out during the past summer through the establishment of First Aid clubs, bringing together for supplementary work, study and co-ordination the men certificated as the outcome of the past year's endeavours of the committee.

## Reform of Social Insurance in the Soviet Union

Reference was made in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 781, to the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union to abolish the Commissariat of Labour and to transfer its functions, including the management of social insurance, to the General Council of Trade Unions. In consequence of this decision, which was approved by a resolution of the third plenary meeting of the General Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union held in Moscow in June, 1933, the occupational and territorial insurance funds will come under the direct management of the trade union organizations.

The General Council of Trade Unions is to be entrusted with the management of social insurance, the approval of the consolidated budget of the insurance system and the drafting of legislation, the General Social Insurance Council being abolished. As the establishment of occupational funds for the principal branches of industry has made it possible to meet the requirements of workers in these branches more satisfactorily, insurance funds are to be established under the managing committees of all the trade unions. The existing

territorial funds are to be abolished, as they do not meet the requirements of insured persons and do not provide for active collaboration by the workers in the management of social insurance. Works committees are to be instructed to determine the right to benefit in the event of temporary incapacity and to fix the amount of such benefit, to provide for sending workers to rest homes, sanatoria or health resorts, to maintain or lease places in nurseries and kindergartens, to grant permits authorizing the holder to obtain a special diet and to determine the right supplementary benefit for pregnant women, women in childbirth and women nursing their children.

The Canadian Gas Association, at their annual meeting on September 18, presented their Meritorious Service Gold Medal to Mr. L. B. Temple, chief of the emergency staff, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, for his work at Montreal during 1932, in saving the lives of 45 victims of gas asphyxiation by means of the prone pressure method.

## CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

### Manufacturing Statistics for the Year 1931

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, and general manufacturing in Canada. Summary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1931 have recently been issued, and the accompanying table gives the figures in some detail.

Information as to the numbers of wage earners working eight hours or less per day, nine hours, ten hours and over ten hours, was secured each year from 1924 to 1930, the resulting figures for the principal manufacturing industries being given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1927, page 105; October, 1929, page 1189 and December, 1932, page 1296. For 1931 information was secured as to the numbers of wage earners whose regular hours of labour were forty hours or less, etc.

The statistics published by the Bureau show also that the number of establishments was 24,501, the capital employed \$4,961,312,408, the cost of materials \$1,223,080,011, and the value of products \$2,698,461,862. The total paid in salaries was \$186,810,794, employees on salary numbering 77,576 male and 2,222 female.

The accompanying table shows the average number of wage earners during the year, male and female, and total wages paid for each group of industries and for the important industries in each group; also the number of establishments and the numbers of wage earners by the length of working week periods. Figures are not included for most of the industries having less than one thousand wage earners, but the group totals and grand total include the figures for such industries.

Information as to hours per week in fish curing and packing and in butter and cheese making is not available, and detailed figures for these industries are, therefore, also omitted. The fish curing and packing industry employed an average for the twelve months of 2,807 wage earners, male, and 921 female, total wages being \$2,069,153, there being 540 persons on salary; the butter and cheese industry employed an average for the twelve months of 7,333 wage earners, male, and 4,923 female, total wages being \$7,525,494, the number on salary being 3,677 males and 683 females, with total salaries of \$4,734,432.



## STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1931

Industry	*Number of wage earners whose regular hours per week were												*Total number of wage-earners	Average number of wage-earners during year		Total wages \$	Number of estab-lish-ments
	40 or less	41-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-53	54	55	56-59	60	Over 60		male	female		
<b>Vegetable Products</b>	6,699	1,894	5,195	7,716	10,117	11,708	2,530	9,507	6,839	2,719	14,361	4,667	85,932	43,654	19,501	53,572,933	5,283
Biscuits, confectionery, etc.	376	680	835	2,264	1,226	3,152	512	660	1,073	176	425	1,660	11,530	4,263	5,336	6,317,919	282
Bread and other bakery products	400	78	555	474	3,447	1,368	799	5,415	700	449	2,908	240	16,877	13,755	2,186	15,934,612	2,912
Breweries	300	53	149	315	428	891	117	155	700	559	563	129	4,251	3,656	44	4,155,966	80
Coffee, tea and spices	18	11	484	312	176	171	5	6	514	37	91	46	1,176	1,040	467	1,025,452	59
Distilleries	125	515	642	67	253	47	343	6	6	37	91	46	2,176	1,637	462	1,304,526	23
Flour and feed mills	188	24	241	19	1,106	79	29	398	26	115	1,873	311	4,409	3,765	124	3,760,522	278
Fruit and vegetable preparations	3,055	181	176	698	571	1,962	189	614	2,724	725	6,189	1,692	18,776	2,519	2,931	3,927,569	1,265
Rubber goods including footwear	2,450	396	991	2,527	472	1,473	329	1,503	591	476	743	343	12,509	7,341	3,024	8,409,339	48
Sugar refineries	12	.....	.....	134	562	21	355	16	16	32	744	1,181	3,083	1,856	6	2,372,384	8
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2,570	459	753	567	1,474	2,157	121	2,077	299	61	54	1,78	8,909	2,757	4,609	35,388,353	105
<b>Animal Products</b>	1,484	822	4,376	2,572	3,045	7,993	2,370	2,873	5,351	1,732	1,082	423	34,146	21,543	9,411	35,063,513	4,136
Bees and shoes	626	86	843	1,433	886	3,816	940	1,289	3,257	1,031	508	97	2,812	7,861	4,323	9,703,323	164
Fur goods and furs	70	16	2,069	117	259	124	59	256	3,257	1,031	508	21	2,632	1,965	1,622	1,434,353	108
Fur goods and mittens, leather	91	44	316	131	100	508	88	377	377	.....	34	21	3,683	1,511	1,785	814,844	47
Leather tanneries and meat packing	226	44	112	128	103	1,192	280	507	349	95	110	34	3,169	2,615	872	2,322,468	88
<b>Textiles and Textile Products</b>	4,910	2,181	23,608	11,631	8,582	26,337	6,068	1,798	22,173	1,371	1,931	562	111,133	38,776	56,634	72,653,861	1,955
Carpets, mats and rugs	124	20	21	363	163	81	60	15	8	5	43	2	929	567	315	587,763	25
Clothing, factory, men's	1,002	512	5,667	351	63	292	453	19	613	18	5	4	9,436	4,128	355	704,553	21
Clothing, factory, women's	364	327	8,389	2,212	3,245	2,576	32	67	33	1	26	6	17,352	3,562	4,212	7,109,940	180
Cordage, rope and twine	.....	1	80	209	66	963	.....	.....	74	1	5	.....	1,969	588	1,275	11,234,852	471
Cordage, rope and twine	.....	1	80	209	66	963	.....	.....	74	1	5	.....	1,969	588	1,275	798,014	12
Cotton yarn and cloth	779	16	776	443	41	3,064	161	.....	12,118	13	1,189	40	17,868	9,013	6,275	11,190,750	20
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	626	199	867	1,905	2,197	2,355	810	842	510	524	94	43	11,572	3,921	3,921	4,497,338	34
Furnishing goods, men's	414	506	2,889	1,916	965	1,092	154	330	375	.....	48	5	8,691	1,004	6,353	4,222,602	407
Hats and caps	136	364	2,513	239	88	633	84	154	103	12	1	12	4,161	1,285	1,860	2,697,751	16
Hosiery and knitted goods	871	228	1,183	3,079	333	8,346	853	112	3,240	242	56	53	18,596	5,280	11,136	11,286,099	16
Silk and artificial silk	31	25	10	169	949	1,517	1,554	24	1,683	100	186	177	6,485	3,032	2,628	4,546,011	23
Woolen cloth	41	11	63	60	5	1,579	1,047	16	1,792	118	56	44	4,880	2,305	1,842	317,332	54
Woolen yarn	10	.....	.....	191	16	472	13	13	991	10	.....	.....	1,709	630	827	942,644	28
<b>Wood and Paper Products</b>	7,661	1,450	14,127	5,704	42,950	9,362	3,096	9,192	5,550	4,358	29,232	3,075	135,677	88,133	9,776	97,100,335	7,767
Boxes and bags, paper	253	171	1,068	635	486	1,270	230	122	169	32	73	11	4,580	1,974	1,282	3,181,993	132
Boxes, wooden	242	11	489	41	673	309	96	514	449	224	599	157	3,804	2,436	231	1,795,157	131
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	48	12	1,424	159	590	22	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,261	1,532	425	3,032,730	75
Flooring, hardwood	99	.....	166	18	183	553	10	268	145	8	175	.....	1,645	1,321	1,321	939,447	26
Furniture	1,395	105	1,769	510	822	2,037	86	896	1,191	1,032	672	36	10,551	8,377	342	7,500,339	372
Lithographing	10	2	375	305	1,087	166	12	14	31	19	4	9	2,634	1,747	623	2,807,384	43
Planing mills, sash and door factories	651	89	1,418	232	1,140	1,240	144	595	771	395	1,093	148	7,916	6,303	53	5,957,026	673
Printing and bookbinding	406	146	3,129	698	4,908	223	42	47	103	27	13	11	9,728	6,335	2,059	9,407,684	971
Printing and publishing	408	178	1,398	1,410	5,736	371	125	107	261	39	161	8	10,086	8,001	1,439	13,749,394	704
Pulp and paper	2,288	433	5,581	4,440	16,489	874	682	2,047	799	399	1,736	1,856	28,086	22,839	660	26,493,174	103
Sawmills	1,106	93	655	319	8,302	410	1,438	4,185	571	1,656	23,101	581	42,417	19,928	674	13,750,048	3,562
Stationery and envelopes	30	16	119	193	738	155	65	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	1,367	1,367	.....	986,914	40

Iron and Its Products		33,192	2,281	10,721	5,647	9,191	20,090	2,151	3,220	6,804	3,065	2,699	2,914	157,758	79,777	2,288	89,000,552	1,243
Agricultural implements.....		637	8	383	91	1,308	2,145	49	68	106	63	47	88	4,993	3,369	38	2,962,998	9
Automobiles.....		7,627	719	358	349	373	889	272	147	106	106	16	181	4,993	3,369	38	2,962,998	9
Automobile supplies.....		519	82	498	444	586	911	33	13	182	58	143	181	4,993	3,369	38	2,962,998	9
Boilers, tanks and engines.....		324	96	273	107	244	531	15	120	189	16	36	12	8,825,183	176	176	8,825,183	26
Bridges and structural steel works.....		468	9	792	180	14	553	33	13	20	553	61	21	1,504,015	1,411	2	1,504,015	73
Castings and forgings.....		3,201	263	2,213	1,435	1,216	5,559	288	1,433	1,326	287	584	285	18,035	3,347	.....	14,492,456	21
Hardware and tools.....		1,538	285	875	511	135	1,088	234	100	160	16	11	78	5,031	3,657	549	6,699,949	33
Machinery.....		2,410	71	1,173	559	902	1,975	99	165	154	84	136	44	7,772	6,417	124	6,593,322	174
Primary iron and steel.....		224	17	86	143	1,698	574	167	276	2,765	2,133	710	1,873	10,666	7,219	14	9,434,229	58
Railway rolling stocks.....		20,328	298	473	1,369	406	1,152	71	513	643	99	239	145	25,688	19,958	34	24,318,104	38
Sheet metal products.....		473	114	330	1,349	1,456	1,456	123	300	839	17	339	59	8,073	5,811	688	6,453,607	157
Wire and wire goods.....		170	276	310	50	454	712	677	32	438	90	373	65	3,647	2,682	210	2,591,844	67
Non-ferrous Metal Products		2,618	836	3,571	2,468	10,299	3,890	540	729	1,763	4,428	277	682	31,901	22,926	3,980	30,937,661	455
Brass and copper products.....		1,148	287	364	411	60	1,065	20	26	635	10	11	11	4,165	3,262	217	3,713,755	127
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....		1,003	139	2,262	1,533	7,908	2,136	283	110	695	71	65	210	16,415	10,296	3,457	13,052,864	163
Jewelry and silverware.....		320	228	433	389	189	301	145	.....	105	26	12	22	2,170	1,496	419	1,959,758	95
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....		77	172	233	11	2,032	150	19	587	77	4,036	172	304	7,870	6,982	.....	11,114,248	14
Non-metallic Mineral Products		1,511	310	1,955	442	7,394	3,491	330	2,185	1,471	2,183	4,023	1,828	27,134	20,312	518	24,407,318	1,272
Arcated and mineral water.....		133	15	74	37	245	225	25	381	106	13	871	188	2,313	1,778	94	2,012,774	402
Cement.....		.....	7	50	72	586	3	25	206	39	630	263	33	2,116	1,699	.....	2,164,516	12
Cement products.....		123	11	28	26	229	75	453	353	32	439	720	218	1,009	960	4	945,341	157
Clay products, from domestic clay.....		360	20	243	75	453	353	32	439	720	218	1,009	484	4,406	2,824	.....	2,622,469	189
Clay products, from imported clay.....		64	1	60	29	5	182	2	118	239	4	51	13	818	662	84	732,133	14
Coke and gas products.....		238	22	252	5	527	1,105	9	266	5	722	107	300	3,558	3,032	22	4,040,720	41
Glass products.....		107	83	351	84	1,074	475	76	200	57	39	493	249	3,288	2,337	271	2,872,708	66
Petroleum products.....		32	.....	43	1	3,613	371	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	14	4,290	3,567	13	4,972,594	32
Stone, monumental and ornamental.....		189	29	588	27	191	209	38	156	62	51	94	28	1,662	1,127	7	1,603,594	223
Chemicals and Chemical Products		938	299	2,747	1,243	1,753	1,933	335	940	485	685	790	394	12,592	7,748	2,466	10,647,755	621
Acids, alkalies and salts.....		190	201	213	64	243	145	4	221	65	141	94	10	1,591	1,324	3	1,655,609	14
Explosives, ammunition and fire-works.....		385	25	400	58	180	60	7	14	31	31	133	5	1,300	877	240	1,059,609	9
Fertilizers.....		24	.....	63	6	58	75	.....	466	68	387	89	73	1,309	878	1	529,288	18
Medical and pharmaceutical preparations.....		118	22	660	560	168	259	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1,947	798	942	1,647,534	144
Miscellaneous chemical products.....		32	8	396	26	263	103	6	25	122	32	253	32	1,298	710	349	980,728	88
Paint, pigments and varnishes.....		72	14	375	175	205	567	150	44	190	44	6	61	1,865	1,450	180	1,742,748	75
Soaps and washing compounds.....		72	9	206	86	241	337	29	39	35	29	370	31	1,240	876	221	1,241,781	69
Miscellaneous Industries		2,841	159	2,742	1,876	1,672	2,432	142	1,313	674	483	313	198	14,865	8,668	1,671	10,337,365	464
Brooms, brushes and mops.....		252	40	204	273	91	96	34	1	151	116	39	34	3	1,188	868	822,823	76
Mattresses and springs.....		298	80	425	43	127	194	64	76	116	9	21	10	1,516	1,101	225	1,264,909	60
Musical instruments.....		236	12	174	62	4	131	6	3	79	260	21	12	2,000	1,089	180	1,227,520	30
Shipbuilding and repairs.....		1,819	7	1,033	732	733	161	10	888	105	79	113	74	5,754	3,329	4	3,915,776	39
Central Electric Stations		814	119	2,079	541	3,386	803	164	2,095	85	990	911	393	12,356	9,996	.....	13,959,534	1,011
Grand Total		70,668	10,354	71,121	39,860	98,389	87,944	17,726	33,851	51,295	21,854	55,642	15,108	573,723	351,553	108,075	437,734,767	24,501

\*In month of highest employment.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**I**N retail prices the cost of the weekly family budget was considerably higher, due mainly to a seasonal advance in the cost of foods, while in wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number declined slightly, due chiefly to lower prices for grains and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.43 at the beginning of August as compared with \$6.95 for July; \$7.01 for August, 1932; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. Of the twenty-nine commodities in the food budget twenty-one showed advances, the most important being a seasonal increase in the cost of potatoes which accounted for more than half the increase in the food budget. The cost of eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats and fresh and salt pork also showed substantial increases. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.96 at the beginning of August as compared with \$15.48 for July; \$16.42 for August, 1932; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower, this being the first decline during the last six months. The index in August was 69.4 as compared with 70.5 in July; 63.6 in February; 66.7 in August, 1932; 98.4 in August, 1929; 106.0 for August, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914. Eighty-seven prices quotations were higher, ninety were lower and three hundred and twenty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups advanced and two declined. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their prod-

ucts group, because of higher prices for hogs, calves, hides, milk, eggs and lard which more than offset lower prices for steers, lambs, fresh and cured meats and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of advanced quotations for raw wool and cotton fabrics which more than offset declines in the prices of raw cotton, raw silk and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing to higher prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, due principally to higher prices for steel sheets, steel tank plates and automobile body plates; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of higher quotations for gasoline, kerosene and sulphur; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to increases in the prices of zinc oxide and certain other chemicals. The Vegetable and Vegetable Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group were substantially lower, the former because of decreased prices for grains and milled products and the latter because of lower quotations for copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods remained unchanged, higher prices for coffee, eggs, milk and its products, fish, woollen cloth and petroleum products offsetting lower prices for foreign fruits, flour and milled products, and meats. In Producers' goods materials for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials were substantially lower, while materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather goods industries and for the chemical using industries showed slight increases.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower. Canadian farm products declined substantially. In this group field products were lower because of reduced quotations for grains, while animal products advanced because of higher prices for hides, fresh milk, eggs and wool.

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1932	July 1933	Aug. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-8	78-6	83-0	67-4	63-4	60-0	61-6	71-6	76-8	73-2	57-8	50-8	44-4	44-8
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-0	34-4	57-2	53-4	37-8	34-6	32-0	33-6	42-6	48-0	45-0	30-4	26-4	24-0	23-6
Mutton, roast...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-6	28-3	28-2	21-0	18-7	18-0	19-3	22-6	24-6	23-2	16-5	13-2	12-0	11-8
Pork, leg...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-3	37-9	36-9	28-9	28-1	28-0	30-3	29-9	32-1	30-1	26-0	21-4	20-5	20-4
Pork, salt...	2 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-9	37-9	41-6	33-2	32-0	26-6	32-2	28-8	32-6	30-3	24-5	15-6	16-1	17-1
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-2	70-2	74-2	60-4	54-4	50-0	57-4	53-2	56-4	44-4	30-4	30-0	31-0	31-0
Lard, pure...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-7	51-2	57-9	48-3	42-7	39-2	45-4	39-0	41-0	40-1	28-9	17-6	20-4	21-2
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-6	73-6	76-0	45-2	44-4	44-2	50-0	44-4	44-0	42-0	28-8	22-8	25-4	25-6
Eggs, storage...	1 "	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	29-5	53-6	64-5	42-4	35-0	32-4	39-0	42-4	39-4	37-3	26-1	24-1	21-1	23-5
Milk...	6 qts.	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	24-3	51-0	56-3	39-7	32-8	28-6	34-7	37-6	34-8	33-3	22-1	19-6	17-1	19-5
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-2	72-0	88-2	79-2	69-0	63-4	67-8	70-2	72-0	71-4	63-6	57-0	54-6	54-6
Butter, creamery...	1 "	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	53-0	93-4	121-8	74-8	71-4	69-0	73-6	79-4	80-0	64-2	47-2	36-6	39-8	43-0
Cheese, old...	1 "	25-2	27-7	31-9	33-9	31-9	52-3	66-8	45-3	43-3	39-3	41-0	44-6	44-9	35-5	27-0	22-1	23-8	25-1
Cheese, new...	1 "	16-1	17-4	18-5	20-0	21-4	33-4	40-8	35-9	30-1	\$30-3	\$31-3	\$33-0	\$33-1	\$31-4	\$22-9	\$19-9	\$19-4	\$19-8
Bread...	15 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-7	30-8	38-9	31-7	26-7	\$30-3	\$31-3	\$33-0	\$33-1	\$31-4	\$22-9	\$19-9	\$19-4	\$19-8
Flour, family...	10 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	145-5	121-5	105-0	100-5	114-0	115-0	117-0	112-5	93-0	83-5	84-0	87-0
Rolled oats...	5 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	37-0	67-0	84-0	64-0	49-0	\$44-0	\$54-0	\$52-0	\$53-0	\$47-0	\$32-0	\$30-0	\$31-0	\$34-0
Rice...	2 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-0	40-0	44-5	30-5	28-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	32-0	31-0	25-0	24-0	23-5	25-0
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	12-0	23-8	34-0	19-2	18-8	\$20-6	\$21-8	\$21-2	\$20-6	\$20-4	\$18-2	\$17-2	\$16-0	\$16-0
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	12-2	33-6	24-4	17-0	17-8	17-8	16-0	18-2	23-8	18-8	11-8	8-4	8-2	8-8
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-5	23-3	29-5	20-7	24-6	19-7	20-1	21-6	21-4	20-6	16-9	16-2	14-9	15-3
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	18-1	27-9	17-9	17-9	19-9	18-5	15-9	13-6	13-9	15-6	11-8	11-0	11-7	11-7
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	24-4	44-8	100-0	40-0	35-6	49-2	31-6	31-6	28-4	26-4	24-8	23-2	31-6	32-0
Tea, black...	1 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	11-6	20-6	46-8	19-0	16-6	23-6	15-0	15-0	13-6	12-8	12-0	11-4	15-4	15-6
Tea, green...	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-3	15-2	16-5	13-7	14-1	\$16-7	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-6	\$14-7	\$13-7	\$11-1	\$10-4	\$10-5
Coffee...	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-4	14-5	17-0	15-4	15-5	\$16-7	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-6	\$14-7	\$13-7	\$11-1	\$10-4	\$10-5
Potatoes...	1 bag	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	11-3	15-6	13-7	13-4	13-8	15-3	15-1	15-1	14-1	12-3	10-5	9-9	9-9
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	50-3	89-7	126-9	59-3	58-3	86-8	91-4	63-5	94-4	72-7	45-3	40-2	38-6	65-4
All Foods...		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-68	\$ 13-41	\$ 16-42	\$ 11-44	\$ 10-44	\$ 10-53	\$ 11-10	\$ 11-08	\$ 11-63	\$ 10-65	\$ 8-20	\$ 7-01	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-43
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthracite...	1/2 ton	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-2	4-7	5-0	4-4	4-0	4-0	4-2	4-1	4-1	4-1	3-9	3-9	3-9	3-8
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-6	59-6	81-3	75-3	69-4	70-5	63-4	62-7	62-6	62-7	60-6	57-6	57-4	57-4
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-5	70-7	82-0	85-0	77-3	80-0	75-3	75-5	76-6	76-2	71-5	69-8	61-1	60-8
Coal oil...	1 gal.	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-3	51-9	64-1	61-4	58-5	59-6	55-4	55-7	54-9	54-1	53-6	51-2	46-3	46-0
Fuel and light*		\$ 24-0	\$ 24-5	\$ 24-4	\$ 23-7	\$ 23-8	\$ 28-0	\$ 38-3	\$ 32-7	\$ 31-1	\$ 30-4	\$ 31-1	\$ 31-0	\$ 31-1	\$ 30-9	\$ 28-0	\$ 27-4	\$ 26-9	\$ 27-0
Rent...	1 mo.	\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-89	\$ 2-85	\$ 3-76	\$ 3-64	\$ 3-44	\$ 3-49	\$ 3-31	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-15	\$ 3-04	\$ 2-83	\$ 2-82
††Totals...		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-41	\$ 21-20	\$ 26-50	\$ 21-98	\$ 20-88	\$ 21-03	\$ 21-32	\$ 21-31	\$ 21-90	\$ 21-01	\$ 18-30	\$ 16-42	\$ 15-48	\$ 15-96

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	13-75	16-97	11-50	10-41	10-88	11-06	10-98	11-15	11-06	8-61	7-38	7-21	7-48	7-48
Prince Edward Island...	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-83	12-08	15-38	10-37	9-32	9-34	10-02	9-74	10-19	10-16	8-36	6-61	6-81	6-83	6-83
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-59	13-22	16-25	11-35	10-33	10-65	11-20	10-93	10-94	10-75	8-27	7-22	7-26	7-47	7-47
Quebec...	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-19	12-50	15-54	11-16	10-00	10-01	10-32	10-20	10-52	9-97	7-55	6-45	6-39	6-70	6-70
Ontario...	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-54	13-50	16-44	11-40	10-41	10-63	11-20	11-13	11-67	10-53	8-10	7-00	6-93	7-53	7-53
Manitoba...	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-76	13-02	17-24	11-37	10-27	10-18	10-39	10-95	11-53	10-38	7-90	6-75	6-68	7-34	7-34
Saskatchewan...	6-86	6-92	7-83	8-25	8-00	12-63	16-75	11-29	9-96	10-28	11-32	10-99	10-76	7-69	6-72	6-65	7-40	7-40	7-40
Alberta...	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-83	13-84	16-31	11-21	10-26	9-98	10-96	11-13	12-12	10-74	8-10	6-61	6-60	7-23	7-23
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-14	14-17	17-09	12-33	11-63	11-30	11-90	12-14	12-93	11-71	9-16	7-71	7-69	8-13	8-13

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	22.4	18.0	16.8	11.8	9.3	11.8	20.4	17.1	15.5	21.2	24.0	41.1
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	24.2	19.2	18.1	13.6	10.9	10.3	19.2	17.8	17.5	20.4	23.8	39.9
1—Sydney.....	24.2	20	19.4	16.2	13.7	11.5	18.3	17.7	15.8	21.2	23.2	39.3
2—New Glasgow.....	24.3	19.3	17	12.3	9.3	10	15	16.5	18.3	18.2	21.5	39.5
3—Amherst.....	21.5	17.5	15.5	13	10	10	20	17.7	16.5	21.7	23	40
4—Halifax.....	26.2	19.4	20.6	12.8	11.4	9.2	20	17.1	15.9	19.4	22.8	37.5
5—Windsor.....									19	20	22.2	40
6—Truro.....	25	20	18	13.5	10	11	22.5	20	19.5	22	25.2	43.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22	18.4	18.2	12.9	11.6	9	18.5	18.7	14.2	21	22.8	32.5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	26.7	19.9	19.4	13.8	10.7	12.8	19.5	19.6	18.0	20.1	22.5	41.5
8—Moncton.....	25	19	18	14.5	11	12		20.5	15.6	20.2	21.2	41.3
9—Saint John.....	26.6	19.2	19.8	13.6	10.7	12.1	21.5	18	17.2	19.2	22	41.9
10—Fredericton.....	30	21.2	20	14.2	11	15	17.5	20	21.3	21	23.5	42.6
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19.7	12.7	10	12		20		20	23.3	40
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	19.5	16.6	16.7	10.5	6.8	7.9	21.7	15.0	15.3	20.1	22.4	44.2
12—Quebec.....	21.4	17.9	16.6	11.8	7.1	7.8	22.6	15.2	15.4	21	23.1	39.2
13—Three Rivers.....	18.2	16.5	14.7	10.7	6.4	10.4	18.2	15.8	15.4	26.6	29.8	44.7
14—Sherbrooke.....	24.3	18.2	19.7	13.7	8.2	11		16.7	17.4	20	21.5	47.1
15—Sorel.....	15	15	15	7.5	5	5	17.5	12	15.7		25	42.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.8	14.1	14.2	9.9	6.8	8.2	21.5	12.8	13.3	20.2	22.8	45
17—St. John's.....	20	17.2	18.2	10.5	8	9.5		15.5	14.3	20.2	20.6	43.7
18—Thetford Mines.....	13.5	14.2	12.3	9.3	5.8	7		12.7	16.4	14	16.5	46.7
19—Montreal.....	23.9	19	21.6	10.2	7.8	6	24.7	16.4	14.4	19.1	21.3	45.1
20—Hull.....	23	17.6	17.8	10.7	6	6.3	25.8	17.7	15.3	20	21.2	43.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	22.8	18.3	17.1	12.2	9.6	12.9	21.1	17.9	15.5	20.8	23.3	41.8
21—Ottawa.....	24.7	19	19.2	12.8	8.5	10.3	22.7	16.6	15.4	21	23.5	41.4
22—Brockville.....	24.5	19.5	17.7	11.8	8.7	10		16.7	13.2	22.6	23.8	41
23—Kingston.....	23.8	17.7	17.9	12.9	8.5	11.2	20.3	17.6	12.8	19.1	21.6	41.4
24—Belleville.....	18	15.2	15.5	10.8	8.2	11.4	18.3	16.8	15	21.7	22.9	43.1
25—Peterborough.....	22.7	18.2	16.7	11	8.7	11.4	17.5	17.8	15	19.5	23.2	40.4
26—Oshawa.....	19.2	15.7	14.7	10	9	11.2	22	17	14	19.3	21.9	41.7
27—Orillia.....	23.3	19.3	18	12.5	8.7	14.3	16.5	20	16.2	20.8	23.6	42.4
28—Toronto.....	24.8	19.1	18	12.1	11	12.9	21.4	18.2	15	21.5	25.4	42.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.5	19.2	17.5	12.6	8.2	13.7	22	17.5	13.1	20.5	22.3	42.5
30—St. Catharines.....	20.3	17.5	16.1	11.6	7.8	12	23.5	18.2	13.5	20.4	22.1	42.8
31—Hamilton.....	23.5	18.7	18.6	12.5	11.2	13.7	23.7	19		20	22.6	41.6
32—Brantford.....	22.8	18.7	17.3	12.2	7.8	13.1	24.1	19.6	15.5	20.7	23.8	42.9
33—Galt.....	25	21	18.8	14.2	11.6	15	24	19.4	15	20.1	22.6	43
34—Guelph.....	22.3	18.7	17.8	12.8	11.3	14	25	17.3	15.5	20.8	23.3	41
35—Kitchener.....	20.4	18	16	12.6	10.2	13.1	25	17.2	18	18.8	21.3	41.3
36—Woodstock.....	23.2	19.3	16.5	12	9.9	12.2	16	16.8	15	20	22	40.2
37—Stratford.....	23.6	18.6	15.8	12	11.4	13.2	25	17.2	12	19	21	41.7
38—London.....	23.7	19.6	17.6	12.8	9.6	13	22.4	20.2	16	21.3	24	42.6
39—St. Thomas.....	24.3	19.5	17.3	13.1	11	13.8		19.5	15.7	20.3	23.3	43.9
40—Chatham.....	21	17.7	15.6	12	8.7	13.4	17.7	18	14.2	20.4	23.3	43.4
41—Windsor.....	20.6	16.7	15.6	11.4	9.8	12.7	24	16.4	14	18.6	21.1	41.7
42—Sarnia.....	21.5	17.5	15.5	13.5	12.5	15.5	20	16	15	21.2	24	40.8
43—Owen Sound.....	21	17	17.3	11.3	9	12.7	15	15	12	22	24	38.5
44—North Bay.....	23.3	17.7	15.1	10.9	8.2	12.5	18.3	17.5	16.6	20.6	23.2	39
45—Sudbury.....	24.3	18.8	18	12.4	9.3	14.2	25.2	20.7	16	20.6	23.5	41.5
46—Cobalt.....	24	16		11.5	8			19	20	21.7	23	38.9
47—Timmins.....	27.3	22.5	19.2	13.8	11.6	14.3		21.3	19.3	21.1	24.6	43
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20.6	17.3	17.3	12.3	9.2	12.2	18.2	17.9	17.7	20.6	23.6	40.1
49—Port Arthur.....	21	18	18	13	10	13	20	16.5	19.2	25.4	27.2	43.9
50—Fort William.....	24.3	17.2	16.2	10.3	10.7	14.2	20	17.2	18.3	25.2	27.5	45
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	20.5	15.8	14.9	9.9	8.4	10.3	18.8	14.4	15.2	23.3	26.9	42.2
51—Winnipeg.....	21	16.5	14.5	9.8	8.7	10.6	19.5	16.2	15.2	23.4	26.2	42.4
52—Brandon.....	20	15	15.2	10	8	10	18	12.5		23.2	27.6	42
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.2	16.5	15.1	10.1	7.6	10.1	16.9	15.7	12.1	24.5	28.2	38.9
53—Regina.....	20.7	16	14.6	8.5	7.1	8.9	16	15.1	13.5	21.9	26.3	37.5
54—Prince Albert.....	22.5	17.5	17.5	12.2	10.4	12.5	18.5	17	11	30	32.5	40
55—Saskatoon.....	18.8	14.4	13	9.1	6.1	9.1	16.2	14.8	11.8	22.4	26.6	37.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.7	18	15.2	10.4	6.6	9.8	17	15.7		23.7	27.4	40.9
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	19.5	16.0	14.1	10.1	7.6	10.9	17.3	14.5	11.7	21.0	24.7	37.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	20.7	16.5	14.7	11.1	7.7	12.4	18.7	14	11	23	26.4	37.5
58—Drumheller.....	15	12.5	10	8	5	10	15	15	12.5	19.5	24	38.3
59—Edmonton.....	20.3	15.9	15.7	8.8	7.2	10.6	17.1	16	13.1	20.1	22.9	36.5
60—Calgary.....	22.2	18.7	14.9	10.4	9	10.6	17.6	15.6	12	22.3	26.8	37.5
61—Lethbridge.....	19.3	16.3	15	12.4	9.3	10.7	18.3	12	10	20	23.5	37
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.8	19.3	16.9	12.0	11.2	14.9	22.9	17.3	17.2	22.7	26.6	40.4
62—Fernie.....	21.5	17.5	14.5	10.5	10	12.5	20.5	16	16	20.6	24.7	37
63—Nelson.....	23.3	19.3	16.3	12.3	10.7	13.7	24	16.7	17	21.3	25.6	41.1
64—Trail.....	19	16.5	15.5	12	11.5	14	22.5	17.5		22.3	27	37.5
65—New Westminster.....	24.2	20	15.8	11.3	11.1	13.7	22	17.5	18.9	23.6	28.2	41.1
66—Vancouver.....	26	20	17.1	12.3	12.7	14.9	23.5	18.1	18.6	23.3	26.5	40.5
67—Victoria.....	26.3	20.5	18.1	12.1	11.4	14.6	23.4	17.6	14.2	23	26.6	40.2
68—Nanaimo.....	26	20.3	17.7	12.1	11.7	16.3	25	17.3	18	25.3	29.3	44
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.7	20	20	13.5	10.5	19.2	22	18	17.7	22	25	41.7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST 1933

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb., tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents 17-6 9-6 6-8	cents 21-0 18-3 14-9 20	cents 14-9	cents 13-7	cents 49-8 42-9 43-6 45	cents 17-4 12-2 12-9 12-9 12-5 10-7 12-3	cents 16-5 13-3	cents 22-8 16-7 16-3 17-2 15 17-4 18 16-1 20 17-8 16-9 20-6 21 12-7 15-9 15-4 19-4 14-5	cents 12-8 13-6 12-8 13-2 13-5 13-4 13-8 13-5 13-1 13-8 12-5 13-7 12-5 12-5 23-7 23-7 26 25 21-4 18	cents 23-5 26-0 27-7 25-5 25 26-7 24-7 26-3 18-6 25-6 26 25-8 25 21-4 18	cents 19-5 21-4 21-2 21-7 18-7 22-3 23 13 20-3 21-2 20-4 21-4 18	cents 9-1 9-5 10-11 9-11 8 c 10-11-5	cents 21-5 22-6 20 21-3 23-2 23-5 25 20 20-1 22 20 20-4 20-5 20 20-2 23-2 23-5 22-7 22-6 24-4 20 22-5 25 22 24-2 24-4 24-6 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69	
10													1
12	20			40									2
15-3 18 12-5	25-2 25-7 25			50-0 50 50	12-1 12-8 11-2 14-3 10	15-2 16 12-1 17-5	17-8 16-9 20-6 21 12-7 15-9 15-4 19-4 14-5	13-1 13-8 12-5 13-7 12-5 12-5 12-5 13 12-8 12-1 12-7 12-5 13-3 13 12-1 12-7 12 13-3 11-8 11-8 12-7 12-2 12-8 11-4 12 14-3 12-7 12-7 11-9 13-2 11-8 12-3 12 12-1 11-5 11 11-3 11-9 12-3 12-8 12-3 11-3 12-7 11-5 12-5 12 14 13-3 12-9 14-1 25-3 13-1 13-6 17-3 18-7 14-2 15-2 13-8 19 13-3 16-3 15-3 11-2 15-2 14-4 20 14-1 14-5 29-1 28-6 24-9 27-3 25-6 13-8 14-6	25-6 20-3 21-2 20-4 21-4 18 19-7 19-5 19-7 21-7 20 19-5 20 19-1 19-2 18-4 20-4 20-8 19-7 17 17-4 22-1 19-7 20-5 22 22-5 21-7 22-5 21-2 21-7 21-2 19-4 20-7 19-1 15-2 17-7 19-5 18-2 17-3 19-5 20-5 22 28-5 27-5 26-9 23-5 21-8 22 23-5 14-2 15-2 14-2 15-2 14-6 10-9 11-2 15-2 14-4 14-6 22-4 19-5 27 22-5 24-3 24-9 27-3 21-5 27-2	9-1 9-5 10-11 9-11 8 c 10-11-5 7-3 10 8 b 5 c 6 6 9 10 9-4 8 8 7-8a 10 b 9 10 10 23-5 24 21-3 8 8 c 7 10 9 24 8-10 10 11 10 b 12-5a 10 9 8-4 9-8 10 9 9-1a 9 10 9-1a 10-12-5a 10 a 12-5a	21-5 22-6 20 21-3 23-2 23-5 22-7 22-6 24-4 20 22-5 25 22 25-2 22 21-5 23-4 24-1 21-3 22-6 22-4 24-5 24-5 22 23 22-5 24 25 25 20 21-5 19-3 25-7 19-1 18-2 18-1 18-7 17 17-2 19-5 17-7 18-5 23-8 25-2 26-1 26-2 26-3 26-4 26-5 26-6 26-7 26-8 26-9 27 27-1 27-2 27-3 27-4 27-5 27-6 27-7 27-8 27-9 28 28-1 28-2 28-3 28-4 28-5 28-6 28-7 28-8 28-9 29 29-1 29-2 29-3 29-4 29-5 29-6 29-7 29-8 29-9 30 30-1 30-2 30-3 30-4 30-5 30-6 30-7 30-8 30-9 31 31-1 31-2 31-3 31-4 31-5 31-6 31-7 31-8 31-9 32 32-1 32-2 32-3 32-4 32-5 32-6 32-7 32-8 32-9 33 33-1 33-2 33-3 33-4 33-5 33-6 33-7 33-8 33-9 34 34-1 34-2 34-3 34-4 34-5 34-6 34-7 34-8 34-9 35 35-1 35-2 35-3 35-4 35-5 35-6 35-7 35-8 35-9 36 36-1 36-2 36-3 36-4 36-5 36-6 36-7 36-8 36-9 37 37-1 37-2 37-3 37-4 37-5 37-6 37-7 37-8 37-9 38 38-1 38-2 38-3 38-4 38-5 38-6 38-7 38-8 38-9 39 39-1 39-2 39-3 39-4 39-5 39-6 39-7 39-8 39-9 40 40-1 40-2 40-3 40-4 40-5 40-6 40-7 40-8 40-9 41 41-1 41-2 41-3 41-4 41-5 41-6 41-7 41-8 41-9 42 42-1 42-2 42-3 42-4 42-5 42-6 42-7 42-8 42-9 43 43-1 43-2 43-3 43-4 43-5 43-6 43-7 43-8 43-9 44 44-1 44-2 44-3 44-4 44-5 44-6 44-7 44-8 44-9 45 45-1 45-2 45-3 45-4 45-5 45-6 45-7 45-8 45-9 46 46-1 46-2 46-3 46-4 46-5 46-6 46-7 46-8 46-9 47 47-1 47-2 47-3 47-4 47-5 47-6 47-7 47-8 47-9 48 48-1 48-2 48-3 48-4 48-5 48-6 48-7 48-8 48-9 49 49-1 49-2 49-3 49-4 49-5 49-6 49-7 49-8 49-9 50 50-1 50-2 50-3 50-4 50-5 50-6 50-7 50-8 50-9 51 51-1 51-2 51-3 51-4 51-5 51-6 51-7 51-8 51-9 52 52-1 52-2 52-3 52-4 52-5 52-6 52-7 52-8 52-9 53 53-1 53-2 53-3 53-4 53-5 53-6 53-7 53-8 53-9 54 54-1 54-2 54-3 54-4 54-5 54-6 54-7 54-8 54-9 55 55-1 55-2 55-3 55-4 55-5 55-6 55-7 55-8 55-9 56 56-1 56-2 56-3 56-4 56-5 56-6 56-7 56-8 56-9 57 57-1 57-2 57-3 57-4 57-5 57-6 57-7 57-8 57-9 58 58-1 58-2 58-3 58-4 58-5 58-6 58-7 58-8 58-9 59 59-1 59-2 59-3 59-4 59-5 59-6 59-7 59-8 59-9 60 60-1 60-2 60-3 60-4 60-5 60-6 60-7 60-8 60-9 61 61-1 61-2 61-3 61-4 61-5 61-6 61-7 61-8 61-9 62 62-1 62-2 62-3 62-4 62-5 62-6 62-7 62-8 62-9 63 63-1 63-2 63-3 63-4 63-5 63-6 63-7 63-8 63-9 64 64-1 64-2 64-3 64-4 64-5 64-6 64-7 64-8 64-9 65 65-1 65-2 65-3 65-4 65-5 65-6 65-7 65-8 65-9 66 66-1 66-2 66-3 66-4 66-5 66-6 66-7 66-8 66-9 67 67-1 67-2 67-3 67-4 67-5 67-6 67-7 67-8 67-9 68 68-1 68-2 68-3 68-4 68-5 68-6 68-7 68-8 68-9 69 69-1 69-2 69-3 69-4 69-5 69-6 69-7 69-8 69-9		
10	25												10
19-9 25 20	20-7 25 20 20	16-9 15 15 16 20-5		60-0									10
		20 20 20 25											10
		18											10
		18 15											10
	18												10
	25												10
		15-3 18 20											10
21-5 15		12-7											10
20-0	23-3	15-2 14-5 14-5											10
20	24												10
22-3	21-2	12-0 11-2	11-7										10
21-2	23	12 12-7 12	8-3 15										10
25	19-4												10
20-7	21-3												10
20-3	20-4	11-1	12-5										10
21	25												10
20	20-2	11-2											10
21-1	21-8	11											10
19	20	11											10
17-4	19-4		14-8										10
25	25	20											10
19-3	21-8	18											10
16	20	17-5											10
14-6	14-1		10-4										10
9-5	16-2	8											10



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2 1/2's per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.8	5.8a	14.8	3.4	5.0	8.0	10.8	11.7	11.8	11.5
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.1	6.5	13.8	3.7	5.0	8.0	13.4	11.7	11.3	11.6
1—Sydney.....	18.3	7.3	14.3	3.3	4.9	6.8	13.2	11.8	11.3	11.3
2—New Glasgow.....	19.6	6.6-7	13.4	3.8	4.9	7.2	11.3	11.5	10.8	11.4
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6	14.3	3.8	5	8.5	15	11.8	11.3	11.2
4—Halifax.....	18.8	6.7	14.5	3.8	4.8	8.8	12.5	11.5	10.8	10.6
5—Windsor.....	18.7	.....	12.5	3.7	5	8	15	12	12	12
6—Truro.....	21	6	14	3.7	5.4	8.8	13.2	11.8	11.8	12.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	15	3.3	4.7	7.3	15	12	11.7	11.7
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.3	7.0	14.2	3.6	4.8	7.9	13.0	11.4	11.1	10.7
8—Moncton.....	18.6	6.7	14.7	3.7	4.6	8.8	12.3	11.7	11.2	11
9—Saint John.....	19.9	6.7-3	14.6	3.5	4.8	7.6	13.5	10.6	10.6	10.4
10—Fredericton.....	19.3	7.3	14.3	3.5	5.1	7.6	13.1	11.1	10.4	11.2
11—Bathurst.....	19.5	7.3	13	3.5	4.5	7.5	.....	12	12	10
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.4	4.7	13.2	3.4	4.8	6.8	10.6	10.0	10.9	10.7
12—Quebec.....	19.4	6.5-7	13.3	3.6	5	7.7	11.3	10.2	11	10.4
13—Three Rivers.....	18.4	4.4-7	13.4	3.3	5	6.6	11.6	10	11.1	10.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	16	4.6	13	2.9	4.7	5.9	11.1	10	10.6	10.7
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14.8	3.1	4.5	6.4	10	10	10.8	10
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.6	4	13.4	2.9	4.8	7.4	10.7	10	10.8	11.9
17—St. John's.....	15.5	3.3-4.7	11.5	3.3	4.7	6.3	10	10	10.8	11.7
18—Theftford Mines.....	17.7	4	13	3.6	5	6	10.7	10.3	11	11
19—Montreal.....	18.5	4.7-5.3	13.8	3.6	4.7	7.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.3
20—Hull.....	18.2	4.7	12.5	3.9	5.2	6.9	10	9.8	11.2	9.8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.0	5.5	14.7	3.1	4.8	8.5	11.2	11.1	11.3	10.9
21—Ottawa.....	17.2	5.3-7.3	14.9	4	4.8	8.9	10.3	10.5	10.9	10.1
22—Brockville.....	16.2	4.7	13	3.3	4.7	9.7	10	10.6	11.8	10
23—Kingston.....	16.1	5.3	14.5	3.3	4.7	9	11.5	10.2	10.5	10.5
24—Belleville.....	18.1	5	14.9	2.8	4.6	8.4	10	10	10.2	10
25—Peterborough.....	17.6	5.3-6.7	14.2	3	4.4	9.1	10.9	10	10	10
26—Oshawa.....	20.4	5.3-6.7	15	2.9	4.6	9	10.8	10.6	11	10.7
27—Orillia.....	18.6	4.7	14.8	3	4.7	9	10	11.7	12.1	11
28—Toronto.....	22.1	6.6-7	14.8	3.1	4.8	8.7	9.9	10.9	11	10.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.2	4.7-6.7	15	3.2	4.7	8.3	12.5	10.7	11.5	11.3
30—St. Catharines.....	19.5	4.7-6.7	14.8	2.7	4.1	9.2	11.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
31—Hamilton.....	22.3	5.3-6.7	14.7	2.7	4.9	8.7	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
32—Brantford.....	20.4	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.7	4.8	9.5	10.6	10.5	11	10.5
33—Galt.....	21.4	5.3-6	16.3	2.6	5	9	10.5	11.8	12	10.8
34—Guelph.....	19.3	5.3	15.2	2.8	4.9	9.8	10.8	11.3	11.1	10.6
35—Kitchener.....	20.3	4.7-6	14.6	2.8	5	8.6	10.7	10.7	11.2	10.8
36—Woodstock.....	21.3	4.7	12.5	2.8	4.7	8	9.5	10.7	11	10.8
37—Stratford.....	17.5	5.3	15	2.9	5	9.6	12.1	11.1	11.3	10.9
38—London.....	19.6	4.7-5.3	15.3	2.7	5.1	8.5	11.7	11	11.2	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	18.8	4.7-5.3	14.6	2.7	4.8	8.9	12.2	12.5	11.6	11.8
40—Chatham.....	16.4	4.7	15	2.9	5	9.2	11.5	11.9	13	11.6
41—Windsor.....	18.4	5.3-6.7	14.4	2.8	4.4	8.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	20.6	4.7	14	2.6	4.7	8.1	10.7	12	12.2	10.8
43—Owen Sound.....	.....	4.7-5.3	17	3.1	5	10	13	12.5	.....	.....
44—North Bay.....	18.8	5.3c	15.5	3.9	5.3	9.3	12.8	10.6	11.2	10.6
45—Sudbury.....	18.9	5.3	13.5	3.6	5.2	7.4	13.8	11.2	12.1	10.8
46—Cobalt.....	18.7	6	.....	3.8	5.7	8.6	11.1	13	12.8	12.7
47—Timmins.....	18.8	5.6	13.8	4.1	5	8.9	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.5	5.3-6.7	.....	3.6	5.5	8.2	12.7	11.5	11.5	11.3
49—Port Arthur.....	19.6	5.3-6.7	16	3.4	5	9.4	10.5	11	11	10.2
50—Fort William.....	19	5.3-6.7	14.4	3.6	4.3	8.7	10.1	11.4	11.1	11.1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.1	5.0	14.7	3.6	5.5	10.3	10.6	13.9	13.1	13.0
51—Winnipeg.....	20.2	5.6-6	14.3	3.5	5.6	9.4	10	13.1	12.5	12.3
52—Brandon.....	22	4.4-4	15	3.6	5.3	11.2	11.2	14.6	13.7	13.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	22.1	5.3	15.0	3.4	4.6	8.8	10.2	14.0	13.3	13.1
53—Regina.....	22.1	4.8-5.6	.....	3.4	5	9.1	9.4	14.1	13.2	13.6
54—Prince Albert.....	22.5	4.8	.....	3.5	4	7.6	9.6	13.8	13.2	12.8
55—Saskatoon.....	20	5	15	3.3	5	8.6	9.5	13.1	12.7	11.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.7	5.6	.....	3.4	4.5	9.9	12.1	14.8	14.2	14
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	23.1	6.4	16.0	3.5	5.1	7.2	9.7	13.1	13.6	13.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	25.5	6.4	16.5	3.8	5.2	7.6	10.3	13.7	14.1	14.3
58—Drumheller.....	22.1	7.5	14.5	3.5	5	6.8	9.1	13.1	14	14
59—Edmonton.....	.....	6.7b	15.6	3.4	5.4	7.6	9.5	12.5	13.4	13.2
60—Calgary.....	23.2	5.6	17.5	3.4	5	7.3	9.5	12.7	13	13.3
61—Lethbridge.....	21.7	5.7	.....	3.3	5.1	6.7	10.2	13.4	13.6	13.6
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.0	7.1	17.9	3.8	5.5	6.2	7.3	13.1	12.6	12.7
62—Fernie.....	24.4	.....	15	3.5	5	7	7.3	13	13.8	13.7
63—Nelson.....	22.7	6.3	17.4	3.9	6.5	6.7	8.5	12.8	13.5	13.3
64—Trail.....	21.7	8.3	15	3.8	4.9	6.3	8.2	13	13.3	13.3
65—New Westminster.....	22	6.3	20	3.8	5.1	5.9	6.7	12.7	12	12.4
66—Vancouver.....	21.3	6.3	19.2	3.6	5	6.4	6.8	12.4	11.9	12.2
67—Victoria.....	22	7.5	18.6	3.8	5.3	5.5	6.3	12.3	11.5	11.3
68—Nanaimo.....	26.7	7.5-8	20	4	5.8	6.5	7.6	13.4	11.7	12.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	6.3-8.3	.....	4	6.5	5	6.7	15	13.4	13

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread undelivered at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4-4	5-9	1-961	37-5	29-2	15-3	11-7	17-0	16-5	58-7	19-9	53-2	41-1
4-4	6-0	1-239	24-2	37-0	13-9	12-0	16-3	15-8	59-4	19-0	53-9	40-9
4-1	6-6	1-38	26-9		14-2	12	16-5	15-6	50	18		42-3
4-3	6-7	1-22	25	37	13-7	12-3	15-7	16-5	65	18-4	55	36-3
4	6-2	.683	15			11	15-5	15	50	18-2	50	45
4-6	5-9	1-20	25	37	15	13-5	17-8	17	72-5	20-4	57-5	38
4-3	5	1-95	35			12-5	16-3	15		19-7		42
4-8	5-8	1-00	18-3		12-5	10-9	16	15-4		19-4	53	41-7
4-1	7-3	.783	15			15	16-3	15		23-3		45
4-1	6-0	1-032	22-4		14-0	12-0	15-8	15-6	45-0	18-0	53-9	43-4
4-1	6-9	.917	18		16	12-2	17-2	15-7	45	19-2	57-7	46
4	5-4	1-06	21-5		13-7	11-5	15	15-2		17	45	35
4-2	6-2		25		13-2	11-9	16-1	16-3		16-9	59	42-4
4	5-5	1-12	25		13	12-5	15	15		19		50
4-4	6-3	1-474	28-9	24-0	13-2	11-8	16-6	15-2	69-7	19-6	55-1	38-2
5	6-8	1-305	24-1		13-2	12-2	17-6	17-6	77-5	22-5	52	39-5
4-3	6-9	1-724	30-5		13-4	12-5	16-8	14-5	60	18-4	52	39-7
3-8	6-6	1-863	33-6		13-9	12-3	17	14-7		22-2	52	39
4-1	6	1-00	30		12-2	11	15-7	13-2		20		38
5-7	6-2	1-492	27-2		14	12-2	16-5	14-4		18-8	59	37-6
4-6	6	1-322	25	25	12-7	11-7	17	16		16		36
3-2	6-8	1-837	32-5		15	10-4	17-6	15	60	20-5	54	39
5	5-5	1-505	30	27-1	12-5	12-2	16-4	14-5	81-4	20	57-7	36-8
4	5-6	1-218	27-5	20	12-1	11-3	15	16-8		18-4	59	38-6
4-0	5-7	2-311	44-7	29-2	14-5	12-1	16-9	17-0	57-8	19-2	53-9	37-5
4-5	5-7	1-672	32-6	24-2	12-5	12-4	17-3	17-2		20	58	39-3
4-3	8	2-00	35	21-7		12-5	17	16		18-3	61-3	39-3
4	6-6	2-18	41-4	40	13	11-5	16-8	17-4	42	18-2	56-7	39-3
4	5	2-25	40	16		11-9	16-6	16-2		18-7		36-8
3-5	5-1	2-09	40	16-2		10-3	17	16-6	55	19-4	52-2	34-9
3-7	5-9	2-23	43-7	23-3		12-4	16-2	18-6		19	64	39
4-2	6-2	2-25	36	20		11-3	18	18-7		21	59	36-3
4-2	5-5	2-29	42-6	31-7	14-5	11-8	16-3	16-5	59-2	17-8	55-2	36-3
5-7	5	2-20	49-9	20		10-8	18	17		17-5		33-3
4-3	5-5	2-38	47-9	25		12-2	17-4	17-8	62-5	16-6	51	37-3
4-4	5-6	1-75	38-6	32-5		12-5	17-2	15-2	63	16-8	45	39-4
3-7	4-7	2-125	44-5	27-5		13-1	16-7	15		18-4		35-4
4-3	5-7	2-25	49-8			12-2	16-6	17		19-8	52-5	37-3
4-5	5-6	2-00	46-4	40		11-9	16-9	17-2		18-1	57	36-1
4-4	5-7	2-27	48-5			12	16-3	16-8	50	18-8		36-8
4	5	2-50	45			10	15	15		18-5		35-5
4-2	5-5		46-7	25		12-5	17-2	14-5		19-7	53	36-7
3-3	4-7	2-17	45-5	30		11-2	14-8	15-1	49	19-7		35-1
3-5	6	2-40	41-7	23-8		12-1	17	16-8	60	21-4		36-1
2-7	4-4	2-33	41-9	39		10	16-3	16		19-8		35-3
3-5	4-8	2-38	39-7			11-1	15-5	15-8		20-6		36-4
4-1	5	2-38	41	35		12-6	17-2	17		18-2		35-7
5	7	2-50	45			14	18	18				37
3-8	7-5	2-375	45			13-7	17	18-7	69	19-7	50	39-3
3-9	5-6	2-79	61-9		12-9	12-1	18	20-7	64-4	19-2	56-7	38-7
4-8	5-1	2-92	51		16-7	12-1	18-2	18-3	58-8	19-6	50	42
4-3	6-5	2-97	57-6	45	16-3	13-1	17-3	17-8	61-6	20-6	48-2	40-7
2-9	6-5	2-687	49-2			12-5	17-3	17-5	60	20-5		40
3-8	6-9		42-8	47-1	16-4	12-8	17	18	55-8	21-3	49-6	40
3-8	6	2-37	49-3		14	13-6	16-5	18-2	56-4	19-4	50	39-8
4-6	5-5	2-600	47-5		14-7	11-2	18-3	16-3	55-6	21-5	48-6	41-8
4-5	5-7	2-60	45-6			10	17-8	15-4	53-1	20-7	43-4	40-5
4-6	5-2		49-4			12-3	18-7	17-2	58	22-2	53-7	43
1-9	6-5	2-393	42-5		19-3	10-7	18-7	18-6	60-8	22-7	53-6	46-9
5-1	7-3	2-50	50		20	10-7	19-3	18-6	62-8	23-6	52-8	46-2
5-1	6-6	2-25	40		18	10	19-7	19	59-7	24-3	55	48-5
4-3	7-1	2-43	45		20	10-2	17-4	18-4	59-3	21-8	53-4	44-7
5	5		35			11-7	18-2	18-2	61-5	21-2	53-2	48-2
4-8	5-5	2-072	35-2		16-0	11-2	17-7	17-3	59-0	22-1	53-7	50-1
5-3	4-2	1-21	25		21	12-1	17-6	17-6	65-4	22-9	61-2	51-4
4-9	6-2	2-82	45		15	10-2	18	17-2	61-7	22	53-3	51
5-1	5-6	1-93	33-2		14	11-6	17-1	17-6	56-8	22-9	52	49-6
4-5	5-9	1-65	32-8		15	10-7	15-9	16-4	54-8	21-2	47	48
4-1		2-75	40		15	11-4	20	17-5	56-2	21-4	55	50-3
5-6	5-6	2-010	37-2		18-0	10-8	17-1	15-6	55-9	20-7	50-0	47-8
6-1	5	2-75	50		17-5	12-7	18-5	17-7	55	20	56-7	52-5
5-6	7	2-58	47-5		20	11-2	17-4	15-8	59-7	21-7	51-7	51-2
6	7-7	2-47	45		20	11-7	18-3	16	56-7	22-3	48-3	47-3
5	4-7	1-26	25		15-6	10-3	16-4	14-6	53-8	22-1	49-1	43-7
5-3	5	1-30	25		17-2	9-3	16-5	14-1	52-2	19-6	46-4	43-8
4-8	5	1-71	32-3		17-7	10-7	16	13-4	52-2	20-3	47-6	45-8
6-6	5-2	1-76	32-8			10-2	15-7	15-6	60	22-3	50	48-3
5	5	2-25	40		18	10	17-7	17-7	57-5	17-5	50	50



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	8-0	7-8	39-7	42-1	25-4	14-8	3-1	44-2	50-7	11-5	5-0	14-581
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	8-0	7-6	43-1	35-9	25-4	11-5	3-0	44-0	39-1	12-3	5-0	14-510
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-8	42-7	32-6	24-5	14-5	2-5	48-2	49-6	12-5	5-0	
2—New Glasgow.....	7-9	7-8	42-2	35-6	24-7	11-8	2-6	40	33-3	12-2	5-2	
3—Amherst.....	8	7-4	50	35	25	10	3-4	55	35	12-7	5	
4—Halifax.....	7-8	7-6	40	36	27-2	11-4	3-2	40	40	12-3	5	14-50
5—Windsor.....	8	7-5	37-5	40	26-5	10	3	40	40	12	5	
6—Truro.....	8-2	7-6	45-8	36	24-7	11-5	3-3	40-7	36-4	11-8	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	8	7-5	57-5	35	28	16-5	2-8	51	41-7	12-7	5	14-40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	8-1	7-7	44-6	35-9	24-9	10-9	3-0	44-6	37-2	11-8	4-8	14-875
8—Moncton.....	7-9	7-7	46-8	35-8	26-3	11-7	2-9	54-4	36-6	12-8	4-7	15-50g
9—Saint John.....	8-1	7-8	41-2	36-6	24	11	2-8	36	36-2	11-2	5	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	8-1	7-9	45-7	36-2	24-3	10-8	2-9	40	35-8	11-2	4-9	
11—Bathurst.....	8-2	7-5		35	25	10	3-5	48	40	12	4-5	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	7-4	7-2	40-1	45-7	24-7	13-5	2-9	44-8	52-8	10-2	4-6	13-982
12—Quebec.....	7-4	7	44-4	50	25-5	15-9	3	41-2	60	10-7	4-1	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-9	7-7	45	47-1	24-2	14-3	3-3	50	55	10-9	4-8	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-5	7-3	34-4	43-1	24-6	11-8	2-9	42-8	50	10-8	4-6	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	7-5	7-1	38	42	26	12	2-6	38-3	50	9-7	4-7	13-25-13-75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-4	7-1	47-9	52-4	25	13	2-8	46-2	50	10	4-7	13-25-13-50
17—St. John's.....	7-2	7-2	33-3	41	25	13-3	2-7	46-7	55	10	4-7	
18—Therford Mines.....	7-5	7-1	39-5	46-7	23-1	14-5	3	43-3	50	10	4-5	
19—Montreal.....	7-1	7-1	40-3	44-8	23-6	14	2-9	46-8	52-3	9-9	4-7	13-75-14-00
20—Hull.....	7-5	7-1	38	44	25-4	13	3	47-6	53-3	10	4-5	14-50-15-00
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	7-9	7-7	40-3	45-4	24-9	13-3	2-9	42-6	51-4	10-8	4-9	14-306
21—Ottawa.....	7-4	7-2	41-9	44-8	25	13-3	3-1	46-9	56-7	10-6	5	14-50-15-00
22—Brookville.....	7-6	7-4	41-6	46-3	25	13-3	3-4	40	50	10-7	5	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7-6	7-3	42-1	43	25-5	12-3	3-3	45-5	48-3	10-8	5-4	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-7	7-6	46-9	43-7	24-1	12-9	2-9	42-7	55	9-5	5	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	7-8	7-6	38-3	45-2	24-6	13-7	3-3	42-5	46-2	10-6	4-8	14-50-14-75
26—Oshawa.....	8	7-9	36-4	43	25	12-5	3-2	48	53-2	11-5	5-9	13-50
27—Orillia.....	7-9	7-8	42-5	43	24-7	13-7	2-8	50	47-5	10-7	4-5	14-50
28—Toronto.....	7-6	7-5	43-5	42-7	27-5	11-2	2-6	43-7	41	9-9	4-9	13-50-13-75
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-8	7-7	37-7	45	25	14	3-6	43-3	60	10-7	5	12-00-12-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-9	7-7	36-7	51	23-3	13-5	2-7	41-7	53-3	11-1	5	13-75g
31—Hamilton.....	7-6	7-4	39-8	43-8	24-3	11-3	3-1	39-1	50-8	9-7	5	13-00
32—Brantford.....	7-8	7-7	43-6	45-5	24-6	11-9	2-8	43-9	45-8	10-1	5-1	13-00-13-25
33—Galt.....	8	7-8	37-1	38-2	28-7	13-8	2-8	44-2	49	10-4	5-2	13-50-13-75
34—Guelph.....	7-9	7-8	40-4	41-8	24-9	12	2-7	43-9	46-7	10-3	5-1	13-00-13-25
35—Kitchener.....	8-2	8	31-1	43-2	23-9	12	2-9	40	46	10	4-3	13-00
36—Woodstock.....	7-7	7-6	35	44	23-7	9-7	2-7	43	54-5	11	4-7	13-50-13-75
37—Stratford.....	7-9	7-9	44-7	45-5	23-5	12-6	2-9	42-5	55	11-4	5	13-00
38—London.....	7-7	7-4	41-8	40-9	22-7	14	2-8	41-7	45	10-1	4-8	13-50
39—St. Thomas.....	8-3	7-9	44-4	45	24-6	12-9	2-8	45-5	51-7	10-2	5-2	13-00
40—Chatham.....	7-9	7-8	45-5	47-1	24-1	13-6	2-8	40-7	50	9-8	4-8	
41—Windsor.....	7-5	7-2	36-9	42-1	27-8	13-1	2-4	39	60	10	4-7	13-50
42—Sarnia.....	8-1	8-1	41-5	46-9	24-5	12-1	3	35	50	10	4-9	14-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7-7	7-1	55	60	23	13	3-3	50	60	10	5	13-75-14-00
44—North Bay.....	8	7-8	48-3	50	25	16	3-5	40	58	13	5	15-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-3	8-1	32-5	43-8	25-6	16	2-8	40			4-4	15-50-15-75
46—Cobalt.....	8-8	8-1	35-8	44-8	26-4	15-6	2-5	37	44-5	11-2	5-4	17-75
47—Timmins.....	8-3	8-3	35-6	45-4	25-7	16-4	3	42-5	50		5	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-5	8	33-7	47	23-5	15-5	2-6	38-7	60	15	4-5	14-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8	7-9	37-5	50	25	13-7	3-1	43-7	50	10-6	4-5	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	8-5	8	40-7	48-4	25	14-4	2-5	44	53-3	12-7	4-6	16-25-16-50
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	8-6	8-6	38-0	41-0	25-6	14-4	3-1	44-0	52-5	12-5	6-5	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	8-5	8-6	33-5	40-9	25-4	13-7	3	45-5	53-3	12	6-8	19-50
52—Brandon.....	8-7	8-5	42-5	41	25-7	15	3-2	42-5	51-7	13	6-2	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	8-6	8-5	37-3	40-6	27-3	21-1	3-4	45-1	57-5	14-7	5-6	
53—Regina.....	8-5	8-6	37-4	40	26-2	22-5a	3-4	50	60	15	6-2	
54—Prince Albert.....	8-9	8-8	34-5	42-5	29-5	20	a	3-6	43-3		6-2	
55—Saskatoon.....	8-4	8-6	35-7	40	26-1	19-3a	2-8	42	55	14-3	5-3	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-7	8-1	41-5	40	27-5	22-5a	3-9	45			4-7	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	8-6	8-5	35-1	39-2	26-2	17-4	3-5	42-0	56-6	14-2	5-2	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-8	8-4	35-4	41-4	27-7	20	a	3-3	44-2	60	14	g
58—Drumheller.....	8-9	8-7	35	36-5	24-5	19	a	3-7	43-3	55	15	5-5
59—Edmonton.....	8-5	8-5	38-1	42	25-9	17-4a	3-6	43-6	53-1	13-2	5-6	
60—Calgary.....	8-5	8-2	33	37	25-2	15-5a	3-2	38-7	60	14	5-6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-4	8-6	33-8	39	27-7	15	a	3-5	40	55	15	4-3
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	8-1	7-7	35-3	37-2	26-4	21-1	3-4	50-3	56-1	12-1	5-5	
62—Fernie.....	9	8	33-3	35-7	26-7	17-5a	3-6	45	60	13-7	4-5	
63—Nelson.....	8-4	8-2	36-7	42-5	27-5	26-2a	3-9	50-8	55	14-1	5-5	
64—Trail.....	8-3	8-2	34-3	35	25-3	25	a	4	42-5	50	11	6-3
65—New Westminster.....	7-8	7-5	33-9	36-4	25-6	18-6a	2-9	60	52-5	11-4	5-3	
66—Vancouver.....	7-4	7-3	36-4	35-6	25-2	19-4a	2-8	52-7	60	10-6	5-4	
67—Victoria.....	8-5	7-7	35	35-6	25-8	20-2a	2-8	46-3	54-3	10-7	5-7	
68—Nanaimo.....	7-7	7	38	37	27-6	22	a	4-3	55	56-7	12-5	5-9
69—Prince Rupert.....	7-7	7-5	35	40	27-5	20	a	2-9	60	12-5	5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$28. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-180 7-910	\$ 11-435 9-667	\$ 9-723 7-000	\$ 11-660 8-167	\$ 7-358 5-500	\$ 9-001 6-500	\$ 7-539 5-500	c. 27-0 29-9	c. 10-2 10-2	\$ 22-677 21-833	\$ 15-938 14-583	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00		5-00	4-00	30	10-2	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	10-6	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
7-00-7-60							29	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
9-00-10-00	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	30-5	10	23-00-37-00	15-00-24-00	4
9-25							30	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	5
8-30-9-40	10-80	8-00	9-25	6-25	7-25	6-75c	28	10-4	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
9-813	11-167	7-500	9-000	6-000	7-375	7-500	28-5	9-8	21-00-26-00	10-00-17-00	7
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	31-2	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	8
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-2	9-8	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-10-00	11-00						27-2	9-9	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							27-5	9-5	18-00	15-00	11
8-825	11-513	10-167	10-911	8-418	9-429	8-850	22-9	9-7	20-278	13-563	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75	22-6	10	20-00-30-00		12
8-00	11-00	10-00	14-00c	8-00	12-00c	10-00c	25	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
9-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	24-3	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
	11-50	10-00c	7-00-10-00 11-335c	7-335c	5-50-8-00 9-335c	7-50c	20	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
							19	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
							20	8-9	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
							24-7	9-5	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
8-00	9-95	14-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	25-7	9-6	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00	19
9-00-9-25	12-50-12-75	7-00	7-75	6-50	7-25	7-25	25-7	9-7	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	20
9-708	10-907	10-433	12-716	8-271	10-351	9-179	25-2	9-8	23-056	16-536	
9-25	11-75-12-75	8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50	5-00	24-2	9-6	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-75-9-00	11-50						22-5	9-4	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
7-50	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00	23-6	10	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
11-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-50	10-50	9-00	23-4	9-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-3	9-4	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25-7	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	26
9-50	12-00	8-00	9-00-9-50	5-00-7-00	7-00-8-50		25	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
10-50	10-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-6	9-8	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00	28
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	25	10	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	23-5	9-9	20-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
11-00	10-75		15-00		12-00	8-25c	26-2	9-7	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	31
10-00	11-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-4	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
8-50-10-00	9-75	12-00	13-00	10-50-11-00	11-00-12-50	12-00	22-5	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
10-00	10-00	12-00-14-00	16-00	10-00	12-00		24-3	9-9	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	34
11-00	11-00						23-8	9-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00	11-00	13-00-15-00	16-00	11-00-13-00	14-00		21	9	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	36
8-50-9-50	9-50-10-50		11-25c		10-50c	8-25c	23-3	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	37
8-00-10-00	10-00-11-50		16-00c			12-00c	23-9	9-7	20-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	38
9-00	9-00						22-7	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
7-50	8-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	23	9-8	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	40
7-00-9-00							23-3	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	41
	10-00						25	10	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	42
12-50	13-50	7-50	9-00-10-50	4-50-5-50	7-50-8-50		23	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00	43
8-50-13-00	12-00		13-50c		10-50c	12-00c	30	10-4			44
			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		32	9-7	n	18-00	45
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50			5-00	7-50-9-00		33	9-9	22-00	14-00	46
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	33	9-9	p	p	47
9-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-35	6-10c		26-2	9-8	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-00	7-00	5-50	6-50		27-5	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
10-188	13-625			6-125	6-875	6-000	25-9	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50			4-00-6-50	5-00-7-50	6-00c	27-4	10-0	24-750	16-250	
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	6-00c	25	10	22-00-32-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-625	16-375			4-750	8-781	9-750	25-7	10	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00	52
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				6-50-10-00		28-5	11-5	25-000	16-875	
8-00-9-50h	19-00				4-50-6-00		25	10-4	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
7-50-9-00h	17-50			3-00-4-50	6-25-10-00	7-50	30	13-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
5-25-9-00h	14-50			5-75	13-00-14-00i	12-00i	29-3	10-5	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	55
5-844	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-458	29-5	12	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	56
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	29-5	10-0	23-625	17-000	
3-50-6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	g	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	57
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30	r	22-00-30-00	15-00-25-00	58
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	11	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
9-921	11-000			6-625	7-203	4-814	30	8-9	18-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	60
							33-9	11-6	22-188	15-750	
9-00-11-00	12-00			6-00-7-00	7-50-10-00		38-3	10	18-00	16-00	61
8-50-9-50	13-00			6-00	7-25	6-50c	40	12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00	62
9-50-10-50	10-50				5-00	3-50	9	9	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	63
9-50-10-50	10-50				5-00	4-50	30	11	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	64
8-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	29-3	11-5	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	65
7-70-8-20s					5-00		30-8	11-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	66
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	33-7	15	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	67
							35	12	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	68

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1932	July 1933	Aug. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	99.1	98.3	95.3	98.4	83.7	70.5	66.7	70.5	69.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	98.6	102.1	88.4	100.1	75.1	55.3	55.6	69.8	65.7
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.8	100.3	111.2	109.9	92.1	70.9	58.6	59.6	59.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.7	92.7	93.8	91.1	79.9	73.2	69.4	70.6	71.1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.8	98.6	94.0	86.6	77.9	69.4	62.9	63.4
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	96.3	92.5	93.8	90.7	86.8	86.1	84.2	84.5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	100.7	90.8	91.9	98.5	74.4	60.9	57.3	69.9	68.0
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.2	94.0	92.2	93.6	90.5	85.0	85.7	83.6	83.8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	99.5	95.1	95.3	92.2	86.3	83.4	81.4	81.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.9	95.1	95.9	96.3	86.3	75.0	71.1	72.3	72.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.8	99.2	101.1	103.7	87.2	68.6	61.3	67.8	66.4
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.5	92.3	92.5	91.3	85.7	79.2	77.6	75.3	76.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	99.6	100.1	94.3	100.2	79.9	65.9	63.1	69.8	67.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.1	97.9	92.8	94.9	91.2	88.8	88.1	86.6	85.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	99.9	100.3	94.5	100.8	78.6	63.4	60.3	67.9	65.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	97.0	98.1	99.2	87.8	81.2	75.3	80.7	80.7
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	99.9	101.0	93.7	101.2	76.6	59.5	57.0	65.1	62.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	98.3	100.5	88.1	97.0	73.9	56.0	55.8	68.7	64.9
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	97.2	97.1	106.3	105.4	88.7	71.2	59.5	61.1	61.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	97.3	104.5	94.8	100.2	75.7	53.9	48.4	60.1	57.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.2	99.1	100.3	103.0	83.3	72.4	60.2	61.3	64.9
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.7	98.5	93.8	86.3	77.8	69.5	63.1	63.6
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.8	93.2	91.2	93.0	87.3	80.1	81.1	80.5	80.5
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.6	100.9	93.7	102.3	77.1	59.5	54.7	63.0	60.7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.3	96.3	95.0	94.5	85.4	73.2	70.2	72.4	71.8

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers, and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located,

but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the

western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for working men's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had gradually advanced since early in the year, showed little change during the month. sirloin steak averaging 22.4 cents per pound as compared with 22.2 cents in July and rib roast being slightly lower at 11.8 cents in August as compared with 12 cents the previous month. Both fresh and salt pork were somewhat higher in most localities in the eastern provinces, the former being up in the average from 16.1 cents per pound in July to 17.1 cents in August and the latter from 15 cents per pound in July to 15.5 cents in August. Boiled ham was up from an average price of 38.5 cents per pound in July to 41.1 cents in August, increases occurring in nearly all localities.

Eggs were generally higher, fresh averaging 23.5 cents per dozen as compared with 21.1 cents in July and cooking averaging 19.5 cents per dozen as compared with 17.1 cents in July. Butter prices also showed a general

seasonal advance, dairy averaging 21.5 cents per pound in August as compared with 19.9 cents in July and creamery averaging 25.1 cents per pound in August as compared with 23.8 cents in July. Prices in 1932 were 18.3 cents per pound for the former and 22.1 cents for the latter. Cheese advanced from an average price of 19.4 cents per pound in July to 19.8 cents in August. Increases were more pronounced in the western provinces.

The price of bread was up from an average of 5.6 cents per pound in July to 5.8 cents in August, increases being reported from Saint John, Bathurst, Sherbrooke, St. John's Thetford Mines, Kingston, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Kitchener, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Regina, Drumheller and Trail. Flour was higher in practically all localities, the average being up from 3.1 cents per pound in July to 3.4 cents in August. Rolled oats were also higher, averaging 5 cents per pound as compared with 4.7 cents in July. New crop potatoes replaced the old and the price showed a substantial seasonal advance influenced also by unfavourable crop prospects. The price was up in the average from \$1.16 per ninety pounds in July to \$1.96 in August, increases being more pronounced in Ontario and the western provinces. Granulated sugar was fractionally higher at 8.1 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged from the average of the preceding month. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were substantially lower during August than in the previous month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 73.4 cents per bushel as compared with 83.4 cents in July. Prices were influenced by such contending factors as unfavourable crop reports from time to time from exporting countries and by lack of demand from importing countries. The high price for the month was 87½ cents per bushel reached at the beginning, and the low was 68½ cents, the level at which the price was pegged at Winnipeg on August 15th. In coarse grains western barley was down from an average of 50.3 cents per bushel in July to 44.3 cents in August, flax from \$1.63 per bushel to \$1.41, western oats from 29.7 cents per bushel to 38.9 cents and rye from 67½ cents per bushel to 52 cents. Milled products showed a similar movement to that in grains, flour at Montreal being down from \$6.40 per barrel in July to \$5.40



CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1933\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

in August while rolled oats declined 10 cents per ninety pound bag to \$3.20. Raw sugar at New York declined from \$1.72 per cwt.

to \$1.54, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.47 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 8.4 cents per pound to 7.5 cents. In live stock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$4.80 per hundred pounds to \$4.70 and at Winnipeg from \$4.32 per hundred pounds to \$3.39. Veal calves at Toronto were up from \$4.96 per hundred pounds to \$6.04, while at Winnipeg the price advanced from \$3.95 per hundred pounds to \$4.21. Bacon hogs at Montreal advanced from \$6.49 per hundred pounds to \$6.65. This same grade at Winnipeg was 27 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$5.84. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$7.66 per hundred pounds to \$5.61 and at Winnipeg the price was \$1.40 per hundred pounds lower at \$5.05. The price of creamery butter at Montreal was down from 22.4 cents per pound to 21.3 cents. Stocks in storage at the beginning of August were stated to be approximately 37 per cent higher than on the same date last year. Fresh eggs at Montreal were 1 cent per dozen higher at 23.9 cents, while this same grade at Vancouver was 1.6 cents per dozen higher at 23.9 cents. The United States government crop report indicated that the cotton crop would be considerably higher than was anticipated and prices for raw cotton at New York declined from 11.4 cents per pound to 10.2 cents (Canadian funds). In lumber fir timber was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$14 while white pine was slightly higher at \$24 per thousand board feet. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper declined from \$10.37 per hundred pounds to \$9.82. Tin at Toronto was 2 cents per pound lower at 50½ cents. As a result of higher prices for crude oil in producing areas quotations for gasoline and kerosene advanced, the increase ranging from ½ cent per gallon to 2½ cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes and conditions affecting prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.5 for July, which is an advance of 0.6 per cent

for the month and is the highest recorded since April, 1932. Among foods, although cereals were higher the meat and fish group was lower and "other food" showed a substantial decline, these declines being chiefly of a seasonal nature. Non-foods as a whole were 2.1 per cent higher, all groups contributing except for a slight decline in coal and "other textiles." The most noticeable change in any one group was a rise of 12.7 per cent in wool prices.

The *Economist* index number, which is calculated semi-monthly, on the base 1927=100, was 65.0 at August 9, which is 0.5 per cent lower than at July 26. This is the first decline recorded since April.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 81·7 at the end of July, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. Foods were 1·2 per cent higher due to advances in the prices of potatoes, wheat, oats and maize. Industrial materials as a whole were unchanged, the decline in minerals, chiefly tin, was offset by advances in textiles and sundries.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 139 at August 1, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month, due to higher food prices, chiefly flour and bread, eggs and butter, partly counteracted by lower prices for potatoes. Groups other than food showed no change from the previous month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 80 for July, which is the same as for June. Foods were slightly higher due to small advances in vegetable foods and the sugar, coffee and cocoa group, partly offset by a decline in animal foods. Industrial materials were unchanged, declines in the minerals and metals group and in textiles being offset by a rise in miscellaneous products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1914=100, was 105 for May, a decline of 0·9 per cent from the previous quarter.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 93·9 for July, an increase of 1·1 per cent over the June level. There were advances in agricultural products and in industrial materials, while colonial products were slightly lower. Among industrial materials groups, the greatest change was a rise of 17·1 per cent in rubber.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 118·7 for July, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. There were no marked changes in any of the groups.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1320 for June, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. Advances in animal products, metals and their products and chemicals and manures were more than offset by declines in textile manufactures, wood and wood products and non-metallic minerals and their products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 798 for May,

an advance of 0·1 per cent over the February level. An advance in clothing, drapery and footwear was almost offset by a decline in fuel and light. Food and rent showed no change from the previous quarter.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 68·9 for July, an increase of 6 per cent over the June level. With the exception of a slight increase in chemicals and drugs, all groups were included in the general advance, the greatest increases occurring in farm products and textile products. It is noted that the increase was somewhat greater in raw materials than in manufactured articles.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 102·7 for August, a decline of 0·7 per cent from July. This was entirely due to decreases in the farm products and food products groups, as all other groups were higher than for July.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9·0095 at August 1, an advance of 8·1 per cent over July 1, and of 41·8 per cent over March 1. It is stated that although some of the more speculative commodities receded rather sharply from the peaks reached in mid-July, the index number rose 8·1 per cent for the month.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets was \$156·134 at August 1, an advance of 4·7 per cent for the month. All groups were higher except for a slight decline in dairy and garden produce.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 75·2 for July, an increase of 3·3 per cent for the month. Except for a slight decrease in housing, all groups were included in the general advance.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 124·3 for July, an increase of 2·8 per cent for the month due to higher prices in the food, clothing and fuel and light groups.

### Other Countries

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—Figures published of official index numbers for certain other countries for recent months are as follows:

Peru, on the base 1913=100, 181 for July, an advance of one point for the month.

Austria, on the base, first half of 1914=100, 108·4 for July, a decrease of nearly 3 per cent.



Denmark, on the base 1913=100, 125 for July, an increase of two points.

Finland, on the base 1926=100, 89 for June as compared with 88 for the two previous months.

Netherlands, on the base 1913=100, 72 for May and 73 for June.

Norway, on the base 1913=100, 121 for July, showing no change in the last six months.

India, the index number of the Bombay Labour Office of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, 98 for June as compared with 97 for May.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index numbers of retail prices or cost of living recently published for certain countries are:

Chile, cost of living at Santiago, on the base March, 1928=100, 141 for May and 142 for June.

Austria, on the base July, 1914=100, 105.2 for August.

Milan, Italy, on the base June, 1927=100, 76.03 for June, as compared with 75.63 for May.

Norway, on the base July 1914=100, 148 for July, an advance of one point.

Bombay, India, on the base July, 1914=100, 103 for July, a decline of one point for the month.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Time Limit for Compensation under Group Insurance Policy

An employee of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, in Ontario, was covered by a group insurance policy, issued by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which contained a total disability clause as follows:—

“If any employee while insured under the policy becomes totally disabled before age sixty and if the disability will presumably prevent the employee for life from engaging in any occupation or employment for wage or profit and if satisfactory evidence of such disability is furnished the Aetna Life Insurance Company at its Home Office, the Insurance Company will pay in accordance with the method designated under the terms of the policy, the amount of insurance in force upon such employee's life at the time the disability commenced.”

The employee, the plaintiff in this case, sustained injuries in the course of his employment, resulting, he claimed, in the loss of the sight of both eyes, which loss under the policy constituted permanent total disability. When the accident occurred the policy was still in force, but the resulting total disability did not occur until after the expiry of the policy. Within a year after the policy expired the plaintiff gave notice as required by the policy of his claim for total disability.

Mr. Justice Jeffrey, who tried the case without a jury, dismissed the action. In giving judgment he said that the policy expired in April, 1932, as from that time on the plaintiff paid no premiums. “It is a fact that within six months after the expiration of the policy he tendered the arrears of premiums to the company, but these were not accepted. He was not then in the employ of the company as he was unable to carry on with his employment. Notwithstanding the fact that his employment with the company had ceased he had the opportunity of converting the insurance to another form of policy. However, the company refused to reinsure him.

“The events insured against by the policy were death or total disability occurring during the life of the policy. It was argued that notwithstanding the fact that the policy had lapsed, in view of the fact that an accident had occurred during the life of the policy as a result of which the plaintiff became totally disabled within one year after the lapse of the policy, he could recover. Here the claim of the plaintiff is based upon a contract which must be interpreted strictly. There is no term in the policy which entitles the plaintiff to recover if he meets with an accident during the life of the policy which does not result in total disability during that time, notwithstanding the fact that he becomes totally disabled within one year after the expiration of the policy. Policies have been drawn to cover this exact situation but there is nothing in the wording of this policy to justify the plaintiff coming into Court and saying: ‘I was injured during the life of the policy and although not totally disabled at that time, within a year after the expiration of the policy I did become totally disabled and, therefore, the company is liable under the policy.’ It is quite true that if he had become totally disabled during the life of the policy and had made no claim during that time, he could have recovered if notice had been given within one year after the expiration of the policy and the cessation of the payment of the premiums. The condition precedent so far as recovery under this policy is concerned is that the insured must be totally disabled within the meaning of the policy. . . .

Moreover, apart from the construction of the policy, the learned Justice said that if he were compelled to do so he would hold on the medical evidence that he could not determine in the plaintiff's favour that he had lost the sight of both eyes.

*Kupina versus Aetna Life Insurance Company (Ontario), 1933, Ontario Weekly Notes, Page 523.*

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was a further improvement in the general employment situation at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,264 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 817,002 persons, as compared with 804,846 in the preceding month. This increase (the fifth successive gain recently recorded) compared favourably with the decline noted on September 1, 1932, and especially so with the moderate contraction in industrial activity which in the experience of the last twelve years has usually occurred from August to September. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 88.5 on September 1, as compared with 87.1 on August 1, 1933, and with 86.0 on the same date in 1932. On September 1 of the eleven preceding years the index was as follows: 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

At the beginning of September, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 19.9, in contrast with 21.2 per cent at the beginning of August, 1933, and with 21.4 per cent at the beginning of September, 1932. For September, reports were received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,705 labour organizations, comprising a membership of 151,233 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during August showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was higher than that of the preceding month, as well as that of the corresponding month a year ago. Vacancies in August, 1933, numbered 32,323, applications 56,588 and placements in regular and casual employment 30,667.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was somewhat lower at \$15.78 for September as compared with \$15.96 for August. The decline was due to the lower cost of foods, chiefly potatoes. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are: \$15.41 for June, 1933, the low point; \$16.34 for September, 1932; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 68.9 for September as compared with 69.4 for August. Figures for certain previous dates are: 63.6 for February (the low point); 65.9 for September, 1932; 97.8 for September, 1929; 94.4 for September, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914.

The accompanying table contains the latest available monthly statistics reflecting industrial conditions. These continued for the most part to indicate substantial improvement. The index of the physical volume of business was again higher, continuing the advance in progress since February, all of the main components of this index being upward except construction which was at a very low level and exports which, while above the same month a year ago, were lower than in July of this year. Wholesale prices were lower the last two months than in July, but the September figure was still over 8 per cent above the low point in February. Employment in September was again upward, this being the fifth consecutive month to show improvement and, as noted above, compares favourably with the usual downward movement at this time in the last twelve years. Car loadings for the four weeks ended September 30th were higher than in the preceding month but were lower than a year ago. Production of iron and steel during August was maintained at levels much higher than a year ago, as was also that of newsprint, and the large increase in the imports of raw cotton and raw wool indicated the prospect of increased activity in the textile industry. Production



of passenger automobiles was lower in August than in July and the manufacture of sugar in recent months has been considerably less than a year ago.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during September was over twice as large as that recorded for the previous month, while the number of workers involved showed an even greater increase, the higher figures being due largely to a strike of men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., in which 4,000 workers were involved for a time loss of 20,000 working days. As compared with September, 1932, a substantial increase occurred in the number of strikes recorded, with a corresponding increase in the number of workers involved, while the time loss incurred was over five times as large, due to the strike of clothing workers mentioned above. There were in existence during the month twenty-three disputes, involving 6,991 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 39,194 working days, as compared with seventeen disputes, involving 2,526 workers and resulting in a time loss of 18,762 working days in August. In September, 1932, there were on record fifteen disputes, involving 3,458 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 7,992 working days. At the end of the month there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 761 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### **Decline in number of persons on unemployment relief**

The Prime Minister, in the course of an address delivered at Winnipeg on October 10, noted a marked decline during the past six months in the number of persons in receipt of relief in Canada. He stated that at the end of April 1,522,000 people were being assisted, while at the end of September last the number had fallen to less than 1,000,000. Since August, 1930, loans to provinces, direct relief and public works had together cost the Dominion Government \$122,552,000.

Of the relief legislation enacted in 1930 and carried forward ever since, Mr. Bennett said it was constitutionally impossible for the Dominion Government to set up a national relief organization. The jurisdiction rested with the provinces, and it was for that reason the policy was adopted of assisting with money the actual relief works carried on by the provinces and municipalities. The policy laid down by the Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments, that no man, woman or child should be without the necessities of life, had, he

claimed, been realized as it has not been realized in other countries. The Dominion had come through the depression in better condition than any other country in the world. At the present time there was distinct evidence of business recovery not only in Canada but in many of the countries in the world whose prosperity is most associated with that of Canada.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department of Labour received an application from the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Company and their employees. A Board was established early in October to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and its steamship freight checkers at Montreal. Full particulars of proceedings under the Act are given on page 978 of this issue, together with an outline of events following the recent reports of the Boards which dealt with the disputes concerning wage reductions on the principal railway systems, and on the Winnipeg Electric system.

#### **Industrial Conditions Act of Manitoba**

In the account of the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and their employees on page 980 of this issue, it is noted that the employees voted to refer the question at issue to a board appointed by the Provincial Government. The board here referred to is the Joint Council of Industry, the establishment of which is provided for by the Industrial Conditions Act (Consolidated Amendments of Manitoba, 1924, chapter 92). This Act, which was passed in March, 1919, provided for a joint council composed of five persons, to hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Employers' and employees' organizations were given the right to nominate two members each and the fifth member was to be an "impartial" person. In addition to powers given the council in regard to holding inquiries into the cost of living, wages, employment and unemployment, general working and housing conditions, unreasonable profits and other matters of industrial interest, the council was authorized to act as a board of arbitration at the request of the parties to a dispute and was given power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, etc. There being no compulsory reference of disputes to the council and no enforcement of awards, the law otherwise was purely per-

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	97,026,918	83,881,867	87,604,081	77,168,933	78,382,384	78,739,042
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	38,698,416	38,747,030	35,738,380	34,504,129	36,527,202	35,710,571
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	57,784,804	44,723,252	51,345,011	42,186,815	41,314,120	42,318,084
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,193,796	5,704,928	6,156,925	6,305,230	6,281,483
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,648,513,246	3,527,824,087	2,097,930,633	2,115,674,903	2,175,590,512
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		129,291,850	132,186,129	133,241,528	127,774,826	134,570,441
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,372,713,533	1,379,856,900	1,359,389,475	1,366,546,598	1,363,172,444
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		834,771,839	889,085,311	1,003,044,855	1,004,018,372	1,028,450,440
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	78.4	78.7	83.3	63.0	59.0	49.6
Preferred stocks.....	61.0	61.7	61.9	53.4	52.9	49.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	95.8	95.0	93.7	101.9	103.3	110.6
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	68.9	59.4	70.5	66.9	66.7	66.5
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.78	15.96	15.48	16.34	16.42	16.21
Business failures, number.....			142	192	188	175
Business failures, liabilities..... \$			2,289,454	2,979,544	2,825,097	2,986,840
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	88.5	87.1	84.5	86.0	86.3	88.7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage, (trade union members).....	19.9	21.2	21.8	21.4	21.8	21.9
Immigration.....		1,247	1,370	1,871	1,944	1,974
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	187,277	161,487	156,432	203,529	154,865	150,113
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,082,057	13,376,756	13,282,596	15,211,524	12,447,578	12,789,869
Operating expenses..... \$			10,696,247	11,349,856	11,214,700	10,875,823
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,943,272	10,142,427	13,344,078	10,166,228	9,669,343
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,204,670	8,774,047	9,621,502	9,469,022	8,809,634
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,734,787,743	3,043,105,361	1,572,073,590	1,568,504,165
Building permits..... \$		1,927,882	2,148,497	2,203,230	3,823,251	4,412,169
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	8,386,900	9,479,900	12,651,000	9,646,500	12,688,500	12,540,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	39,738	35,233	31,689	5,709	5,992	7,317
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	38,630	48,659	49,076	23,139	26,710	27,506
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,033	1,796	1,266	732	871	892
Coal..... tons		881,801	675,631	914,467	727,075	651,910
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		116,310,000	118,270,003	76,910,000	89,780,000	104,210,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,022,000	2,670,000	6,204,000	2,173,000	3,425,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		10,584,000	9,790,000	4,553,000	5,995,000	3,590,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		2,009,000	1,246,000	535,000	670,000	344,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		168,732,621	180,710,512	97,188,888	121,073,035	129,013,086
Flour production..... brls.			1,322,923	1,384,500	1,272,009	1,201,965
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	60,377,719	88,089,347	57,332,368	81,917,000	101,700,000	92,583,064
Footwear production..... pairs			1,974,867	1,723,202	1,708,359	1,379,484
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		48,652,000	46,537,000	42,638,000	39,684,000	37,277,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		27,082,000	29,998,000	25,023,000	28,124,000	34,226,000
Newsprint..... tons		194,260	180,390	150,690	157,920	142,490
Automobiles, passenger.....		4,919	5,322	1,741	3,166	6,773
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		89.8	84.1	77.1	78.1	78.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		89.5	82.6	71.9	73.5	74.2
Mineral production.....		95.7	78.3	89.5	84.8	83.4
Manufacturing.....		96.9	88.2	74.3	75.5	76.9
Construction.....		25.5	34.0	31.5	37.1	39.4
Electric power.....		168.0	160.7	128.0	137.1	129.0
DISTRIBUTION.....		90.5	88.4	91.3	90.4	89.6
Trade employment.....		112.7	111.9	114.3	114.0	115.3
Carloadings.....		67.9	62.6	68.1	64.3	60.5
Imports.....		65.0	59.7	64.7	63.8	63.2
Exports.....		65.1	71.5	64.6	63.0	62.9

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending September 30, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 9, August 12, and July 15, 1933; September 10, August 13, and July 16, 1932.



missive. In 1920 the Act was amended by the addition of clauses declaring the right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose and the right to bargain individually or collectively, provided that a dispute as to the method or terms of such bargaining should be submitted to the Joint Council of Industry. The council was to investigate such a dispute and to report on it with all dispatch. Following this amendment, the council was organized and the first meeting held on May 12, 1920.

The Board was active for about three years but since 1923 it has remained inoperative.

#### **Code adopted by furniture manufacturers in Ontario**

A meeting of furniture manufacturers was held in Toronto on October 4, attended by representatives from practically all districts in which furniture factories in Ontario are located. A full report was received from the special committee which had been instructed to form a Code, and special attention was given to the question of a minimum wage in the industry. Investigation had been made into the cost of living in the various districts, consideration being given to the present purchasing power of the country and present conditions in the industry. As large variations in wage rates had been reported it was considered advisable to go as far as possible in the recommendation for a voluntary first step in establishing a minimum wage, and it was finally decided that in the zone including Waterloo, Kitchener, Preston, Hespeler, Stratford and Hamilton, the minimum wage rate paid to male employees, above twenty-one years of age, in the furniture industry, shall be not less than twenty-six cents per hour of work, and that in all other districts employed in the furniture industry the employees shall be paid at the rate of not less than twenty-two and a half cents per hour of work.

Exceptions to these rates are made as follows:—(a) Boys of the age of sixteen and over shall be paid a minimum wage rate of not less than twelve and a half cents per hour of work; (b) Employees who are partially disabled or of less than normal capacity shall be paid a minimum wage rate of not less than seventy per cent of the minimum paid to men above twenty-one years of age.

These minima are to apply to ordinary unskilled labour who have no knowledge or experience in the furniture industry. All classes of skilled labour will be graded upwards from this basis and paid according to skill, experience and capacity. As there is a great variation in the requirements for labour according to the grades and kinds of furniture

made, it was found impossible at present to set any schedule for the various kinds of skilled labour. This revision of the wage scale will mean varying increases according to districts and factories and the ultimate total increase of wages will be considerable.

It was agreed that these wage scales be put into effect as from October 1.

#### **Labour tribute to work of I.L.O.**

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labour Party, in a recent pamphlet on "Labour's Foreign Policy," declares that the technical organization of the League of Nations could do much to prepare the way for the economic and other co-operation between the nations which the labour movement has always desired. "The success of the International Labour Organization," he continues, "has further shown how social and economic conditions can be improved by international action. Its Conventions, which have dealt with the most widely varying problems of industrial and social life, mark a great step forward in levelling up conditions of labour throughout the world and in diminishing unfair competition based on long hours, on the exploitation of women and children and on the absence of social services. More than five hundred ratifications of these Conventions have already been registered. This figure means that the labour legislation of many countries has been profoundly changed by the existence and the activity of the International Labour Organization. It represents therefore, a genuine improvement in the actual working conditions of scores of millions of men, women and children throughout the world. That is in itself a notable result. Yet the chief importance of what has so far been done, whether in modifying labour legislation or in organizing a new international Labour Intelligence Service, lies in the fact that it has shown how wide is the scope for future action of this kind."

#### **Industrial accident prevention in Ontario.**

Antagonism was shown by many employers in Ontario at the outset of the workmen's compensation system in the province, but in recent years there has been a complete co-operation between industry and the Board. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, in a recent address (now reprinted in pamphlet form), attributed this change in the attitude of the employers largely to the work of the Associations. The organization of the Associations, he recalls, goes back to the

days when the Act was being discussed in 1914, when industry felt that there should be some effort to prevent accidents both on humanitarian and economic grounds, and when the Act took effect on January 1, 1915, there was a provision (section 114) for the organization of safety associations in the various classes in Schedule 1.

Of the 24 classes of industry in Schedule 1, twenty-one, in whole or in part, have taken advantage of Section 114. Of the twenty-one classes represented by accident prevention activities, seventeen have federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and the other four have maintained separate organizations. The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations represent approximately two-thirds of the total payroll in Schedule 1 and include about 9,500 firms. The directors represent not only the various classes of industry but represent the Province geographically. In this way, all classes of industry and all sections of the Province have a voice in the management of the organization.

"It is evident," Mr. Morley said, "from a reading of the Compensation Act that one of the early considerations was directed towards inspection for accident prevention through the Safety Associations. The inspection force of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations consists at the present time of the chief inspector and eleven inspectors. These men are trained in accident prevention work and the basis of that work on the mechanical side must continue to be the General Rules and Standards of the organization, which have been approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Mechanical safeguarding alone, however, is not sufficient for industrial accident prevention and on this basis our staff has been trained to other aspects of the situation, including a certain amount of personnel work, the forming of safety committees where necessary, plant meetings with or without motion pictures, a study of processes and methods of work, and record-keeping. Practically speaking, the whole effort of the organization is extended for the purpose of enabling inspectors to go to plants or to construction jobs and by the quality of the work done there to improve the accident experience of the employer. The General Rules and Standards were designed for this, the accident memos which we receive from the Workmen's Compensation Board tell us where to look for accidents, the safety literature distributed by the organization advertises the accident prevention idea and the various record-keeping done by the office is to enable the Inspector to go where

most needed and to carry on his work satisfactorily there. Recently I summed up for the Inspectors my opinion of their work by saying that they must 'know the hazards, find the hazards and correct the hazards'."

### **Benefits of workmen's compensation.**

In the course of the same address Mr. Morley outlined the benefits of workmen's compensation: "The Ontario Act," he said, "was the first compensation law to come into effect in Canada. It has served as a model for all others throughout Canada, the last of the provinces to fall in line being Quebec. It occasionally seems necessary to remind employers that we have in Ontario a most generous law and one that gives the injured worker and his dependants a fair deal. Under this Act medical aid and hospital services are unlimited. An injury which lays an employee off for seven days or more entitles him to two-thirds of his average earnings up to a maximum earning of \$2,000 per annum. In fatal cases the widow, if any, receives a pension of \$40 a month for life or until remarriage and there is an allowance also for each dependent child under sixteen. Serious injuries such as the loss of a hand, entitles the worker to a pension for life, not 100 weeks, 200 weeks or 400 weeks as in many of the jurisdictions across the line. Under Section 20 of the Act employers have the right to ask for medical re-examination of employees in receipt of a pension. You are reminded too of the excellent work done by the Rehabilitation Clinic of the Board in re-establishing difficult and long drawn cases. . . . The administration expenses of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board represent approximately five per cent of the total receipts by the Board, an admittedly low figure. The operations of the Safety Associations included in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations represent approximately three per cent, which is a lower cost figure than that for the classes outside the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations."

### **Alleged violations of Hours of Work Act in Quebec.**

The attention of the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, was recently drawn to the alleged fact that certain employers in the construction industry were not observing the orders in council recently passed by the provincial government limiting the hours of work in the building industry to 40 hours in the week. These orders were reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 701, for Montreal and District; August,



1933, page 776 (for Quebec and Eastern Townships.) The Minister made the following statement:

"It seems strange that after conferring with the Minister and the officers of the department, and agreeing to apply the eight-hour day and the 40-hour week in all enterprises in which they are interested, the representatives of the building trades and their employees should now overlook it altogether. The number of inspectors at our disposal has not permitted us to supervise all works now in course of execution, but we relied on the good faith of the people interested in the application of such a law, regarded as a means to curb unemployment. When the representatives of the building trades and those of the trades unions conferred with us (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1933, page 577), they represented all men, employers and employees, engaged in it. Therefore, when they signed the agreement, which was later included in an order in council, they engaged thereby the trade as a whole. The question raised by the many complaints received is of such importance that I will confer with the Attorney General to see what means can be taken to remedy the situation. I am of the opinion personally that the law must be respected by all, and I promise to do my best towards that end."

The Hours of Work Act, which took effect on June 10 last, provides that employers who contravene the provisions of an Order in Council under the Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$50, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

#### **Interest of consumers in industrial agreements.**

In connection with the administration of the National Recovery Act in the United States, President Roosevelt has appointed three committees (1) the Industrial Advisory Committee, composed of leading industrialists including Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Corporation; (2) the Labour Advisory Committee, consisting of labour leaders such as Leo Wolman and Sydney Hilman; and (3) the Consumers' Advisory Committee. One of the members of the latter committee is Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League of the United States. Writing in the September number of *Co-operation*, on the subject of "Consumers and the National Recovery Act," Dr. Warbasse says: "In every code are things that vitally concern the consumers. Among these are the questions of (1) the amount of profit that may be taken; (2) the overhead costs as found in salaries, payments to subsidiaries, etc.; (3) effici-

ency methods in the interest of economy; (4) elimination of middlemen; (5) statistical research into costs; (6) unhealthful factors in foods, etc.; (7) spurious materials, fraud, and the whole matter of quality; (8) promotion of co-operative education; (9) the use of existing co-operative consumers' societies; (10) the formation of a consumers' code; and (11) violation of consumers' interests in the many codes adopted."

#### **Success of consumers' co-operation in England.**

In a recent issue of the *Economic Journal* (London) Professor C. R. Fay, of Cambridge University, described the present standing of the consumers' co-operation in connection with recent British legislation: "In the opinion of the *New World*," he wrote, "consumers' co-operation is the most remarkable achievement of English democracy. Labour politics they know, trade unionism they know, they have plenty of both themselves. But here in Great Britain is a commonwealth of perhaps one half of the wage-earning industrial population, conducting through their own organs one of the greatest businesses of the country; employing over 200,000 men and women in their own factories and shops; having wages of over £200 millions per annum—and doing it all without a penny-worth of help from the State, but, on the contrary, in these days, under suspicion from the State."

#### **Importance of building activity in Canada.**

The National Construction Council of Canada, in a brief presented to the Royal Commission on Banking at their recent sitting at Ottawa, stated that the volume of construction work in Canada, as measured by the total construction contracts of all kinds awarded showed a volume of \$577,000,000 in the peak year 1929, as compared with a volume for the first six months of 1933 of \$33,000,000, or a present yearly rate of \$66,000,000. "We are therefore doing business this year at the rate of 11½ per cent of our maximum year.... From figures furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics this industry employed in 1929 at the peak 300,000 direct workers. From the same source we are given a figure of 70,000 as the number of indirect workers, or a total of 370,000. It is very difficult to arrive at an accurate figure for the indirect workers in this industry on account of its far reaching ramifications. We believe this figure of 70,000 to be inordinately low. If we follow authorities such as J. M. Keynes, who states

that for every one man employed directly in construction work two more are employed indirectly, we would reach the rather startling total of 900,000 people employed in 1929 directly or indirectly by construction activities. In the United Kingdom, official reports have been issued from time to time using the relationship of one direct worker to one indirect worker, and if we follow this precedent—which we ourselves believe to be very conservative—we arrive at a total of 600,000 persons in Canada engaged by construction before the beginning of the present industrial depression.

"It is obvious from the above that the lack of work in the construction industry is responsible in a very large measure for the numbers of unemployed in the country. It is also correct to state that if the construction industry were operating at the 1929 rate, 500,000 people would be back in employment to-day who are at present unemployed. In other words, about half of Canada's unemployment problem can be laid at the door of this industry."

"The construction industry," the brief stated elsewhere, "beyond all other industries, is unique in its ability to provide great diversity of employment. The ramifications of this industry are so far-reaching that it is difficult to find any major industry in the country not seriously affected by its prosperity or otherwise. It follows that a dollar spent in the construction industry is diffused through the whole fabric of industry. No particular group and no particular locality is affected more than any other group or locality. A bridge on the west coast will provide work for steel makers in Sydney. An office building in Toronto provides work for the lumberman in British Columbia. To this aspect should be coupled a second significant factor, that for every dollar spent in this industry approximately 82 cents goes towards labour. In other words, it goes into the pay envelopes of the workers in this country whether they be on the job or whether they be in the factory working on materials and supplies."

#### Public health and unemployment in Great Britain.

In his annual report for 1932 the Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health discusses the effects of unemployment on the physical condition of the people. As the result of the work carried on during the past ten years in reducing infant mortality and the deaths from tuberculosis and other diseases, the actual

death rates last year were the lowest ever recorded. "In estimating the effect of widespread unemployment on the physical condition of the people," the Chief Medical Officer says, "there are a number of factors which must be considered. In the first place there is the direct effect on the unemployed individual and his dependants, and in the second there is the indirect effect of its prevalence on the physical well-being, and even on the minds, of employed workers (through fear of unemployment or otherwise) and the population generally, whether employed or not. Again, the harmful effect of unemployment on its victim may be exercised in various ways. For instance: (a) the actual deprivation of an adequate diet; (b) the effect of resultant idleness on a manual worker in rendering him unfit to resume his former occupation owing to lack of practice and loss of muscle tone; (c) the effect of worry and anxiety in impairing normal bodily functions, e.g. on digestion or in aggravating existing states of mental instability and thereby engendering various forms of neuroses; or (d) actual excessive sickness or incapacity. In such a situation there is of course much which can never be either analysed or tabulated, and we have to be guided by the broad facts as represented in sickness and mortality."

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A digest of the 1933 Safety Convention, organized by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario last April (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 515) has just been published in book form. The book contains much practical information in regard to safety methods. Copies may be obtained from the office of the Association, 600 Bay Street, Toronto. Next year's convention is to be held at Toronto on April 26-27.

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#### CORRECTION

The *Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 15, 1933, contained the text of Regulation 53 of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province. The new Regulation corrects an error in the wording of Regulation 51, which was reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1933, pages 41-42. In the 8th line of the paragraph commencing "Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in any Regulation, etc." the word "not" should be omitted, the clause as corrected reading as follows:—"and is not doing such work as part of, or incidental to an industry which is within Schedule One," etc.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, submitted an application to the Department of Labour at the close of September for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute involving some 1,400 employees being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster), and 109 (Victoria). A three year agreement under which the employees had been working, and which had been modified on December 1, 1932, by a 5 per cent wage decrease, expired on September 30, 1933, when the company proposed making a further wages reduction of 10 per cent, which would mean a total reduction of 15 per cent from the base rates contained in the agreement. To this further decrease the employees declined to agree. The application was before the Minister for consideration at the time of going to press.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on October 3 to enquire into a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and its steamship freight checkers at Montreal. The application had been received in the Department of Labour from the employees on July 25, (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 759). The matter of the hourly wage rate was stated to be the cause of the dispute, 50 employees being directly affected. An officer of the Department of Labour mediated in this case but was not successful in negotiating a settlement. The personnel of the board is as follows: Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed on joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. F. C. Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q., and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

### The Railway Wages Case

In connection with the dispute between the principal railways in Canada (Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and subsidiary railways) and their locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, over the further 10 per cent wages deduction which, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, page 478) was put into effect by the railways on May 1, 1933, the Conference Committee of General Chair-

men of the organizations representing the five groups of railway employees notified the employing companies on September 29 that the employees, numbering approximately 24,000, had voted to call a strike unless a settlement satisfactory to their representatives could be secured. Early in October the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, together with the Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, the Honourable H. H. Stevens, Acting Minister of Railways, and the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, discussed the situation with the leading railway executives and with the union officials. After these conferences an official statement was issued by the Prime Minister on October 5 as follows:

"The railway union organizations as well as the railway transportation companies have expressed to successive governments the earnest hope that there would be no intervention when employers and employees were negotiating contracts of service. The officials of the several unions affected have represented their membership in negotiating schedules and obtaining redress of grievances with the appropriate officials of the railway companies.

"For that reason, this government has not in any way undertaken to suggest to the companies or their employees what rates of wages should be paid or how questions affecting employment should be determined. When applications have been made for conciliation boards, the Minister of Labour has considered and usually granted such applications. Where a chairman could not be agreed upon he has selected him from the judiciary whenever he could be spared from the discharge of judicial duties.

"Some months ago a dispute between the running trades and the railway companies resulted in the appointment of a conciliation board by the Minister of Labour, which board decided the dispute adversely to the contention of the employees although their representative on the board disagreed with the findings of the majority.

"The officials of the several unions sought authority from their members to continue their negotiations with the transportation companies and, if an agreement could not be arrived at, authority to direct them to withdraw from their employment; in other words, strike. The government was informed that the referendum to the membership of the unions had resulted in authority being given to the officials to proceed with negotiations and, if they failed, to declare a strike.

"Yesterday, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, and the acting Minister of Railways and Canals, with the Minister of Justice, met Mr. Hungerford and Mr. Grant Hall, the executive officers of the railway companies, and pressed upon them the necessity, in the national interest, of every possible effort being made to bring to a successful issue the negotiations with the representatives of the employees.

"This morning, the same members of the cabinet met the representatives of the running trades and in similar terms expressed to them the urgent necessity of an adjustment of differences being arrived at.

"There is no ill-feeling between the representatives of the railway companies and the representatives of the men. They meet on most friendly terms and discuss their differences with complete frankness. Both parties to the dispute expressed their approval of the action of the government and indicated their realization of the seriousness of the situation, which has been accentuated by the course of events during the last few months, which the Canadian people can neither direct nor control. Negotiations between the railway companies and the employees will be resumed without delay."

### The Winnipeg Electric Company Case

The September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained, at page 878, the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the mechanical, track and gas production departments. The report, dated August 12, which was signed by the chairman, the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, and the member of the board nominated by the company, Mr. Ernest T. Leech, recommended that no change should be made in the wage rates of employees in the gas department, but that, as from August 1, 1933, wage rates of the employees in the traffic, mechanical and track departments should be reduced 15 per cent below the peak wages in effect immediately prior to February 1, 1932, with the proviso that no such decrease should operate so as to reduce the wage rate of any regular employee, exclusive of apprentices, below the level of 38.3 cents per hour, the rate paid by the city of Winnipeg to common labourers. The board's findings were rejected by the employees. Direct negotiations between the parties were reopened, but no agreement was reached and the company notified the employees on August 30 that, pending a settlement of the wages question, the rates of pay would be those recommended by the

Conciliation Board. The employees replied that a strike would take place at twelve o'clock, midnight, of August 31, if the wages payable on that date covering the first two weeks of August were subjected to the wage reduction recommended by the Conciliation Board. A question arose as to whether the board was empowered to include a retroactive date in its recommendations and the Department of Labour requested the parties to maintain status quo pending the arrival in Winnipeg of the federal Chief Conciliation Officer. The company stated that if, after investigation, it was found that the retroactive feature was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the wages withheld for work performed during the first two weeks of August would be refunded to the employees. This arrangement was acceptable to the employees, who agreed to defer strike action. The federal Chief Conciliation Officer, as well as provincial and municipal officials, were active in furthering negotiations, which continued during the next two weeks. On September 13 the company notified the employees that the deduction made from the pay cheques covering the period August 1 to 15 would be refunded to the employees, and that the pay cheques which they would receive on September 15 for work done during the last half of August would be on the basis of the reduced rates of pay as recommended by the board. An ultimatum was thereupon issued by the employees that if the wages were reduced for the second half of August a strike would take place at midnight, Friday, September 15, and press items indicated that both sides were making preparations for a strike. As a result of a prolonged conference held in the office of the provincial Public Utilities Commissioner on September 15 between officials of the company and of the street railway men's union, at which the Attorney-General of the Province and the Mayor of Winnipeg were present, the threatened strike was averted.

The representatives of the employees agreed to take a secret ballot, the terms of the ballot to be as follows:—

1. Are you willing to accept the 15 per cent reduction in wages advocated in the findings of the board of conciliation?

2. In the event of a majority of this ballot being in the negative, are you agreeable to the matters in dispute being referred to a board appointed by the provincial government under the Industrial Conditions Act?

The company on its part agreed to deposit on each pay day with the Municipal and Public Utilities Board, as trustee, an amount equivalent to the difference between the former wage rate and the reduced rate, to be held



in escrow and disbursed in accordance with the final determination of the matter.

The result of the secret vote, which was taken on September 29, was against acceptance of the wage reduction and in favour of submission of the dispute to a board appointed by the provincial government. In the meantime direct negotiations on the question of wages and working conditions have been resumed in an endeavour to reach an amicable settlement without the necessity of further outside mediation.

### Alberta Labour Disputes Act

A board of Investigation and Conciliation under the Labour Disputes Act of Alberta was appointed during September, at the request of the motion picture projectionists at Edmonton, to deal with the question of recent wage reductions. The board consists of the following members: Dr. J. M. MacEachran, of the University of Alberta, John Blue, secretary of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, and Robert McCreath, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Edmonton.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:—

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employ es involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1933..	23	6,991	39,194
*Aug., 1933..	17	2,526	18,762
Sept., 1932..	15	3,458	7,992

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was substantially higher than that shown for August, 1933, while the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were over twice as large as in the preceding month. The higher figures for September were due largely to a strike involving 4,000 men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., resulting in a time loss of 20,000 working days, while disputes involving 1,200 hop pickers in British Columbia and 600 furniture factory

workers in Stratford, Ont., resulted in a combined time loss of above 11,000 working days. As compared with September, 1932, a substantial increase occurred in the number of strikes recorded, with a corresponding increase in the number of workers involved, while the time loss incurred was over five times as great, due largely to the strike of clothing workers mentioned above.

Five disputes, involving 256 workers, were carried over from August. The strike of fur factory workers in Toronto, Ont., commencing on August 16, 1933, shown as unterminated in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was later reported to have terminated by the end of August; while a strike of leather goods workers, commencing in Toronto, Ont., on August 18, 1933, was reported too late for inclusion in the September issue, and is now included in the table in the list of strikes in progress prior to September. Eighteen disputes commenced during September. Of these twenty-three disputes, seventeen were terminated during the month, eleven being in favour of the workers involved, two in favour of the employers concerned, two resulting in compromise settlements, one being partially successful, and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefore, there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: leather goods workers, Toronto, Ont., restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C., shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q., furniture factory workers, Stratford, Ont., and poultry dressers, etc., Stratford, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available

as to seven such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

A dispute involving coal miners in the neighbourhood of Drumheller, Alta., at East Coulee, was settled early in September when the mines re-opened for the autumn business, the employers agreeing to pay the same wages as in 1932. A strike of miners against a wage reduction similar to that agreed upon in the Drumheller mines, about twelve per cent, had occurred but by the end of June the mines were closed for the summer (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, pages 683-684). Approximately 150 miners were employed when the strike began but about 600 are employed during the winter season. At Wayne a similar dispute had occurred and in September the miners were voting on whether to accept the reduced wage scale.

A settlement of the dispute between building contractors and the bricklayers' union in Halifax since May 1, 1933, was reached early in September, the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange making a verbal agreement with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union providing for a rate of 97½ cents per hour for bricklayers and stonemasons, the same as during the twelve months ending April 30, 1933. The electrical workers' union had reached an agreement with the Builders Exchange on June 6, 1933, while the other trades allowed their members to work under protest without a settlement (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 683, and preceding issues).

A dispute involving employees in one men's clothing manufacturing establishment in Winnipeg, Man., for two days in August was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The employees, members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, on August 25, 1933, ceased work demanding equal division of work, recognition of the union and

no discrimination for union activity. Negotiations between the parties were held and the employer agreed to the strikers' demands, work being resumed on August 28, 1933.

A strike of fourteen workers in a cloak manufacturing establishment, with over one hundred employees, in Toronto, Ont., on August 21, 1933, has been recently reported, apparently in sympathy with a strike of leather goods workers on August 18, 1933, in the same building. At the end of the month four of the strikers resumed work and the remainder were not taken back as they were not required.

A dispute involving employees in a shingle mill near New Westminster, B.C., has been reported as causing a cessation of work on August 30, 1933. It appears that the employer proposed to base the wage scale on that to be adopted in the mills in the State of Washington and the employees objected to working without a wage scale until this should be settled. It was, therefore, arranged to suspend work in the meantime. By the middle of September, the Washington scale not being determined, a scale higher than that previously in effect was agreed upon and operations were resumed.

A minor dispute in August, 1933, involving about twenty-five employees in a furniture factory in Montreal, P.Q., has been recently reported to the Department. Following a cessation of work for an hour, the employees secured an upward adjustment of wages and changes in distribution of work, carpenters receiving 50 cents per hour, upholsterers 45 cents and springers 25 cents to 30 cents.

A minor dispute involving a brief cessation of work on September 13, 1933, involving thirty employees in a rubber factory in Guelph, Ont., has been reported in the press, a dispute as to a proposed adjustment of wages being settled by negotiations within a few hours.

A cessation of work on September 27, 1933, for three hours in one bakery in Winnipeg, Man., employing eight workers, followed allegations that wages were not being paid in accordance with the agreement and that two employees had been discharged. The employer agreed to reinstate the two workers, to raise the wages of one driver and to comply with the terms of the agreement, which is referred to in another paragraph in connection with a strike in another bakery.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

FUR FACTORY WORKERS (OPERATORS, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.—As stated in the September



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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## (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to September, 1933

<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	16	80	Commenced Aug. 14, 1933; against discharge of worker and for increased wages, etc.; terminated Sept. 7, 1933; partially successful.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....			Commenced Aug. 16, 1933; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Aug. 31, 1933; in favour of workers.
Leather goods workers, Toronto, Ont.....	40	1,000	Commenced Aug. 18, 1933; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Cap factory workers, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.....	175	1,000	Commenced Aug. 30, 1933; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 13, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Scrap metal workers, etc., Winnipeg, Man.....	18	36	Commenced Aug. 25, 1933; for increased wages, recognition of union, etc.; terminated Sept. 2, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Restaurant employees, Vancouver, B.C.....	7	175	Commenced Aug. 1, 1933; for increased wages; untermi- nated.

## (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During September, 1933

<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>			
Hop pickers, Fraser Valley, B.C.	1,200	2,400	Commenced Sept. 8, 1933; for increased wage rates and improved working conditions; terminated Sept. 9, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Loggers, Sproat Lake, B.C.....	70	560	Commenced Sept. 8, 1933; for improved working conditions; terminated Sept. 18, 1933; in favour of workers.
Pulpwood cutters, Onion Lake, Ont.....	140	1,400	Commenced Sept. 15, 1933; for change in working conditions; terminated Sept. 26, 1933; com- promise.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	138	138	Commenced Sept. 23, 1933; for change in working conditions; terminated Sept. 23, 1933; indefinite.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakery employees (bakers, drivers, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.....	9	9	Commenced Sept. 4, 1933; for increase in wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 4, 1933; in favour of workers.
Bakery employees (bakers, drivers, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.....	7	14	Commenced Sept. 19, 1933; for increased wages for drivers; terminated Sept. 20, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoefactory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	40	800	Commenced Sept. 1, 1933; for increase in wages untermi- nated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933\*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i> Leather goods workers, Toronto, Ont.....	175	1,000	Commenced Sept. 15, 1933; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Sept. 30, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	4,000	20,000	Commenced Sept. 6, 1933; for increase in wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 11, 1933; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (waists, etc.), Montreal, P.Q.....	110	500	Commenced Sept. 9, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 15, 1933; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (embroidery workers), Toronto, Ont.....	50	250	Commenced Sept. 5, 1933; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Sept. 9, 1933; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers (embroidery workers), Montreal, P.Q.....	55	28	Commenced Sept. 18, 1933; for increase in wages and recognition of union; terminated Sept. 19, 1933; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.....	12	144	Commenced Sept. 18, 1933; against discharge of worker; unterminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, Stratford, Ont.....	600	9,000	Commenced Sept. 14, 1933; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Building trades workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	15	Commenced Sept. 12, 1933; for employment of union members; terminated Sept. 13, 1933; in favour of workers.
Bricklayers, Montreal, P.Q....	40	120	Commenced Sept. 19, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 21, 1933; compromise.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b> <i>Local Transportation—</i> Garage employees (bus), Calgary, Alta.....	14	25	Commenced Sept. 27, 1933; for recognition of union; terminated Sept. 28, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>TRADE—</b> <i>Wholesale—</i> Poultry dressers, etc., Stratford, Ont.....	65	500	Commenced Sept. 21, 1933; for increased wages; unterminated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, this dispute was terminated early in the month as the result of mediation of the provincial Bureau of Labour. The employees, variously reported as sixteen and thirty in number, who had ceased work on August 14, 1933, demanding

the reinstatement of one worker, increases in wages, recognition of a shop committee and no discrimination for union activity, returned on September 8, the union representative (Fur Workers' Industrial Union) stating that concessions had been made by the employer as



to the shop committee, discrimination for union activity and as to dismissal of those working during the strike. The discharged worker was not reinstated, having accepted two weeks' pay in lieu of notice on dismissal. On September 12, three workers, arrested during the strike on charges of intimidation, watching and besetting, appeared in the police court, being remanded for trial.

**FUR FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSERS & DYERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—In connection with this dispute, reported as unterminated in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, as noted in a previous paragraph, information has recently been received that the employees involved resumed work on September 1, 1933. The settlement under which the factory re-opened is reported by the union to have been effected by negotiations between the employer and the Fur Dressers and Dyers Industrial Union, and included a ten per cent increase in wages, as well as a forty-eight hour week, time and one-quarter for overtime and recognition of the union shop committee.

**LEATHER GOODS WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing August 18, 1933, as noted in a previous paragraph, was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Forty bench workers, cutters, etc., members of the newly organized Toronto Leather Goods Workers' Union, ceased work on August 18, 1933, demanding adjustment of wages, a forty-four hour week, and recognition of the union. Early in September an interim injunction restraining the union and its members from picketing, intimidating or otherwise interfering with his business was secured by the employer, but a renewal on September 25 was refused by the court. At the end of the month no termination of the dispute had been reported.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.**—The employees involved in this dispute resumed work by September 14, 1933, having been on strike from August 30, to secure increases in wages and a reduction in hours. Fourteen firms in Toronto and three firms in Hamilton were affected by the dispute. Operations were resumed from time to time as various factories signed agreements with the International Union of Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers providing for recognition of the union, a forty-hour week and increases in piece rates of from ten per cent to fifteen per cent. It is stated that the firms not signing agreements made concessions as to hours. The agreements are summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**SCRAP METAL WORKERS, RAG PICKERS, ETC., WINNIPEG, MAN.**—As stated in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute was terminated early in the month, work being resumed on September 4, 1933. The workers, who had demanded an increase of sixty per cent, returned at rates twenty per cent above those paid prior to the strike, a further increase of sixteen per cent to take effect from October 15. Recognition of a shop committee and the abolition of the piece work system had also been demanded by the Metal Trades Workers' Industrial Union and were granted by the employer in the terms of settlement.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—In connection with the strike, commencing August 1, 1933, involving waiters, etc., employed by one restaurant in Vancouver, following a demand for increases in wages, it is reported that during September several of the employees involved secured work elsewhere, leaving four on strike at the end of the month.

**HOP PICKERS, FRASER VALLEY, B.C.**—Approximately 1,200 hop pickers employed by hop growers in the Fraser Valley district of British Columbia, ceased work early in September, 1933, demanding a wage rate of two cents per pound instead of 1½ cents, a weigher to be kept in the fields, improved conditions as to drinking water and fire protection, and no discrimination for participation in the strike. Pickets were stationed about the hop yards by members of organizations affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, but negotiations between representatives of the parties involved resulted in the resumption of work after two days, the demands of the strikers being substantially granted, the rate for hops, however, being fixed at 1½ cents per pound.

**LOGGERS, SPROAT LAKE, B.C.**—Loggers, reported to be members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, employed by one firm operating in the Sproat Lake district of Vancouver Island, ceased work on September 8, 1933, to enforce a demand for improved camp conditions. Pickets were placed about the camp and when the employer discharged three of the strike leaders an additional demand was made that no discrimination be shown against the strikers. Negotiations between representatives of the parties resulted in work being resumed on September 18, 1933, the employer having agreed to improve living conditions and to reinstate any workers who had been discharged for participation in the dispute.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, UNION LAKE, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing on September 15, 1933, affected the camps of one firm operating in

the Onion Lake district near Port Arthur, Ont., where operations had commenced before the camp buildings were completed, when 140 pulpwood cutters ceased work demanding improvements in their living conditions. The employer began to replace the strikers with workers brought from other districts; but through the mediation of the civic authorities at Port Arthur a settlement was reached whereby the employer agreed to engage local men when available and to improve camp conditions as quickly as possible. The employees also agreed, in the event of future disputes, to remain at work pending negotiations between the operator and a committee appointed by the men. It was also arranged that the employers in the district would meet representatives of the workers to agree on working conditions during the winter. Work was resumed on September 27 under the above conditions.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.**—Claiming that under a newly installed haulage system the coal was not removed fast enough and consequently hampered shooters and loaders in the performance of their work, with a resultant lowering of earnings, miners employed in one colliery at Sydney Mines, N.S., ceased work for one shift on September 23, 1933. Work was resumed on the next shift, however, pending a settlement to the dispute through negotiations.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Bakers, drivers, etc., members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union employed by one bakery in Winnipeg, Man., ceased work on September 4, 1933, demanding an eight-hour day with an approximate increase of thirty-five per cent in wage rates and recognition of a shop committee. At the request of the employer, the Secretary of the provincial Bureau of Labour mediated and an agreement was reached, the demands of the strikers being conceded. Similar agreements with a number of other bakeries where no strike occurred were also reached and the agreements are given in summary form elsewhere in this issue.

**BAKERS, BAKERY DRIVERS, ETC., WINNIPEG, MAN.**—On September 19, 1933, seven employees of one bakery ceased work when their employer refused to negotiate with a shop committee, formed by members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, with regard to increases of \$5, \$7 and \$9 per week for three drivers. Negotiations between the parties, however, resulted in the drivers securing the increases demanded, bringing the rates to \$13 and \$15 per week, and work was resumed on September 21, 1933, the agreement covering drivers being summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees in one boot and shoe factory in Toronto ceased work on September 1, 1933, demanding a minimum wage rate of \$10 per week and increases of thirty per cent for those receiving \$10-\$12, twenty-five per cent increase for those receiving \$12-\$15 and twenty per cent for those above \$15. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**LEATHER GOODS WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, involving 175 workers employed by nine firms engaged in the manufacture of leather handbags, etc., commenced on September 15, 1933. The strikers, members of the Toronto Leather Goods Workers' Union, demanded increases in wages, a forty-four hour week and recognition of the union. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the employees of one firm returning on September 16, the employer granting recognition of the union, the forty-four hour week and time and one-quarter for overtime. By September 26 nearly all of the other firms had reached similar agreements with the union and the dispute was regarded as practically over by the end of the month.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT, P.Q.**—Employees in about one hundred establishments manufacturing men's and boys' suits, overcoats, etc., ceased work on September 6, 1933, to secure agreements providing for higher wages and forty or forty-four hours per week. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for some years had agreements with associations of manufacturers and individual establishments, but in the past two or three years in many cases these were no longer observed, wages being reduced and hours per week increased. In 1932 a new union, the United Clothing Workers of Canada, had secured members in many of the factories, and following a strike secured verbal agreements with some. Later it is reported these agreements were no longer observed. In August, 1933, as a result of negotiations between representatives of the two organizations, it was arranged that the members of the United Clothing Workers, 2,000 in number, would join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the organization would call a strike to secure agreements in men's clothing factories throughout the city in order to standardize conditions. Many of the manufacturers were anxious to have conditions standardized, as in earlier years under union agreements, and as in Toronto and Hamilton. A committee of the manufacturers negotiated a settlement with the president of the international union providing for a forty-four hour week, to be reduced to forty hours



on December 1, without reduction in wages, a minimum wage scale of \$35 per week for cutters, \$25 for pressers, and a twenty per cent increase for all other workers, individual agreements to be drawn up and signed for each establishment, equalization of labour costs in all manufacturing processes to be secured and enforced by the union. It was estimated that ninety per cent of the men's clothing factories and shops in Montreal would come under these agreements, and also many factories outside of Montreal. Work was resumed in many cases on September 12, 1933, and in most of the others the following day.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (WAISTS, ETC.), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Demanding an increase of thirty per cent above rates of \$6-\$12 per week, some 110 finishers, drapers, examiners, etc., members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, ceased work in one women's clothing manufacturing establishment on September 9, 1933. Demands as to shop committees and discrimination were also made. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the resumption of work by September 16, a general increase of twenty per cent being granted, a shop committee being agreed to, and no discrimination to be shown for union activity.

**EMBROIDERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in the hand embroidery department of one ladies' garment manufacturing company in Toronto, Ont., ceased work on September 5, 1933, demanding increases in piece work rates and a reduction in the number of hours worked. The employer reported that work was resumed within a short time but the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers picketed the establishment for several days.

**EMBROIDERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, which commenced on September 18, 1933, involved fifty operators of Bonnaz and other embroidery machines employed by some fifteen firms in Montreal, P.Q. The workers, members of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, a local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, demanded recognition of the union, wage rates of \$25 per week for Bonnaz and \$18 per week for other machine operators, with a forty-four hour week. An agreement was reached through negotiations between representatives of the parties involved, work being resumed after one-half day when the employers agreed to the demands of the strikers and signed an agreement, which is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—On September 18, 1933, employees of one firm, engaged

in the manufacture of women's clothing, ceased work demanding the reinstatement of a number of workers who had been discharged for alleged union activity. It is stated that the employer had promised to re-employ the workers in question, but had engaged new employees instead, whereupon the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers had called its members in the factory out on strike. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**FURNITURE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, STRATFORD, ONT.**—Employees in five furniture and cabinet manufacturing establishments ceased work on September 14, 1933, and on September 20, 1933, in another, demanding increases in wages stated to be from thirty-five to fifty per cent, a reduction in hours from fifty per week to forty-four with time and one-half rates for overtime work, and recognition of a recently organized union, a local of the Chesterfield and Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. This organization through a strike in August had secured agreements with a number of chesterfield factories in Toronto and began the organization of employees in furniture factories in other localities (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, pages 903 and 953). It was stated that wage rates had been reduced considerably since 1929 and conditions as to piece rates were unsatisfactory, while the prevalence of short time resulted in earnings on low levels.

The Minister of Labour for Ontario and the Mayor of Stratford took the matter up with the parties to the dispute, and at their request, on September 21, the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour of Canada proceeded to Stratford, with the Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario and participated in the discussions. Conferences with the representatives of the employers and workers were held on September 22 and 23 and some progress was made in negotiating agreements, most of the employers tentatively agreeing to recognize the union. A parade of 2,000 persons in support of the strike on September 22 included railway and other unions in Stratford. Shop committees met with the respective employers to confer on wage scales. A ten per cent increase in rates offered by the employers was not, however, accepted by the employees and negotiations were broken off. The employers announced that the factories would reopen on September 28 for those who wished to resume work on the basis of the foregoing offer. Pickets in large numbers had interfered with the movement of goods from the factories, although no manufacturing work was being carried on, and following

clashes between the strikers and the city and provincial police the local police commission through the Attorney General for Ontario requisitioned military protection from the Federal Government under Sections 75 to 79 of the Militia Act, Chap. 122, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927. Detachments from the permanent force at Toronto and London with armoured cars reached Stratford on the 27th and were quartered in the Armouries, while city and provincial police guarded the various factories. As none of the strikers returned to work on September 28 it was announced that the factories would be closed down for the time being. Several of the factories had large orders for radio cabinets and the unfinished goods were removed to factories elsewhere for completion. At the middle of October the Minister of Labour for Ontario announced the appointment of L. J. Salter, of Stratford, as a special investigator to inquire into all phases of the dispute.

**BUILDING TRADES WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—**Approximately ten carpenters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, etc., members of the international unions of their respective trades, ceased work on September 12, 1933, demanding the employment of members of international unions by the plastering contractor and the payment of union rates of wages. Work was resumed on September 14, when the demands of the strikers were conceded.

**BRICKLAYERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—**Some forty bricklayers employed by one contractor on the construction of a building in Montreal, P.Q., ceased work on September 19, 1933, demanding an increase in wage rates, 25 cents to 35 cents per hour being paid. The labourers employed on the job were unable to work, being indirectly affected by the strike, and pickets were stationed about the building. Negotiations between the parties involved, however, resulted in the resumption of work on September 22, 1933, a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour being agreed upon.

**GARAGE EMPLOYEES (BUS LINES), CALGARY, ALTA.—**This dispute commenced on September 27, 1933, when employees of one bus company in Calgary claimed the employer had shown discrimination against organizers of a shop union affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, and had refused to recognize a grievance committee of employees. Following the cessation the strikers also demanded certain improvements in working conditions. The manager of the company involved stated the firm was willing to have its employees affiliate with any organization except the Workers' Unity League and that the shop conditions

were not as stated in the complaint. Four of the strikers resumed work within two days, the others being replaced. The remaining strikers, however, continued to picket the establishment.

**POULTRY DRESSERS, ETC., STRATFORD, ONT.—**A number of workers engaged in plucking chickens in a produce plant ceased work on September 21, 1933, demanding an increase in the rate of pay from two cents per bird to three cents. By the twenty-fifth the number had increased from about thirty to sixty-five, including nearly all of the employees except the office staff. The strikers organized a local of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, and demanded recognition of the union, higher wages and reduction in hours from sixty per week to forty-four. The management stated that the chicken pluckers averaged 18 cents per hour and worked from eight to ten hours per day according to the number of birds available, and that two cents per bird was the rate paid in other establishments. Provincial factory inspectors investigated the payrolls and the provincial Minister of Labour and Deputy Minister visited Stratford and stated that the minimum wage regulations were being complied with. On September 25 the pickets attempting to enter the plant in order to ascertain if new employees had entered, clashed with the local police and the aid of provincial police was secured. Later as a result of clashes between the police and the pickets in this dispute and also in that involving furniture factory workers in progress at the same time, the local authorities secured provincial police and military protection. Later the plant was closed down for the time being and at the end of the month the dispute had not been terminated.

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The publication of the 1933 edition of the Canada Year Book is announced by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, labour, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in August was 25 and 11 were in progress from the previous month, making a total of 36 disputes in progress during August, involving 29,200 workers with a time loss of 142,000 working days for the month.

Of the 25 disputes beginning in August, 3 were over proposed wage reductions, 4 over other wage questions, 10 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on other questions of working arrangements, 3 over questions of trade union principle and 2 were due to sympathetic action. Settlements were reached in 20 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workers, 11 in favour of employers and 5 were settled by compromise. In two other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

### France

During the first quarter of 1933 there were 37 disputes in January, involving 7,087 workers; 33 in February involving 3,611 workers; and 32 in March involving 23,512 workers. Results of these disputes were: 12 in favour of workers, 31 in favour of employers, 22 ended in compromises and 37 were unterminated or the result not yet known.

### Switzerland

During the first half of 1933, there were 24 disputes involving 85 establishments and 1,475 workers, with a time loss of 32,197 working days.

### New Zealand

The number of disputes during the first half of 1933 was 11, involving 33 firms and 3,147 workers, with a time loss of 67,359 working days and an approximate loss in wages of £58,970.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in July was 165, and 132 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 110,032 and the time loss 2,143,085 working days during the month of July.

Delay in reaching an agreement as to the code for conditions governing the bituminous coal mining industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act was the cause of a cessation of work of 30,000 bituminous coal miners in western Pennsylvania September 14. The code was signed September 19 and an agreement between soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers signed September 21, covering 340,000 workers throughout the whole bituminous field. This number, when added to those already under contract, brings the total to 500,000 bituminous coal miners under agreement. The signing of the agreement however did not end the strike as the 30,000 strikers were joined by 45,000 others demanding that coal mines which were subsidiaries of steel companies, and whose output was used directly by such companies, should also come under the code. This was granted in most respects, but they also asked full union recognition, and although about 25,000 returned to work by October 3 there were still 50,000 on strike at that time. About 15,000 steel workers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were also out in sympathy with the coal miners.

Several thousand gill-net salmon fishermen on the Columbia River, after a week's strike for higher prices for fish, returned to work September 20, and accepted the prices offered by the packers.

No report of a settlement of the strike of 10,000 broadsilk workers at Paterson, New Jersey, reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, has been noted. During September between 10,000 and 15,000 workers in the silk dyeing industry at Paterson and other neighbouring centres also went out on strike, demanding increased wages and other concessions.

A three weeks' strike of 25,000 underwear workers in New York City was settled September 25, through the mediation of National

Recovery Administration officials, and a two-year agreement was signed between the manufacturers association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, providing for closed shop, a 37½ hour week and wages of \$17 and \$21 per week.

About 10,000 workers in the men's neckwear industry in New York City went on strike September 6, demanding higher wages. By September 15, a settlement had been reached with manufacturers of the higher grades of neckwear.

At the end of September, several thousand tool and die makers employed in the automobile manufacturing industry at Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, Michigan, as well as workers in automobile assembly plants at Chester, Pennsylvania, and Edgewater, New Jersey, were on strike for higher wages and other demands.

A strike of 5,000 toy and doll makers in New York City lasted five weeks and was settled September 30, through the N.R.A. Labour

Board, by the granting of increased wages and a 40-hour week.

Painters in New York City, numbering 15,000, went out on strike September 19, demanding a higher daily wage with a change from an 8 to a 6 hour day and the abolition of overtime. The strike was settled by the local chairman of the N.R.A. Labour Board and it was agreed to work a 35-hour week in five days, with a wage rate of \$9 per day (an increase of \$1 per day) and double time for overtime.

Twelve thousand truck drivers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were on strike for a week, but the dispute was settled through N.R.A. officials when the international union agreed to grant a new charter to the strikers whose leaders had seceded from the union three months previously.

Grain elevator employees at Buffalo, New York, after a three weeks' strike were successful September 14 in securing union recognition.

## Motor Vehicle Transportation in Canada, 1930

Statistics of the operations of motor vehicles engaged in the transportation of persons and goods were secured for the first time in connection with the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments taken in connection with the Seventh Decennial Census. The data shown in this bulletin cover the operations of common carriers only engaged in long distance transportation during the year 1930. As the census year is the only period for which statistics have yet been collected, it is not possible to determine from the figures presented the developments that are taking place in the field of motor transportation.

Receipts amounting to \$16,033,100 were secured by the 1,463 motor transport enterprises which reported their activities for the year 1930. These concerns employed 3,251 full-time employees and paid out \$3,921,200 in salaries and wages. The greatest revenue from motor transportation was secured by concerns operating in the province of Ontario. Receipts of \$11,078,700 were reported by 957 operators of motor vehicles for hire in Ontario. Eighty-four concerns in British Columbia reported receipts of \$1,682,200 and 110 in Quebec province reported \$1,632,200.

The revenue from motor freight trucking in Canada amounted to \$8,013,700 in 1930 and the receipts of concerns engaged in hauling milk, cream and other farm products amounted to an additional \$1,369,900. Thus the total

revenue from motor freighting amounted to \$9,383,600 in 1930. In the same year the revenue secured by steam railways in Canada from freight, express and milk amounted to \$344,109,505. The receipts of motor freight and trucking concerns were, therefore, 2.72 per cent of the freight, express and milk revenue of steam railways. It must be emphasized, however, that the statistics for motor transportation do not cover the operations of private carriers, such as the fleets of motor trucks operated in inter-city traffic by mercantile companies. If figures were available to show the amount of goods transported in private motor carriers, the competition between motor and steam transportation systems could be more accurately determined.

Motor passenger carriers are classified under two headings—bus lines and stage lines. The former includes motor transportation concerns engaged in serving territory contiguous to a centre of population, while the latter includes those concerns operating between centres of population. The combined receipts of bus and stage lines in 1930 were \$6,649,500, which was 9.95 per cent of the passenger receipts of steam railways in the same period. Again it must be noted that no information is available to show the extent to which the transportation of persons in private automobiles has affected the passenger revenues of steam railways.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1933

THE Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which was in session from March 1 to April 6, 1933, enacted the following laws of interest to labour.

An amendment to The Electrical Inspection Act exempts the City of Charlottetown from the operation of the Act as long as it has in force a by-law which provides for electrical inspection conforming to the standards laid down in the Canadian Electrical Code and which requires no fees to be paid except for licensing of contractors and workmen. Failing such by-law, the Act is to be in force in Charlottetown. In incorporated towns the Act is to be in effect superseding all by-laws relating to electrical inspection enacted therein.

The Public Vehicle Act requires drivers of public vehicles to be at least 21 years of age, of good moral character, fully competent to operate the vehicles under their charge and to hold licences under the Highway Traffic Act. Owners or operators of public vehicles used in the transportation of persons or property as common carriers for compensation are forbidden to cause or allow any driver or operator of such public vehicle to work, as driver or operator, for more than ten hours in any twenty-four hour period.

An amendment to the Old Age Pension Act charges the Minister of Education and Public Health with the administration of the Act, and also empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint three persons to constitute a Board of Pension Commissioners to consider and decide upon applications for pensions and having authority to take conveyances of, hold, and dispose of, real estate for the purposes of the Act.

The Parents' Maintenance Act provides legal machinery to compel children to support aged or infirm parents. Proceedings under the Act may be taken by the parent or other person with the consent of the Attorney-General, by the governing body of an institution of which the parent is an inmate, or by a local authority or commission acting under any law for the payment of old age pensions.

The Insurance Act requires persons carrying on the business of insurance to be licensed. Certain exceptions are made, however, including employees' mutual benefit societies, and trade unions which have insurance funds for the benefit of their own members. The sections dealing with accident and sickness insurance set forth certain statutory conditions to be included in every policy. These provide, among other things, that where a bodily injury or sickness insured against

happens to the insured while he is temporarily engaged in an occupation which is more hazardous than that stated in the policy to be his occupation the liability under the policy is limited to the amount which the premium paid would have purchased for the more hazardous occupation. On the other hand, if the insured changes his occupation to one classified as less hazardous than that stated in the policy, he may on another request to the insurer obtain a new policy for the unexpired term at the lower rate of premium applicable to his new occupation and receive a refund for the difference in premium. That portion of the Act which deals with automobile insurance contains sections similar to those enacted in a number of provinces. These provisions, as adopted this year in Alberta, were summarized in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 699.

An Act to amend The Public School Act adds a clause providing that parents condemned to pay the fine of \$20 imposed by the Act for failure to send their children to school shall, in default of immediate payment, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days.

Observance of a 44-hour week was among the specifications recently published by the Ontario Government in connection with the letting of the annual contract for the printing of the *Ontario Gazette* and for printing required by the provincial legislature.

The Hon. Premier Henry stated concerning this stipulation that the Government was merely calling for a six-day week with a half day on Saturdays, and had not under contemplation any policy for a short working week. The premier recalled, however, that in connection with the construction of the East Block of government buildings at Toronto, the 40-hour week had been observed in order to give employment to more workers.

The Bureau of Occupational Diseases of the Ohio Department of Health, which was established at the end of 1932 to take over the functions of the former Division of Industrial Hygiene created in 1913, has issued a report on the compensation paid for occupational diseases in the State in 1932. The report states that 1,169 cases of occupational disease were notified of which 1,069 were compensable, 90 were non-compensable and 10 were acute mishaps classified under accidents. In general, dermatitis accounts for 70 to 80 per cent of the total cases reported; lead poisoning and tenosynovitis of the wrist tendons come next, representing about 15 per cent each.

## CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES

A TOTAL of eighteen codes of fair competition had been approved by the President of the United States at the end of August under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. (The text of the so-called "Blanket Code" was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 785; and particulars of the Cotton Textile Code appeared on page 908 of the last issue.) These codes were set up in a wide variety of industries; the effective date varied from immediate adoption to nearly 3 weeks after approval.

The following provision is incorporated in all codes:

(1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labour, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labour organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labour, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President.

All codes approved provide for the exclusion of minors under specified ages from employment, the usual provision being for the exclusion of minors under age 16. However, in the lumber industry the minimum age for employment is 18 with certain exceptions, and in the coat and suit industry no minor under the age of 18 may be employed in manufacturing while those over 16 years of age may be employed in non-manufacturing.

The codes adopted at the end of August were in the following industries: Cotton and rayon textiles; shipbuilding and ship repairing; wool textiles; coats and suits; electrical manufacturing; corset and brassiere industry; lace industry; legitimate theatrical industry; fishing-tackle industry; iron and steel industry; lumber and timber-products industries; petroleum industry; photographic manufacturing industry; automobile manufacturing; hosiery industry; men's clothing industry; rayon and synthetic-yarn production.

### Code for Soft Coal Industry

A code of fair competition for the bituminous coal mining industry in the United States under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act was signed by President Roosevelt on September 18. Machinery

for the settlement of labour disputes within the industry is provided in the code, which also includes trade terms and equitable practices designed to benefit operators, miners and the consuming public. Other main provisions of the code are as follows:

Employees are guaranteed the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

The code provides for a forty-hour week of five days of eight hours each.

Coal shall be weighed and the miner paid on a basis of 2,000 or 2,240 pound tons (hitherto coal in any southern mines has been paid for by the mine car and not by tonnage rates).

Minimum wages for inside skilled labour and minimum wages for outside unskilled labour are laid down by districts in the various coal producing states. The rates range from \$3.75 a day in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, to \$5.63 in Montana. The country is divided into sixteen wage districts. The net amount of wages shall be paid semi-monthly in lawful money or par check at the option of the operators. Any deduction in pay (this refers to union dues and deductions for rent, light, power and other items) if not a matter of agreement, shall be in conformity with such general rules and regulations as the administrator may prescribe for the purpose of preventing unfair deductions, or those which may in effect lower the rates of pay provided in the contract.

Employees other than maintenance or supervisory men shall not be required as a condition of employment to live in homes rented from the employer.

No employee shall be required as a condition of employment to trade at the store of the employer.

For purposes of administration the codes divide the soft coal territory into five divisions with autonomy within each group under divisional code authorities.

A National Bituminous Coal Industrial Board is established from among the divisional code authorities "to consider and make recommendations to the divisional code authorities and to the President as to any amendments of the code or other measures which may stabilize and improve the conditions of industry and promote the public interest therein."

The Code was to become operative on October 2 and to remain in effect until April 1, 1934, "and thereafter in the absence of the exercise of the power reserved to the President in Article X, subject to the exercise of the



option, after thirty days' notice to the administrator, by any coal producer to withdraw his consent after April 1, 1934, to the further enforcement of the code, as a code to which he has voluntarily given his consent."

### Proposed Social Measures in U.S.A.

The Hon. Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, in the course of an address given at New York on October 2, advocated unemployment insurance and other measures for meeting future industrial depressions, as follows: Social and industrial provisions for old age; public works or government expenditure planned in advance for stimulating employment and business in time of early slack in employment; free public employment exchanges on a national scale; development by industry of means for employment stabilization; an agricultural program integrated with industry; adult education.

The Secretary of Labour stated her preference for a compulsory rather than a voluntary system of unemployment insurance, believing it would provide an incentive to employers to stabilize employment, in the same way that workmen's compensation tends to promote industrial safety. Such a system, she said, would to a large extent, relieve the community of the cost of poor relief.

### Non-Profit Corporation to Distribute Necessaries of Life

On October 1 the President announced the creation of a non-profit corporation to buy and distribute the necessaries of life to the destitute during the coming winter. The purpose of the organization is not only to provide the unemployed with food, clothing and fuel, but also to relieve the congested markets for these commodities of their surplus stocks. The Federal Relief Administrator, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, has been appointed chairman. It was stated that the sum of \$330,000,000 remaining from the federal relief appropriation would be applied to the purposes of the new corporation.

### Public Works

In a recent address Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator and Secretary of the Interior, stated that there are now before the Public Works Administration enough worthy projects to consume the full amount of \$3,300,000,000 which the government was authorized to borrow and to spend and that allotments of funds, as distinguished from sums actually expended, amount to about \$1,500,000,000, or nearly half of the sum involved. "The stupendous amount of \$3,300,-

000,000," Mr. Ickes stated, "cannot be put into actual construction in a week or a month if the taxpayers are going to get their money's worth and the intent of Congress is to be carried out. But men and women are continuously being put back to work in an intelligent and orderly manner.

"In order that the relationship between the Public Works Administration and the States and municipalities may be clearly understood, let me point out that the Federal Government may contribute up to 30 per cent of the total cost of the labour and material entering into any State or municipal project. This is an outright grant for which the government demands no repayment. The State or municipality must furnish the balance of the capital needed. It may do this from its own revenues or it may borrow it from the Federal Government as a secured loan. For instance the government may advance money on a bridge if tolls are charged for the use of the bridge; valid bonds may be given to secure the advance. Or money may be loaned on a water-works, if the rates assessed against the users of the water are placed in a fund for the payment of interest and amortization. Future tax money may also be pledged as security to the Federal Government where it is shown there is authority to do so legally and the taxes are collectable. But the Administrator cannot fitfully abet any local government in incurring indebtedness beyond 'prudently estimated revenue.' The Special Board of Public Works has fixed upon 4 per cent as a fair interest charge for money loaned upon any State or municipal enterprise. The only condition imposed, aside from the fact that borrower must be solvent, is that the sum loaned must be amortized within the reasonable life of the project; but in no case shall the period of amortization be longer than thirty years."

On September 27th, Secretary Ickes stated that thus far federal approval had been given to 1,841 road projects, which are calculated, when in full swing, to employ about 148,000 men. Contracts have been awarded on about half of this number.

The *Coal Age* (New York) contained in its issues for July and August two illustrated articles describing the methods in use in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, by S. C. Mifflen, of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. The first article deals with the problems caused by the "weak and heavy top," making longwall and mechanization imperative. The second article gives details of the longwall, steel arches and posts in use in Nova Scotia.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1932

THE last report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1932. It contains also a summary of activities since the legislation came into operation on January 1, 1917, and presents the completed statistics for the year 1931.

During 1932, the total number of accidents reported to the Board was 5,312, as compared with 6,849 in 1931, or a reduction of 1,537. The total cost of all accidents for 1932 under Part I of the Act is estimated at nearly \$944,000, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of safety associations. The 5,312 reported accidents are classified as follows: fatal accidents (claim established) 31; fatal accidents (pending adjustment) 4; fatal accidents (claim non-compensable or disallowed) 6; partial disability, 169; total disability (seven days or over) 3,332; accidents involving medical aid only, 1,397; accidents pending adjustments, 38; non-compensable accidents (other than fatal) 335.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure during 1932 shows that the amount paid for medical aid in all classes was \$53,965.46; while \$8,799.97 was paid to safety associations. The administration expenses for 1932 amounted to \$84,865.89 and the ratio of administration expense to the compensation cost of accidents for the sixteen years operation of the act was 7.72 per cent.

For industries under Part I of the Act the total income for the year 1932, actual and estimated, amounted to \$797,391.44, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was \$1,037,564.58, showing a deficit for the year's operations of \$240,173.14. The surplus carried forward from prior years was \$253,442.05, less \$15,000 for doubtful accounts, or a net surplus of \$238,442.05.

Of the nine industries under the Act—Mining, lumbering, iron and steel, manufacturing (n.e.s.) building and construction, public utilities and transportation—the first-named counted heavily in both income and expenditure statistics. The net revenue accruing from assessments from the mining industry totalled \$377,119.93, while the estimated expenditure for this industry was \$515,656.26, of which amount \$74,854.91 was for compensation paid other than pensions; \$71,150.84 was transferred to reserves for pension awards; \$312,092.36 was for compensation estimated outstanding; the balance being for industry's proportion for medical aid, safety associations, and administration. The deficit for 1932 was offset by balances of prior years.

During 1932, compensation was paid to 3,332 workmen injured and wholly disabled for seven days and upwards. At the end of the year persons receiving compensation for 1932 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 519; children under 16 years, 894; dependent mothers, 78; dependent fathers, 30; other dependants, 17; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly) 831.

There were 5,081 accidents in 1932 for which compensation was paid. Of this number, 833 were for claims partially disposed of; 31 were fatal cases, 169 involved permanent disability; 2,666 temporary disability; and 1,382 entailed medical aid only.

The completed statistics for 1931 indicate the accidents compensated by classes, month of occurrence of compensated accidents; time loss, average wage and average age by classes, nature of injuries by classes, causes of accidents, etc.

*Summary of Sixteen Years' Administration.*—During the sixteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1932, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 114,317 were reported. During that time 1,427 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants and for medical aid during the sixteen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1932 was \$11,035,348.91, and the amount required at the end of 1932 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was \$6,916,683.15. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants and for medical aid for the sixteen years amounts to \$17,952,032.06. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the sixteen year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included. There were 773 widows to whom pensions for life, or until remarriage were awarded; 1,811 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 406 were awarded compensation, 34 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions were awarded to 4,053 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially, for life.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have



been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the thirteen years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was \$1,024,686.32. In the mining

and iron and steel classes the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes and consequently is not furnished by the Board

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1932

THE sixteenth annual report of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, for the calendar year, 1932, notes a further reduction in industrial activity throughout the province as compared with 1931, there being a reduction of 10.3 per cent in the number of employing firms, and of 20 per cent in the number of employees protected under the Act. At the close of 1931 the number of firms operating was 8,565, and at the end of 1932 there were 7,654 firms in operation. In 1931 there were approximately 150,000 employed workers under the statute. The reduction in the number of employees for 1932 is estimated at 20 per cent. The pay-roll of all industries under the Act during 1932 is provisionally estimated at \$120,000,000 while in 1931 it was \$140,955,102. New firms commencing operations in 1932 numbered 736. Employers to the number of 108 re-entered business during the year. Eight-nine firms whose operations were not compulsorily under the Act had its benefits extended to their workmen. After deducting the firms who discontinued operating during the year there was a net decrease of 911 firms during the year 1932.

*Benefits and Assessments.*—The administrative processes of the Act with respect to the levying of assessments and the consequent paying of benefits for industrial injuries are reviewed in the light of a recent case wherein the validity of increased assessments was challenged by certain employers (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 294 and July, 1933, page 749). The Board outlines its own position in this matter as follows: "The compensation for widows, children, and other dependents of workmen killed in industry is fixed by the Statute, and does not fluctuate up or down with rising or falling wages. Similarly, it takes as much per case to provide medical attention and hospital care and burial in periods of low wages as in more prosperous times. Compensation for time-loss to injured workmen, on the other hand, is based on average earnings at the time of accident, and consequently at all times bears a definite relationship to the assessments levied in respect to their actual earnings. A severe break occurred in the wage scale during the past three years, necessitating an upward revision

in a number of our assessment rates. When wages were \$100 per month an assessment rate of 2 per cent yielded \$2 per month in assessments. When wages fell to \$25 per month, as occurred in certain occupations, a 2 per cent rate would yield only 50 cents per month in assessments. To provide \$2 in assessments it would require a rate of 8 per cent. With a \$100 expenditure in pay-roll four men may now be put to work for a month in some industries where formerly only one could be exposed to the hazards of the work for that pay-roll outlay.

"It is clear from the foregoing that the rates of assessment must rise in periods of low wages in order to provide sufficient revenue to take care of the fixed benefits under the Act. The necessity for increasing the assessments by additional levies made in 1931 was, with the present method of distribution of the cost of medical aid, questioned by a group of seventeen employers engaged in the logging industry. A writ was issued and the validity of the additional assessments and medical aid distribution were upheld by the trial Judge early in 1932. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal of this Province with respect to medical aid and that Court has since confirmed the decision of the trial Judge, but the plaintiffs have obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Since the Act came into effect, sixteen years ago, the cost of medical aid, so far as the employers contribute to same, has been distributed to the classes out of which the accidents arose. The effect of plaintiffs' contention is that the non-hazardous industries should bear not only their own medical-aid costs, but a share of the cost arising from accidents in the hazardous industries. The costs of the trial and appeal have been a heavy charge on the Accident Fund."

*Extent of Protection.*—Under this heading a summary is presented of the benefits of the legislation since its enactment. Claims to the number of 397,263 have been filed under the Act during the past sixteen years, or an average of 24,829 for each year. During those years 3,432 workmen met with fatal injuries, and 9,641 were totally or partially disabled for life as a result of accidents at work. At the end of 1932 there were in receipt of pen-

sions 793 widows, 944 children, 128 dependent mothers, 35 dependent fathers, and 31 other dependents. In addition, 1,988 partially or totally disabled workmen were in receipt of regular monthly cheques for amounts varying with the extent of their permanent disabilities. In all, 3,919 persons were at the end of 1932 recipients of monthly payments as a consequence of fatal and disabling accidents which have occurred in the past sixteen years. Approximately 1,500 workmen, in addition, were receiving temporary time-loss compensation at any given time during 1932. Of all the workmen whose claims were disposed of in 1932, only 410 alleged that they were entitled to receive insurance or benefits from any other source to carry them over lay-off periods necessitated by industrial accidents. Over 95 per cent relied on workmen's compensation for the protection they required.

*Accident Statistics.*—A further decrease in the number of accident claims was recorded for 1932. The figures for the past five years were as follows: 32,793 in 1928; 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; 25,877 in 1931; and 19,011 in 1932. Claims in respect of fatal accidents also declined. Figures in respect to the fatalities were as follows: 251 in 1928; 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; 125 in 1931; and 106 in 1932. Approximately 2,000 other accidents occurred in which the injuries were such that physicians' services were not required and less than three days' time-loss per case was sustained by the workmen. First-aid attendance was sufficient to meet the requirements of these cases. Of all the cases disposed of in 1932, 31 per cent concerned workmen in the lumbering industry in its various branches; 14 per cent were in general manufacturing and delivery; 8 per cent were in construction work; 8 per cent were in the railroading groups; 7 per cent in coal mining; 7 per cent in municipal employment; 6 per cent in metal-mining; and all other cases 19 per cent. Of the fatal accidents, 37 per cent were in lumbering; 13 per cent in coal mining; 12 per cent in metal mining;

7 per cent in construction; 5 per cent in general manufacturing and delivery; while 26 per cent were in other classes of work. Of the fatal and permanently disabling accidents, an increasing number each year are of foreign birth. In certain hazardous industries a constantly increasing number of foreign-born are being employed. Fifty-six per cent of the workmen injured were married. One hundred and fifty-five women were among those filing claims during the past year.

The total amount paid out for accident compensation and benefits in 1932 was \$2,173,189.42. Of this amount, \$745,969.97 was expended in the lumbering and allied group. The total wage loss due to accidents in 1932 was \$1,638,447.32, and the total number of days lost was 504,034.

*Accident Prevention.*—On this subject the report observes: "The old doctrine that each industry had its hazards and that those who entered it assumed the risk with the job has been supplanted by a more humane and constructive policy. Workmen's compensation has spread the cost of accidents over industry. The object of accident-prevention is to eliminate the causes of accidents. The technique of safety is being studied by groups of thoughtful operators, with the general result that their assessment rates have remained low. During the past ten years the logging industry is one that has grown steadily more hazardous, whether measured by the number of days worked or the output of logs. This necessarily is reflected in increased assessment rates. It is well to remember that just to the extent to which workmen are killed or crippled will employers be required to contribute to the Accident Fund. Many employers who realize that they are contributors to a mutual insurance fund are now selecting workmen who understand the English language and who can read general instructions and can protect themselves when a danger-signal or verbal warning is given. Undue 'speeding-up' is a prolific cause of accidents."

### Mine Regulations in Saskatchewan

Revised rules for mines in Saskatchewan, issued under the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, chapter 222) were approved by an Order in Council dated July 31, 1933, and published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 15, 1933. The original "General Rules for all Mines" were contained in the Schedule to the Act and were reproduced on page 78 of the 1930 supplement to the federal Department of Labour's publication "Labour Legislation in Canada."

The new regulations deal with the following subjects:—

*Ventilation.*—Quantity of pure air; mine to be divided into districts; air currents not to be contaminated or obstructed; doors; inspection of mines before commencement of work; operation of fans; barometer; thermometer and pressure gauge; withdrawal of workmen in case of danger; lamps and lights; safety lamps.

*Explosives.*—Storage and use.



*Shafts and Winding.*—Fencing of old shafts; fencing of entrances to shafts; securing of shafts; signalling; cover overhead; chains; winding apparatus; brake; safety clutch on cages; maximum number of persons allowed in cage; hand-hold rods; powers of banksman, cager or onsetter; attendance of engine-man; option of workmen using shafts; entering and leaving cages.

*Machinery and Equipment.*—Fencing; internal combustion engines; carriage of persons or explosives on locomotives; ladders.

*Welfare of Workers.*—Sanitary arrangements; drinking water; wash-houses.

*Miscellaneous.*—Mine stations; manager or pit boss to make periodic inspections; inspection by nominee of employees; record book of

inspections; roofs and sides of roads and working places; dangerous accumulations of water; furnishing of props and timber; fencing unused parts of the mine; manholes, places of refuge and stopping places; unlawful entry; dangerous acts; intoxicated persons; restrictions on appointment of persons unable to speak English; loitering; sleeping below ground; care of animals used underground; duty of miner to examine his working place; dangerous condition to be reported; wilful damage; compliance with rules and regulations; non-compliance an offence.

*Electrical Installations.*—All electrical installations and equipment in or about coal mines are subject to the inspection and approval of the Saskatchewan Power Commission.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Revised Orders governing Female Employees in Various Industries

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has revised and re-issued its Orders Nos. 1-6 governing female employees in cities in the Province. Previous regulations Nos. 1-5 of the Board were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 851, and Order No. 6 in the issue for May, 1932, page 541. Order No. 6 has been extended from time to time.

The new Orders, which come into force on November 1, 1933, have certain provisions in common. The sections dealing with the keeping of registers, posting of orders and penalties are the same as those in the Orders issued in 1928. The provision of the 1928 Orders requiring an employer to give a certificate of experience to an inexperienced worker leaving his employment is now extended to cover all workers. The new regulations also contain a clause embodying a 1929 amendment to the Minimum Wage Act which requires an employer to give two weeks' notice of termination of employment except where the employee is discharged for any of the causes set forth in s. 3 of the Masters and Servants Act.

The main sections of the new Orders are as follows:—

#### ORDER No. 1.—*Governing Employment of Females in Shops and Stores in Cities of the Province.*

##### 1. Hours:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any shop or store in the cities of Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon for a greater number of hours than forty-nine in any one week or in the cities of North Battleford, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Weyburn and

Yorkton for a greater number of hours than fifty-one in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board:

Provided that during the period commencing on December 15 and ending on December 31, a female may be employed, without a special permit, for any number of hours not exceeding fifty-six in any one week.

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-nine or fifty-one, or the number allowed by special permit, as the case may be, by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

##### 2. Wages:

(a) *Experienced Workers:* No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop or store at a rate of wages less than \$15.00 per week.

(b) *Adult Learners:* Adult learners shall be paid not less than \$10.00 per week for the first six months, not less than \$12.00 per week for the second six months and not less than \$13.50 per week for the third six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Minor Learners:* Girls under eighteen years of age may be employed as minor learners and shall be paid not less than \$7.00 per week for the first six months and not less than \$8.00 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered adult learners and shall be paid on the scale set out above for adult learners. Minor learners shall be considered adult learners upon reaching the age of eighteen years.

(d) *Millinery, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Fur Sewing and Florist Establishments:* Excepting the provisions of sub-clauses (b) and (c) of this clause, this Order shall apply to millinery dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments situated in a shop or store. A proba-

tionary period of six months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$3.00 per week for a period of six months, at a rate not less than \$7.00 per week for the next six months and at a rate not less than \$12.00 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered to be an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(e) *Overtime*: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(f) *Part Time*: When a female whether experienced or inexperienced is employed for a less number of hours in any one week than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced (provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty cents per hour.)

(g) *Holidays*: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(h) *Meals*: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employers the price shall not exceed twenty-five cents per meal.

(i) *Method of Payment*: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

### 3. *Seats*:

Seats shall be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four female employees or fraction thereof.

## ORDER NO. 2.—*Governing Employment of Females in Laundries and Factories in cities of the Province.*

### 1. *Hours*:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any laundry or factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week; and the hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector under The Factories Act. (See The Factories Act, section 11 (1)).

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-eight by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

### 2. *Wages*:

(a) *Experienced Workers*: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or factory at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

(b) *Learners*: Learners shall be paid not less than \$9.50 per week for the first six months and not less than \$11.50 per week for the second six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Photographic Studios*: Female apprentices in photographic studios and work-rooms in connection therewith, other than those wholly employed in film developing shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$5.00 per week for a period of three months and for the twelve

months following shall be paid the rate of wages specified in subclause (b) for learners.

(d) *Knitting, Hat and Wearing Apparel Manufactories*: Learners in knitting, hat and wearing apparel manufactories shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$7.50 per week for a period of three months and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rate of wages specified in subclause (b) for learners.

(e) *Overtime*: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this Order.

(f) *Part Time*: When a female whether experienced or inexperienced is employed for a less number of hours in any one week, than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty cents per hour.

(g) *Holidays*: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wages.

(h) *Meals*: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer the price shall not exceed twenty-five cents per meal.

(i) *Method of Payment*: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

## ORDER NO. 3.—*Governing Employment of Females in Mail Order Houses in the Cities of the Province.*

### 1. *Hours*:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any mail order house for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board.

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-eight by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

### 2. *Wages*:

(a) *Experienced Workers*: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any mail order house at a rate of wages less than \$14 per week.

(b) *Adult Learners*: Adult learners shall be paid not less than \$9 per week for the first six months and not less than \$11 per week for the second six months, and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Minor Learners*: Girls under eighteen years of age may be employed as minor learners and shall be paid not less than \$6 per week for the first six months and not less than \$7 per week for the next six months, and thereafter shall be considered adult learners and shall be paid on the scale set out above for adult learners. Minor learners shall be considered adult learners upon reaching the age of eighteen years.

(d) *Overtime*: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced,



for all time worked beyond the maximum number of hours provided for by this order.

(e) *Part Time*: When a female whether experienced or inexperienced is employed for a less number of hours in any one week, than that provided for by this order, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced (provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty cents per hour).

(f) *Holidays*: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(g) *Meals*: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer the price shall not exceed twenty-five cents per meal.

(h) *Method of Payment*: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals, in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

**ORDER No. 4.—Governing Employment of Females in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms in Cities of the Province.**

**1. Hours:**

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room or in more than one establishment of that class for a greater number or combined number of hours than forty-nine in any one week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board.

(b) Twenty minutes uninterrupted time shall be allowed for each meal where meals are provided as part of remuneration.

**2. Wages:**

(a) *Experienced Workers*: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room at a rate of wages less than \$13 per week (\$56.35 per month) except as a kitchen help, in which case the rate of wages shall not be less than \$11 per week (\$47.65 per month).

(b) *Learners*: Except in the case of kitchen employees the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$11 per week (\$47.65 per month) for the first three months of employment and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Minors*: No female under sixteen years of age shall be employed.

(d) *Part Time*: When a female whether experienced or inexperienced is employed for a less number of hours than forty-nine in any one week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty cents per hour.

(e) *Method of Payment*: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

**3. Board and Lodging:**

(a) Where twenty-one meals per week and seven days' lodging per week are furnished by an employer as part payment of wages, the minimum rate of wages shall be \$5.25 per week (\$22.75 per month) for experienced workers

and \$3.25 per week (\$14.08 per month) for inexperienced employees and kitchen employees.

(b) Where meals only are furnished, the minimum rate of wages shall be \$7.75 per week (\$33.58 per month) for experienced workers and \$5.75 per week (\$24.92 per month) for inexperienced employees and kitchen employees.

(c) Where lodging only is furnished, the minimum rate of wages for experienced workers shall be \$10.50 per week (\$45.50 per month) and \$8.50 per week (\$36.83 per month) for inexperienced employees and kitchen employees.

(d) Where less than twenty-one meals or seven days' lodging are furnished in any week, the minimum rate of wages for that week shall be the minimum rate applicable under this clause plus a sum amounting to not less than twenty-five cents for each meal and thirty-five cents for each day's lodging which is not furnished.

**ORDER No. 5.—Governing Employment of Females in Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops in Cities of the Province.**

**1. Hours:**

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any beauty parlour or barber shop for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the Board.

(b) When a statutory holiday occurs in any week the working hours for that week shall be reduced from forty-eight by the number of working hours during which the establishment is closed for business on such holiday.

**2. Wages:**

(a) *Experienced Workers*: No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a beauty parlour or barber shop at a rate of wages less than \$15.00 per week.

(b) *Learners*: There may be a probationary period of three months for which no wages are payable, after which the employee shall be paid not less than \$9.00 per week for the first six months, not less than \$11.00 per week for the second six months and not less than \$13.00 per week for the third six months, and thereafter she shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Overtime*: Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees whether experienced or inexperienced for all time worked beyond the maximum hours provided for by this Order.

(d) *Part-Time*: When a female whether experienced or inexperienced is employed for a less number of hours in any one week than that provided for by this Order, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced, provided that in no case shall the rate be less than twenty cents per hour.

(e) *Holidays*: No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(f) *Meals*: Where meals are furnished and charged for by the employer the price shall not exceed twenty-five cents per meal.

(g) *Method of Payment*: Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash or by certified cheque and no earning period shall be longer than one month.

## ORDER No. 6

1. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board for workers in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail order houses, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, beauty parlours and barber shops, are hereby reduced by ten per cent where the rate so fixed is less than thirteen dollars per week and by fifteen per cent where the rate so fixed is thirteen dollars per week or over:

Provided that, where an employee is employed for twenty-four hours or more in any week but for less than full time, the reduction shall not be greater than ten per cent and provided further that there shall be no reduction in the case of an employee who is employed for less than twenty-four hours in any week.

2. The reductions provided for in this Order shall apply to the cash wages of an employee after deductions have been made for board and lodging, where supplied by her employer.

3. This Order shall be deemed to have been in force on and from the first day of September,

1933, and shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of March, 1934.

Mr. Gustave Franck, chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of Quebec, announced on October 10 that an investigation was under way as to the wages and working conditions of female labour employed in the chemical and drug industry in Montreal, into the jewellery trade, and into the rubber and oilcloth industry. Following the investigation the Commission will convoke a conference, under provision of the act, and the decisions of the conference will result in the fixing of minimum wages for the different categories of female labour. The chemical and drug industry investigation so far has revealed that there were about 100 concerns which operate in the many branches of the industry.

### Women's Minimum Wages in United States

Reference was made in the July issue, page 671, to the recent advance of minimum wage legislation in the United States. Further information on this subject is given in a recent publication of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, (Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States). "At no time in American history," it is stated, "has the movement toward increasing governmental intervention in industrial relations moved forward at such a rapid pace as during the past six months. The National Industrial Recovery Act has raised a philosophy of social responsibility for labour conditions previously accepted by but an enlightened minority of our industrial and political leadership to the level of an established national policy. Overshadowed by the sweeping national legislation has been the movement toward state minimum wage laws. Spurred on by the relapse of many industries into the disorganization of parasitic competition, six states have recently enacted laws intended to set a limit to the encroachment on the living standards of women and children in industry. Though less spectacular than the more inclusive federal legislation, the permanent character of such laws greatly increases their importance as indications of present trends."

The bulletin enumerates some of the problems encountered by the administrators of minimum wage laws in the United States, as follows:

It has always been difficult to get the representatives of the employers, the employees, and the public to agree on the items to be included in a cost-of-living budget. Perhaps the most fundamental disagreement in this respect is concerned with the question whether to base the budget on the needs of women

living alone, supporting others, or living at home. Closely connected with the foregoing is the need for frequent enough adjustment to keep rates in line with the actual cost of living. The difficulty of getting able and interested wage-board members has been an ever-present one. For many reasons, adequate representation of employee interests has been hardest to secure. The whole problem of adjustments, exceptions, and lower rates for minors, learners, and substandard workers has been very vexing and has presented dangerous opportunities for evasion of the law on the part of those anxious to find loopholes. Rates for part-time and piece workers present complicated problems. The application of minimum rates to home work, so important in foreign legislation, has hardly been attempted in the United States.

President Roosevelt, in April this year, sent the following message to the Governors of thirteen industrial States which up to that time had not passed minimum wage legislation: "May I call your attention to the minimum-wage law just passed by Legislature of New York and approved by Governor Lehman, which declares it against public policy for any employer to pay women or minors a wage which is both less than the fair and reasonable value of services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health. This represents a great forward step against lowering of wages, which constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing-power of the workers, and threatens the stability of industry. I hope that similar action can be taken by the other States for protection of the public interest."



## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Summary of Proceedings of the 49th Annual Convention

THE forty-ninth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was convened in the city of Windsor, Ont., on September 18, and continued in session until September 23. Edward K. Hutchison, president of the Essex County Trades and Labour Council, who presided at the opening session, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour, while the civic welcome was extended by Mayor Croll. In his address the mayor urged higher wages saying: "Canada cannot afford to experiment with the policy of 'longer hours and less pay' or its workers will descend to the wage and living standards of the workers in the mills of Shanghai or the peasantry on the hillside rice fields of Japan." Mayor Croll reminded the delegates that they had the opportunity to determine policies beneficial to the entire Dominion.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.L.A., Windsor-Walker-ville, informed the delegates that relief and unemployment were the two main problems the government had to contend with, and he would watch with interest the plans advocated by the Congress for their alleviation.

Mr. Tom Moore, the president, in his preliminary remarks, thanked the various speakers for their kind words of welcome and complimented the local arrangement committee for the manner in which they had looked after the welfare of the delegates. The president declared that "organized labour is determined that our living standards are not to be lowered to the level of the Japanese or the Indians. However black are the clouds overhead," he continued, "Canada still is as rich as in the days of the so-called era of prosperity; our difficulties are man-made and can be man-removed, and, although we haven't as much to live on, we have as much to live for as at any time in the history of this great country."

The first business of the convention was the report of the credential committee, which reported certificates received from 218 delegates, the representation being as follows: 43 delegates representing international organizations; 1 delegate from a provincial federation of labour; 32 delegates from Trades and Labour councils; 10 delegates representing divisions of railroad telegraphers; 130 delegates representing local branch unions, and 2 fraternal delegates representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor. Following the appointment of convention officers and

committees, the reports of the executive council, provincial executives, federations of labour and fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour were distributed.

### Report of Executive Council

The report of the executive council opened with a reference to the work carried on during the past year, and stated that one of the primary objectives of the Congress, was "to influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favour of organized labour." Then followed a reference to the legislative program which had been submitted to the Dominion Cabinet on January 27, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1933, page 175). The session of Parliament 1932-1933 was next reviewed, reference being made to certain matters dealt with under the following headings: (a) Unemployment and unemployment relief; (b) economic councils; (c) hours of labour; (d) railways and harbours; (e) Canada Shipping Act; (f) Admiralty Act, Bill No. 66; (g) League of Nations and International Labour Organization; (h) Imperial Economic Conference and trade agreements; (i) immigration; (j) Criminal Code amendments; (k) legalizing of sweepstakes; (l) grant for cadet training; (m) taxation and financial matters; (n) banking credits and currency; (o) salary deductions for government employees; (p) radio broadcasting; (q) the Tariff Board; (r) old age pensions, and (s) the coal combine.

The executive committee reviewed provincial activities, summarizing the reports of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour, and outlining the legislative enactments of the various provincial legislatures of interest to labour.

The report recorded the appreciation of the executive officers for the co-operation given by the general officers of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated national and international unions, and noted the exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor. Mention was made of the various organizations with which the Congress has direct affiliation, and a synopsis of the year's activities of some of these bodies was given in the report.

Reference was made to the *Congress Journal*, the official monthly publication, to which the affiliated organizations were urged to give their support.

Under the heading "Congress Headquarters" the report stated that the remodelling and additions to the building had been proceeded with according to authority given by the 1931 convention, and in carrying out the work cognizance was taken of the unemployment situation amongst the building trades in Ottawa and a clause inserted in the contract stipulating observance of the 6-hour day and 5-day week.

Referring to "union labels," the executive expressed the opinion that they created a spirit of co-operation between employer and employee.

Under the caption of "Public Ownership," the report noted that the labour movement had given general support to the Radio Broadcasting Commission, but that it opposed the proposal for the abolition of local harbour commissions and substituting a central national commission.

In regard to the railway situation, especially as it affected the publicly owned national system, the executive committee reported that they had co-operated with affiliated railroad organizations and the four railroad running trades brotherhoods in the preparation and submission of labour's representations in respect to Bill No. 37, which was to give effect to the recommendations of the Duff Commission for closer co-operation between the two railroad systems.

In reporting on unemployment activities, the committee stated that they had used every means at their command to carry out the dual purpose of securing temporary aid for those in need, and of reducing the volume of unemployment through the adoption of more permanent remedies.

Under the heading "relief camps," the report stated that "in a statement given to the press last October, President Moore, while recognizing that the acceptance by the Federal government of the responsibility to provide these men (unemployed single men) with food, shelter, clothing and other necessities was a step in the direction long urged by organized labour, emphatically declared that the conditions under which this was done could not be accepted as in any way satisfactory." The report further alleged that the clearing of land for air ports had been extended to include the construction of permanent public works, and that "protests made in respect to these policies have become common in all sections of the country."

The next section of the report dealt with "International Co-operation," in which reference was made to the President's attendance at the governing body of the International Labour Organization in October last; Vice-

president Tallon's attendance at the special Tripartite Conference at Geneva in January on the reduction of hours, and to the attendance of vice-president Simpson at the regular conference of the International Labour Organization in June. In this section mention was also made of the attendance by Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., at the biennial Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Brussels, Belgium, in May (page 1006).

Referring to Unemployment Insurance, the report set out the efforts of the executive council to secure co-operation of other organizations in pressing for the enactment of legislation on this subject. Before arrangements could be completed for a meeting of representatives of such bodies as approved of the executive's undertaking the Prime Minister made the announcement in Parliament of the intention to convene a Federal-Provincial conference for the purpose of considering contributory unemployment insurance, and in view of this further action on the question was deemed unnecessary. While immediate steps were not taken to inaugurate legislation of the desired character, the executive were of the opinion that success was within measurable distance, providing that united support is given by all sections of the labour movement.

In closing their report the executive referred to banking and credit and to a written brief incorporating the opinions of organized labour on this matter which had been presented to the Royal Commission on Banking. (This report is outlined on page 1003 of this issue.)

The remainder of the report contained the reports of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour together with the reports of the fraternal delegates. The various sections of the report were referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and recommendation.

### Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. M. Draper, presented the financial statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1932, which showed total receipts from all sources of \$41,191.99; the total expenditure was \$38,034.10, leaving a balance of \$3,157.89. The paid-up membership of the Congress is 105,546, as compared with 122,129 in the previous year, a loss for the year of 16,583.

In reporting the membership the secretary-treasurer stated that "while there is a decrease in the number of paid members, it does not mean there has been a decrease in the membership of the movement," and he added,



"the continuance of widespread unemployment has resulted in thousands being unable to pay their monthly dues in their respective unions; but for the last 33 years we have reported only on those who have paid, and there is not one delegate seated at this convention whose union is in arrears."

### Resolutions

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Opposing the removal of any restrictions to the immigration laws;

That the Federal Government do immediately adopt a six-hour day and five-day week on all public works in Canada;

That legislation be enacted to enforce a thirty-hour week with no reduction in wages;

That the Federal Government restore at once statutory increases and salaries of all civil servants to their former status;

Enactment of sickness and invalidity insurance legislation;

Immediate inauguration of a system of public health insurance;

That the Federal Government arrange an interprovincial conference of premiers for the purpose of establishing a uniform work-day and work-week in all industries in Canada;

That the classes of work now exempted under the Federal Fair Wage Act be brought within its scope;

Amendment of the Canada Shipping Act to provide that no ship other than a British ship of Canadian registry shall take part or engage in the coasting trade of Canada;

Enactment of legislation to compel payment of dividends only on actual capital invested;

Establishment of a banking system under national control;

Favouring trade relations with all countries of the world, provided that their standards of living do not demoralize the Canadian standard of living;

Some scheme of national industrial recovery and that labour be represented on all committees appointed under such scheme;

Expressing opposition to war and declaring that a referendum vote of the people of Canada should be taken before a declaration of war is made;

That the Government accept the name submitted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as labour's representative for trustee of the Canadian National Railways;

Payment of wages sufficient to enable the worker to maintain a standard of living in accordance with the standards in the LABOUR GAZETTE;

Establishment of a central bank;

Establishment of a system of contributory unemployment insurance;

That the Federal Government take charge of Old Age Pensions throughout the Dominion and have same applied and paid in all provinces;

Shorter hours of labour in industry as a means of absorbing the unemployed;

That the Federal Fair Wages Act be the basis of computing the remuneration paid to workers in relief camps, and that these camps be removed from any semblance of military control;

That the bus and truck industry be placed under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners;

Repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code of Canada;

Abolition of the Senate;

That interest rates on Government bonds, preferred stocks, mortgages, etc., be reduced to make capital available for industry;

That the Federal Government proceed with the Canadian National Railways terminal at Montreal;

Enactment of legislation providing allowances for needy mothers and orphans in all provinces where such legislation does not exist;

A forty-hour week for women in factories and work shops;

That superannuation be established for "prevailing rates" employees of the Federal Government at the earliest possible time;

Enactment of legislation making it possible for municipal councils to initiate proceedings for the removal of any building considered objectionable or detrimental to the advancement or welfare of the community;

Co-operative ownership of the machinery of production and distribution;

That the Federal, provincial and municipal governments initiate building programs;

Legislation compelling printing establishments to conform with the factory regulations;

That the Old Age Pensions Act be so applied that man and wife will get the full amount of pension when their income comes within the prescribed sum mentioned in the act;

Appointment of more inspectors under the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario;

That the Quebec Government repeal the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act which reduced the payments made injured workmen;

Enactment of old age pension legislation in Quebec;

That the Quebec Government amend the Weekly Day of Rest Act so as to include that all persons employed in places of amusement operating seven days a week shall be entitled to at least one day's rest of twenty-four consecutive hours each week.

### Fraternal Greetings

Greetings from the American Federation of Labour were extended by Mr. James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades and Labour Council of Greater New York City, who outlined the advance made by organized labour in the United States, paying special tribute to the leadership of Samuel Gompers and William Green. He also described briefly the benefits arising out of the enactment of the National Recovery Act.

Mr. John Bromley, ex M.P. for Barrow-in-Furness, and vice-president of the British Trades Union Congress, extended fraternal greetings from that body. In the course of his address he urged the delegates to keep up the fight for a shorter work week.

### Officers Elected

In the election of officers the whole executive were re-elected without opposition, as follows:—

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont. (re-elected for the fifteenth consecutive term).

Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C.; James Simpson, Toronto, Ont., and R. J. Tallon, Montreal, Que.

Secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont. (re-elected for the thirty-fourth consecutive term).

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia: D. W. Morrison (chairman), Glace Bay, and A. M. Sullivan, Halifax (balance of committee to be named later). Quebec: L. A. Beaudry (chairman), P. Lefevre, G. R. Brunet, J. Cuppello, Montreal. Ontario: Chas. Ball (chairman), Toronto; Rod. Plant, Ottawa; G. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, and T. Jackson, Toronto. Manitoba: H. Kempster (chairman), J. B. Graham, W. B. Lowe, and M. Teminson, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: W. E. Stephenson (chairman), Moose Jaw; H. Perry, Regina; Alex. M. Eddy, Saskatoon, and H. D. Davis, Prince Albert. British Columbia: C. E. Herrett (chairman), Vancouver; R. W. Nunn, Victoria; S. D. MacDonald, Prince Rupert, and A. D. MacIsaac, Spences Bridge. The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having federations of labour, no committees are named.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, John McLeod, third vice-president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, Fred J. White, M.P.P., president of the Alberta Federation of Labour, Calgary, Alberta.

The fiftieth convention of the Congress will be held next year at Toronto, where the first convention was held.

## BRIEF SUBMITTED BY THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS TO ROYAL COMMISSION ON BANKING

ON behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. Tom Moore, president, and Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, presented a brief to the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, at their session in Ottawa on September 12, setting forth the views of the Congress on the banking system of Canada.

The brief stated that the Congress, at its convention in 1926, had adopted a resolution calling for a full investigation into the banking system. It recommended that Parliament revise the Bank Act at shorter intervals than ten years, as at present, and proceeded as follows:—

"Believing that the banking and credit system, controlling as it does the economic destiny of practically the entire community, is in its nature and manner of functioning actually a public utility and that the private banking system, as now constituted, though custodian of

the people's money and savings, is not directly responsible to them for its actions, but works primarily for profit and dividends for shareholders, often with very little consideration for the general public welfare, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada supports the principle of nationalization of the banking system. As a forward step toward this end we support the establishment of a central bank, believing that this is essential to prevent the wide fluctuations of exchange rates and to bring under state control the power to extend credits commensurate with the required needs for the development of this country.

"While we understand that the present Bank Act aims to limit interest rates charged to seven per cent, in practice this is not always so. The absence of penalties for charging higher rates and the ease with which compliance with this provision of the Act is overcome, shows the necessity of amendments thereto. The lowering of interest rates paid to depositors should be made to reflect itself in easier credit at lower rates than currently charged.



"The stagnation of the building industry can be largely attributed to the difficulties experienced by prospective investors in securing mortgage money. Especially in the case of home owners this should be available at all times at low rates of interest and for much longer than the existing five year periods. As one means towards making money more freely available for this purpose we would suggest that trust and loan companies should be able to discount their mortgages with the proposed central bank or some similar government authority.

"The manner in which trust and loan companies have developed their business along parallel lines to that of chartered banks prompts the suggestion that, under proper safeguards, chartered banks might be given the privilege of making loans to their customers for home building purposes, especially where the amount of the mortgage would not involve exceptionally large sums.

"If the private banking system is to be retained, steps should be taken to maintain a certain amount of free competition by the prevention of interlocking directorates which places the national control of credit in too few hands.

"Loans to brokers for stock market purposes leads to speculation and inflation of values and

therefore should be either prohibited or more stringently regulated. Control also should be exercised over the speculative investment by banks in industrial concerns where the same is likely to result in over-capitalization.

"The financing of public works undertaken or sanctioned by the Federal Government is today being retarded because of the tax burden which the payment of interest involves. To overcome this we suggest that where the public assets would be enhanced by carrying out of any public undertaking that it should be made possible for the Government to use its own credit by the additional issue of non-interest bearing certificates (New Currency) to the amount involved, subject to a percentage of this being withdrawn from circulation each year proportionate to the decreased value of the asset created.

"In conclusion: On the social side, employees of banks should be given the right of association in organizations of their own choosing; the principle of collective bargaining in respect to conditions of employment established and fully protected, and to provide means of amicable settlement of any dispute that may arise on such matters, the banking institutions brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act."

## CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

THE sixteenth regular meeting of Grand Division of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees opened in Ottawa on September 18, with 162 delegates in attendance, and lasted for nine days. Following the opening ceremonies, the report of the Credential Committee was received, and the president's address was delivered by A. R. Mosher, who has been president of the Brotherhood since its establishment in 1908.

In the course of this address the president claimed that "under a proper system of planned economy, Canada would be able to make full use of all the present railway mileage, and that every idle railwayman would be put back to work. The natural wealth of Canada," he said, "is sufficient to meet every reasonable requirement of the whole population, and leave huge surpluses for exchange with other countries. The economic policy of the Brotherhood," he continued, "is intended to assist in the transformation of the social order from the present one motivated by private profit to one based on co-operation and service." The Committee on Officers' Reports, to which the president's address was referred, fully concurred, and the report was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The reports of the secretary-treasurer, M. M. Maclean, on Finances and Membership, and as editor and manager of the official journal, were also received and adopted.

After the report of the executive board had been read and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, it was decided to hear appeals against the decisions of the president and the executive board, including those in connection with the suspension from membership of C. H. Minchin, R. Dykes, and A. M. Allen. The suspension of C. H. Minchin and R. Dykes from membership in the Brotherhood was sustained, and A. M. Allen won his appeal. The decision of the Executive Board in removing R. Dykes from office as general chairman of the Western Region General Grievance Committee, C.N.R., was not sustained, but as he was suspended from membership, he is not entitled to hold office.

The reports of the Executive Board, and Board of Trustees were concurred in by the Committee on Officers' Reports, and accepted as satisfactory by the convention.

A number of amendments to the constitution had been submitted, but the Committee on Constitution and Laws reported non-concurrence in all but a few, and its recommendations were adopted in almost every case. The most important amendments which were approved by the convention provided for meetings of Grand Division every three years instead of every two years, and for an Executive Board composed of the president and four members from among the delegates not being in receipt of a salary from the Brotherhood.

Another amendment which was adopted provided that general chairmen and general organizers would not be eligible for election to the Executive Board.

The election of officers for the next term of three years resulted as follows: president, A. R. Mosher; vice-president, J. E. McGuire; general chairman, Central Region General Grievance Committee, C.N.R.; secretary-treasurer and editor and manager of the official journal, M. M. Maclean; Executive Board: the president, and Ernest Bolduc, Levis, Quebec; F. J. Ainsborough, Ottawa, Ont.; B. H. Crawford, Sydney, N.S., and A. N. Lowes, Vancouver, B.C.; Board of Trustees: J. E. McDonogh, Toronto, Ont. (re-elected); George E. Lowe, Moncton, N.B. (re-elected), and N. L. Preston, General Chairman, Canadian National Express General Grievance Committee.

### Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada

The seventh biennial convention of the amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada was held at Windsor, Ontario, September 5-8, 1933. The report of the national council reviewed the question of salary deduction and dealt with such other subjects as Civil Service councils; the Superannuation Act; organization; group insurance, and civil servants' war disability pensions.

According to the financial statement presented, covering the period October 1, 1931, to August 31, 1933, total receipts including balance brought forward, amounted to \$42,259.74, disbursements totalled \$31,454.02, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,805.72.

Resolutions were adopted recommending as follows:—

Death claims on civil service insurance to be paid through the local departmental head; against the delay in placing employees on the Soldiers' Settlement Board on a permanent basis under the Civil Service Act; that all government employees be placed under the Civil Service Act; that part-time employees be given seniority on the eligible list for full-time positions in their class; the incoming national executive was instructed to take action towards (a) restoring salaries to normal rates; (b) restoring statutory increases; (c) removing the ban on promotions; the national council was instructed to study the cost of living figures and to report on the question of minimum salaries; opposing any further reductions in salary; immediate filling of promotional vacancies and that the salary of the grade be paid in such cases; semi-month-

ly payment of salaries; that provision be made for payment of salaries during the passing of the estimates each year; that all employees engaged in work of a permanent nature, and who have given satisfaction, be made permanent after a period of six months; full political and civil rights for all Federal civil servants; the 44-hour week the year round, except where a statutory holiday occurs, which shall then be a 36-hour week; a system of rating based on the principle that seniority be given preference, all other things being equal; maintenance of the merit system of appointment to and promotion in the Civil Service.

Chief officers elected were: President, Harold Baker, Vancouver, B.C.; secretary-treasurer, Fred Knowles, Ottawa, Ont.

Future conventions will be held triennially.

### Stage Employees and Picture Machine Operators

The nineteenth annual convention of the Eleventh District of the International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada was held recently at Kitchener, Ontario. This district, which comprises the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, reported a membership of 753, or 65.4 per cent of the total membership in Canada. Preliminaries to the business sessions included addresses by Hon. W. D. Euler, S. C. Tweed, M.L.A., of Waterloo, and Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, P. J. Ryan, referred to the memorandum presented to the Quebec Legislature, recommending more exacting examination of applicants for positions of projectionists, and urging that sufficient help be employed in motion picture theatres. Subsequently, the delegates, by an adopted resolution, reasserted their position in this matter. The secretary dealt with the results of the investigation made into the safety of motion picture theatres by the National Research Council at the request of the Prime Minister of British Columbia. Incorporated in the secretary's report was a summary of local union activities.

Featuring the discussions, was a lengthy debate on a proposal to forestall wage reduction demands by centralized action providing for a universal scale. However the resolution committee's recommendation in this direction was lost.

Another debate occurred over a recommendation that supervisors and other members in



similar positions be granted withdrawal cards. This action was proposed on the basis that a supervisor "must be primarily a company man." After a long discussion no action was taken. The convention closed with an address by Fred J. Dempsey, International secretary-treasurer.

### International Photo-Engravers' Union

The thirty fourth annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America was held in Baltimore recently. Featuring the reports of the year's activity was the statement of the president, Edward J. Volz, respecting the benefits paid out by the organization during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1933. The combined local and International benefits paid out in that period amounted to \$2,428,448.86 and exceeded that provided for the same purpose during the previous year by \$393,150.56. Of the total amount disbursed in benefits, \$1,959,617.96 was expended on unemployment benefits—an increase of \$293,791.24 over the fiscal year 1932. It was pointed out that this achievement stands to the credit of an organization composed of less than nine thousand members of whom 36.7 per cent were unemployed; and

42.1 per cent working but part time, leaving 21.2 per cent steadily employed.

The convention's attitude toward the National Industrial Recovery Act was one of co-operation. The committee's report on this subject made reference to one phase of the act as follows: "The practical abolishing of child labour, which although not foreseen, has apparently been accomplished through this law, will of itself—if made permanent—be sufficient reason for approval. Should the unequal competitive advantages heretofore enjoyed by non-union and unscrupulous employers also be outlawed and better regulation of hours, wages and conditions of employment brought about, the beneficial results would be almost beyond comprehension."

In the president's report, reference was made to conditions in Canada, and the hope was expressed "that any regulation and stabilizing of business conditions in the United States as planned under the National Industrial Recovery Act will have a helpful effect on all industry in Canada and that our members in the Dominion will likewise profit by this experiment similar to those directly affected in the States."

Cognizance was also taken "of recent efforts on the part of Canadian employers to stabilize conditions."

### International Federation of Trade Unions

The sixth Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held at Brussels early in August under the presidency of Mr. W. M. Citrine (Great Britain). The delegates—126 in number—from affiliated national trade union centres, represented 8,963,677 members.

Mr. Citrine, in his opening address, referred to the suppression of German trade unions, and appealed to the Congress to take measures towards consolidating the forces of labour. He pointed out the vital need for preserving democracy, as opposed to any form of dictatorship. "Trade unions must in their essence be independent from the control of governments." Mr. Citrine declared that the members of the Federation shared a common faith in the principle of international action. Two years ago they made an appeal for the acceptance by governments of their proposals for a curtailment in the hours of work as a means of alleviating the unemployment crisis. Along with it was a demand for raising the standards of purchasing power of the masses, simultaneously with this reduction in the hours of work. World opinion had ripened considerably on

these aspects of policy; a redistribution of employment by the establishment of the five-day week of forty working hours, and the increase of consumers' purchasing power by the general raising of wages, were proposals that now found wider acceptance. Upon the other aspect of their policy—the increase of consumers' purchasing power by the raising of wages—very little progress had been made. No country, with the exception of the United States, had yet embraced the positive policy of increasing wages as a means of bringing consumption more nearly into equilibrium with the potentialities of production under the modern machine technology.

#### Address by Director of I.L.O.

Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, addressing the Congress, summarized the proposals for checking the depression that were contained in the report of the secretary-general of the I.F.T.U., as follows: The maintenance of real wages; the maintenance of the workers' purchasing power; the creation, extension and development of aid for the unemployed; a consider-

able practical reduction of hours of work with a view to securing a more just distribution of work during the crisis; the organization of big public works; and, finally, the elimination of the political and economic factors which are aggravating the crisis. "These are the questions," he said, "which are now uppermost in the minds of everyone. They were all of them brought forward at the London Economic Conference. It is now being increasingly realized that the stability of prices and the proper equilibrium of the economic system depend on the purchasing power of the masses being maintained."

In this connection, Mr. Butler referred to the experiment being tried out in the United States: "Its essential feature," he said, "is that the American Government is making a systematic effort to execute a far-reaching plan of economic reconstruction which is based on the recognition of social needs. It is a very great experiment, which the I.L.O. is following with great attention. Its success or its failure—and I am inclined to believe that in the end it will be successful—are of incalculable importance to the rest of the world. Everybody must hope, whatever his economic views, that this experiment will not fail, for if it does it must produce a serious aggravation of the crisis just at a time when there seems some hope of an improvement setting in.

"For the next few years the I.L.O. is bound to concern itself primarily with these great questions—the reduction of hours, the maintenance of the standard of life and purchasing power, the struggle against unemployment. In some ways its present tack is more difficult than at any previous time, and it is significant of the present trend that the question of reducing hours of work has been raised as an international problem. Next year we must attempt to find a solution, although we have little national experience to guide us. We cannot hope to achieve success without the understanding and unstinted support of the trade union movement. I believe that with your support we shall go forward towards

building a better international order, in which the social and economic requirements of our civilisation will ultimately be reconciled."

### Decisions of the Congress

Representatives of the working class were urged to lead the way towards the transformation of society by means of economic planning. The Executive committee were instructed (1) to examine whether it was possible to create under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions a special organization for the promotion of trade union economic policy; (2) to continue to make research into the means adopted and the success obtained by national organizations in their endeavours to make their influence felt in the economic policy of their respective countries; (3) to ascertain which of the decisions of international economic conferences had so far been applied in the various countries; (4) to prepare for a conference which should examine ways and means enabling trade unions to take part in negotiations for commercial treaties; (5) to report to the next Congress on the experience obtained in the application of trade union economic policy, and to supplement the guiding principles and demands laid down for economic planning.

A resolution on social policy was adopted, declaring the agreement of the congress with the guiding principles submitted by the Executive (outlined in Mr. Butler's address above).

The Congress called the attention of the affiliated organizations to the great importance of the work of the International Labour Organization, and urged the workers to combine their efforts to secure the ratification of the conventions by their respective countries.

A resolution was adopted in favour of the adequate representation of women workers in the trade union movement.

Resolutions were also adopted in support of International disarmament, and in favour of a general boycott of German goods.

## Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, 1933

The sixty-fifth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on September 4 and the four following days. The President was Mr. A. G. Walkden, J.P., the chairman of the General Council. The number of delegates was 564; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress (including those organizations, with a membership of about 75,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 166, with a membership of approximately 3,368,000. The figures

of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed a decrease of nearly 7 per cent on those of the previous Congress, the mining group accounting for over 100,000 of the decrease.

An emergency resolution was adopted in favour of an Anglo-Russian trade agreement. Another resolution called upon the Congress to co-operate with its affiliated unions in taking all possible steps to secure the adoption



of a 40-hour week as a maximum, without reduction of pay, and with a drastic reduction of overtime. The resolution was carried unanimously, though it was pointed out that such a matter could not satisfactorily be dealt with except on an international basis.

A resolution was moved which expressed sympathy with the efforts which were being made in America towards trade recovery, and called for the immediate adoption in Great Britain of a planned program for reducing unemployment, by means of useful schemes of public works, nationally financed, the enactment of a maximum working week of 40 hours, without reduction in wages, the prohibition of child labour under 16 years, and an increase in the school-leaving age to 16. The resolution also urged that the government should restore the "economy cuts" in wages, salaries, and social services, and make more liberal provision for pensions for aged workers. The resolution was adopted after discussion.

Resolutions were passed instructing the General Council to draft a bill limiting overtime to urgent emergency work; and to use its influence to secure a maximum week of 40 hours in workshops for the blind, with wages comparable with those paid to other workers in the same employment. Another resolution was adopted approving the principle of one day's rest in seven for agricultural workers.

A resolution was moved demanding that the "means test" in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Acts should be abolished, and the Anomalies Act repealed, and that the cuts in unemployment benefit should be restored. The resolution also urged the abolition of voluntary social service schemes, as being an evasion of the full rights of the workers.

A resolution was carried appealing to trade unionists to support the co-operative societies by becoming members and purchasing their goods, and urging the societies to appoint principals who were in sympathy with the trade union movement.

A proposed resolution urged an intensive campaign in this country against war preparations, and, in conjunction with the International Federation of Trade Unions, (i) an uncompromising attitude against war preparations; (ii) a determined boycott on war if and when it should be declared; and (iii) an organized refusal to assist in any shape or form in measures calculated to help in the prosecution of the war.

In the course of the discussion which followed it was pointed out, on behalf of the

General Council, that the recently approved policy of the International Federation contained proposals which were more specific than those of the resolution particularly in regard to the use of the general strike as a weapon of defence against war; and the Council desired to consider how the various proposals could best be applied. The matter was accordingly referred to the General Council, the President promising that a report would be made within a year.

A resolution was passed expressing condemnation of the Nazi regime in Germany, and calling for combined resistance by all sections of organized labour in this country to any attempt to supersede democratic institutions. This was carried unanimously.

A discussion took place on the subject of National Health Insurance, and a resolution was passed protesting against the reduction of women's benefits under the Act of 1932, and urging that further funds should be provided to preserve the insurance rights of unemployed persons who were unable to maintain their contributions. A resolution was also passed calling upon the government to extend the Workmen's Compensation Act, to cover all lung diseases, and also other diseases, if proved to be caused by industrial employment, and a menace to the health of workers in such employment.

Fee-charging Employment Agencies were condemned in a further resolution which was passed; and the abolition of such agencies was urged, in favour, if necessary, of specialized Employment Exchanges.

A resolution was moved that wage earners should have legal right to an effective share in the control of the industries in which they worked, with 50 per cent of the representation on managerial committees, the ultimate object to be the replacement of "proprietor control" by "workers' control." In the debate which followed, it was pointed out that the Labour Party was against the adoption of any policy which committed them to demanding a statutory right to a share in control. Eventually a card vote was taken on the question of referring back the recommendations of the General Council, which resulted in the latter being upheld by a small majority.

Among other resolutions which were passed was one calling for the appointment of a National Housing Board "to initiate a really adequate scheme of housing and slum clearance," and that proper housing accommodation should be provided at rentals within the capacity of the lower-paid workers.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Harvesting of root crops continued in the Maritime Provinces and fall ploughing had started in some localities. Fair catches of fish were reported. There were no new developments in logging. Coal mines in Cape Breton and vicinity operated from four to six days per week. With the completion of the holiday season and continuous bad weather a very perceptible falling off was noted in the output of gasoline and mineral waters. Food manufacturers stated business was good. No idleness was reported in iron and steel and several departments worked double shifts. Sawmills had finished their season's cut and employees were anxiously awaiting calls to the lumber woods. The opening of a pulpmill was announced at St. George, N.B., where a staff of 70 men will be taken on. Minor repairs and the erection of small dwellings afforded employment to building mechanics, who were fairly busy, particularly in Halifax, and the continuance of street and highway construction, as a relief measure, provided work for many who otherwise would have been without work. Due to exhibitions throughout the province and excursions by boat, passenger traffic, both by land and water, was fair. Fall sales were responsible for increased trade, with collections improved. The usual requests were received for domestic and casual household workers.

Farming, in the province of Quebec, called for fewer workers, but logging showed greater activity. Mining was quiet. In manufacturing, Hull reported every plant operating in full force, but at Montreal, although clothing and textiles were busy, all other industries were slack. In Quebec city, the boot and shoe industry had lessened its operations and was working on reduced time. Sherbrooke, however, stated that the manufacturing situation was satisfactory, and in Three Rivers conditions showed improvement. Only minor contracts were under way in building construction and the demand for building tradesmen was slight. Six thousand workers in Montreal were employed on relief projects. No change was shown in transportation nor in trade. Collections continued difficult. In the women's section the call for domestic help was active and a number of placements were made.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Ontario was somewhat small, although fall ploughing, threshing, harvesting of root crops and cutting of grapes in the St. Catharines' district had added to it slightly. Activity was gradually increasing in logging as camps were opened, companies giving preference to local men. This industry was particularly active at Sudbury, where the placement of bushmen was recorded as the best for the past two years. Mining was quiet, except at Timmins, where highly skilled miners, principally mill men, were in demand. Two mining shafts and mills were being reconditioned and others reorganized so that prospects were good for additional production within six weeks' time. Not much change took place in manufacturing, although there was considerable evidence apparent that the gradual improvement shown for several weeks was being maintained. Placements in general consisted chiefly of mechanics, but did not indicate a great advance in any one particular industry. Iron and steel reported conditions fair, textiles good, rubber somewhat quiet and food and vegetable canneries and sugar refineries busy. Several furniture factories, as well as one meat packing establishment at Stratford, had been tied up completely as a result of a strike, which remained unsettled at the close of the month. Several new building construction jobs had opened up which provided employment for skilled and unskilled workers and relief work on highways, streets and sewers and airports continued. Railways also were engaging extra crews for track maintenance, although this was regarded as being of a temporary nature only. Difficulty was found in the women's section in securing experienced domestics to fill the positions offered, although there was a long list of applicants from whom to choose.

With threshing about completed in the Prairie Provinces, there was a decline in the number of farm hands required. Weather conditions, which had been unsettled, had again retarded operations, and in some localities it was feared the continued rains would lower the grade of grain. Logging was quiet. Mining remained fairly active at Estevan, with small mines doing a good farm trade and large mines expecting to reopen shortly. Elsewhere, quietness prevailed in this industry, with mines operating only on part time and with reduced crews. Manufacturing showed no change, all industries having sufficient help,



with no signs of increased activity. Considerable repair work was going on at Winnipeg and that, with alterations, constituted the principal building construction in that locality. Relief work continued on highways and in the National Park area. There was a slight improvement in railway operations at Medicine Hat, due to the movement of sugar beets to a factory at Raymond. Trade was fair, and except for a nominal increase, both in applications and placements, conditions in the women's domestic section remained unchanged.

There were few calls for farm help in British Columbia. At Kamloops, great disaster had resulted from cyclonic winds, most of the fruit in the district having been blown down and bruised. Frosts had also terminated the tomato crop. Logging remained much the same, a few small camps were open, while others had been closed down. Sawmills were running steadily and shingle mills varied, some

working double shifts, others temporarily idle due to lack of orders. Local mines operated only part-time at Nanaimo. At Nelson, however, mining was brisk, but no call for men, while reports from Stewart indicated increased activity, due to the discovery of rich ore on the Salmon River. At Vancouver, miners and muckers who had been in outside mining districts during the summer months in the hope of securing work there, were returning to the city, some being in a destitute condition. Other than fruit packing houses and canneries, there was little work for factory hands. Building construction was quiet, but many men had been provided with work by the various municipalities, or in the different relief camps. Waterfront workers were busy at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but not as active at Vancouver. Trade was fair. In the women's domestic section, although wages were low, a number of workers accepted employment.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 8,264, the employees on their payrolls numbering 817,002 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,705, having an aggregate

membership of 151,233 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 51 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1933, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was further improvement in the general employment situation at the beginning of September. This increase (the fifth successive gain recently recorded) compared favourably with the decline noted on September 1, 1932, and especially so with the moderate contraction in industrial activity which in the experience of the last twelve years has usually occurred from August to September. Reflecting the upward movement now in evid-

ence, both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers advanced by between one and two points. The working forces of the 8,264 co-operating employers aggregated 817,002 persons on September 1, compared with 804,846 in the preceding month. The unadjusted index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) rose from 87.1 on August 1, 1933, to 88.5 on September 1, as compared with 86.0 on the same date in 1932. On September 1 of the eleven preceding years, the

index was as follows:—1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8, 1928, 119·1; 1927, 111·0; 1926, 106·2; 1925, 97·8; 1924, 94·2; 1923, 101·2; 1922, 94·8 and 1921, 89·8.

In the five months since the beginning of April, the general trend of employment has been upward, there being an increase of approximately 116,000 workers, in the staffs of the co-operating employers. The sample of industrial employment upon which these data are based is large, and probably includes the businesses most subject to the fluctuations arising from current economic conditions; there

expansion being in favourable contrast with the slight decline that has been the usual seasonal change between August 1, and September 1 in the twelve previous years of the record. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and vegetable food factories, but with few exceptions, the other divisions also reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, building, services and trade also showed considerably increased activity, while there was a falling-off in highway and railway construction and logging.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



is, however, no doubt that the excluded industries, as well as the smaller firms in the industries covered, have also benefitted from the recent improvement in business, so that the number of re-employed persons throughout the Dominion must greatly exceed the figure quoted above, especially in view of the seasonal activity in agriculture. It is significant that the index, rising from 76·0 on April 1, 1932, to 88·5 on September 1, has shown a gain of 12·5 points, or 16·4 per cent; in the same period of 1932, there was a falling-off of 1·5 points, while in 1931 and 1930, there were increases of only 7·4 points and 8·8 points, respectively.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that manufacturing experienced its eighth consecutive increase in personnel, the

### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all but the Maritime Provinces showed gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a decline in employment on September 1, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on the same date in 1932, when the index was a few points lower. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and fish canneries also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole showed considerable improvement, chiefly in textile, pulp and paper, lumber and



iron and steel factories, while mining was also brisker. Statistics were received from 578 firms, whose staffs aggregated 63,928 workers on September 1, 1933, compared with 64,908 in the preceding month.

*Quebec.*—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade; within the first-named, the textile, pulp and paper, rubber and leather groups showed most improvement, while lumber, food and tobacco and beverage factories released employees. The working force of the 2,013 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 235,330 persons, as against 229,386 on August 1. A much smaller increase had been registered at the beginning of September, 1932, when the index was between one and two points lower.

*Ontario.*—In this province, 3,652 firms reported further advances in personnel, which compared favourably with the reductions indicated on September 1, 1932; employment then had been at a lower level than on the date under review. Manufacturing recorded a large share of the increase, the vegetable food and textile groups showing especially important gains, although the tendency was

also upward in leather, lumber, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, metallic mining, transportation, building and trade (both retail and wholesale), were also busier. On the other hand, iron and steel works showed their first curtailment since the beginning of the year, and highway and railway construction also released employees; the declines in iron and steel were largely seasonal in character. The payrolls of the reporting employers aggregated 331,840 persons, or 5,616 more than in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, the upward trend now having continued for five months; the index was about a point lower than on September 1, 1932, when a larger advance had been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,198 employers of 112,853 workers, as compared with 112,589 at the beginning of August. Mining and transportation afforded heightened employment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the lumber division, and construction work was also curtailed.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.8	28.8	40.6	13.8	9.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Harvest operations, actively proceeding at this time of year, are of course not reflected in these statistics.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed on September 1 its sixth successive gain; in this period of expansion, over 17,500 persons have been added to the staffs of the co-operating firms, while in the same six months of 1932 only slightly over 3,500 employees were re-instated. The increase on the date under review was fairly general, all industries except lumbering, coal mining and railway construction showing improvement. The greatest gains occurred in canning, metallic ore mining, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade. The working force of the 823 firms furnishing data rose from 71,739 persons on August 1, to 73,051 at the beginning of September. This increase rather exceeded that indicated on September 1, 1932, when employment was in less volume.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec

City, Ottawa and Hamilton very little change on the whole was indicated, while curtailment was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed a further increase on September 1, 2,970 workers having been added to the pay-lists of the 1,146 co-operating firms, who employed 124,167. This was the sixth gain indicated in as many months, during which nearly 13,200 persons were added to the reported payrolls; the improvement is especially significant in comparison with the decline of nearly 5,000 workers in the staffs of the employers making returns for the same six months of last year. The index was, however, slightly lower than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been recorded. Manufacturing (especially of textile products) reported heightened activity on September 1, 1933, as compared with August 1, and services, transportation and construction were also brisker.

*Quebec.*—Very little change on the whole was indicated in Quebec, according to 155 employers of 12,545 persons, as compared with 12,505 in the preceding month. Increases occurred in services, while the fluctuations in

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922.....	91.7	.....	97.6	.....	.....	.....	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.0	114.5	97.1	.....	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	.....	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1933.....	15.2	1.5	13.0	1.5	3.0	0.6	4.2	3.3

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



other groups were small. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September of a year ago; a much larger advance had then been noted.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel; the non-manufacturing groups showed little general change. Statements were received from 1,221 firms with 105,827 workers, or 1,969 more than on August 1. A falling-off had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was slightly above its present level.

*Ottawa.*—There was a small increase in Ottawa, chiefly in trade, while other industries showed only minor changes. The 162 firms furnishing returns reported 11,900 employees, compared with 11,884 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1932, an insignificant gain had also been noted, but the index then was higher.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing and trade were rather busier, while services and construction recorded contractions in Hamilton; 247 em-

ployers recorded 24,504 persons on their pay-rolls, a number very slightly in excess of their August 1 staffs. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a large decline had been indicated.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—A reduction was registered in the Border Cities, where the 137 co-operating firms reported 9,750 workers, as against 10,335 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants, chiefly automobiles, showed diminished activity, while other industries reported only slight, general changes. A much larger loss had been noted on the same date last year, when the index was a few points lower.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg showed continued improvement; manufacturing as a group was rather more active, and transportation and construction were also somewhat brisker. An aggregate working force of 34,279 persons was reported by the 385 employers who made returns for September 1, and who had employed 34,090 workers in the preceding month. A reduction had

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	150.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.8
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1933.....	100.0	52.8	1.6	5.6	2.7	11.9	12.6	2.8	10.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index was about three points higher.

*Vancouver.*—There was an increase in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 348 firms employing 27,000 workers, as against 26,368 on August 1. Manufacturing establishments reported rather larger payrolls, while transportation, services and trade also indicated improvement. Employment was in slightly less volume than on the same date of a year ago, when smaller gains had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Industries

Continuing the favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance on September 1, the 5,024 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from

423,430 on August 1 to 431,481 on the date under review. This increase of over 8,000 workers was the largest recorded at the beginning of September in any of the last twelve years; it is of particular interest because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of these years, the average index showing a reduction of about half a point between August 1 and September 1. The crude index (standing at 86.8 on September 1, 1933, as compared with 85.2 in the preceding month and 83.1 on the same date in 1932), showed as compared with August 1 an increase of two points after correction for seasonal variation. The edible animal, lumber and iron and steel groups reported contractions, those in the last two being seasonal in character; the loss in iron and steel plants was the first indicated since January 1. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MAIN DIVISIONS (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1933	Aug. 1, 1933	Sept. 1, 1932	Sept. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1921	Sept. 1, 1923
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.8	86.8	85.2	83.1	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9
Animal products—edible.....	2.9	127.4	129.6	112.7	109.3	120.9	121.0	125.9
Fur and products.....	.2	101.5	104.1	79.6	92.3	98.7	104.3	99.3
Leather and products.....	2.5	100.2	98.9	91.4	91.3	86.6	96.4	97.4
Boots and shoes.....	1.8	108.2	106.9	99.4	100.7	89.6	99.5	.....
Lumber and products.....	4.2	66.5	67.3	59.4	77.5	98.9	120.7	120.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.4	58.9	60.7	50.4	67.5	95.7	122.0	121.8
Furniture.....	.7	70.5	67.2	67.3	95.7	100.8	121.7	116.5
Other lumber products.....	1.1	87.0	88.2	81.0	93.7	106.9	115.6	117.9
Musical instruments.....	.1	29.6	24.5	50.1	61.9	66.3	99.4	104.2
Plant products—edible.....	4.0	115.2	104.4	109.2	124.1	134.3	123.4	119.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	89.5	88.4	88.5	94.3	109.2	113.1	108.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	79.3	77.3	76.1	82.8	105.7	110.9	115.8
Paper products.....	1.0	102.3	100.1	98.3	99.1	108.3	115.3	121.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	98.7	99.2	101.7	107.9	114.3	115.3	109.4
Rubber products.....	1.3	84.2	81.0	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6	137.4
Textile products.....	10.5	101.5	97.7	93.9	93.3	96.9	104.8	104.0
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	115.2	109.9	102.6	95.9	92.9	100.6	111.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	82.8	79.9	75.2	76.9	79.6	91.7	103.6
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	126.0	119.0	103.9	96.9	80.1	94.6	107.7
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	397.9	384.4	366.9	283.5	214.5	158.1	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	113.9	109.9	104.7	100.1	103.2	113.1	103.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	89.0	85.6	87.4	92.4	101.0	105.7	101.8
Other textile products.....	1.1	81.3	78.1	70.9	76.9	87.7	100.9	107.0
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.7	109.3	109.6	112.6	118.7	125.2	120.0	121.5
Tobacco.....	1.0	105.5	105.1	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	113.2	115.9	121.1	133.8	150.9	146.1	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	96.4	95.9	84.6	86.8	123.8	160.8	138.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	111.3	111.6	106.9	112.0	116.3	120.6	109.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	64.6	63.8	69.9	107.9	133.4	139.9	124.6
Electric current.....	1.7	112.1	111.7	117.6	133.0	134.0	136.8	129.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	91.8	87.4	101.3	133.1	157.9	154.7	123.1
Iron and steel products.....	10.1	62.8	63.0	62.1	79.7	99.3	122.3	117.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.1	68.7	66.9	60.8	81.9	102.0	133.3	122.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	.9	66.3	65.4	71.4	92.3	113.4	131.9	128.8
Agricultural implements.....	.3	29.6	35.2	22.4	25.7	47.9	108.3	97.4
Land vehicles.....	4.8	65.0	66.4	64.8	77.0	97.9	114.6	117.9
Automobiles and parts.....	1.2	68.8	73.3	57.3	57.6	99.9	129.1	171.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	42.7	43.2	66.4	100.8	101.4	142.1	107.1
Heating appliances.....	.4	81.4	71.0	78.5	103.2	111.1	130.8	121.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..	.5	55.3	49.3	53.9	109.3	149.6	181.3	145.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	63.0	62.3	61.5	79.2	96.0	128.3	121.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	67.5	67.8	65.4	85.2	98.7	114.2	114.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	91.6	89.5	80.6	107.5	130.7	133.6	124.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.6	127.5	125.7	122.2	132.2	140.2	148.8	135.0
Miscellaneous.....	.5	99.3	96.3	96.4	106.5	110.4	118.4	108.6
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	88.5	87.1	86.0	107.1	116.6	126.8	119.1

\*The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and mineral product factories indicated considerable improvement. The gains were well distributed, all but the Prairie Provinces sharing in the expansion.

Since January 1, there has been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in the re-instatement of over 61,400 persons in the plants of the approximately 5,000 manufacturing firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; on the average, this is an increase of more than 12 persons in the staff of each of these employers, and signifies an appreciable increase in the purchasing power of the public, particularly since the payroll additions have in many cases been accompanied by an extension in working hours. The recovery has caused the employment index for the manufacturing industries to rise from 74.4 on January 1 to 86.8 at the beginning of September, a gain of 12.4 point or 16.7 per cent.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Declines occurred in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, while meat-packing plants showed little change. The payrolls of the 252 co-operating factories aggregated 23,375 employees, as compared with 23,953 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1932, had experienced a smaller decrease, but the index number then was nearly 15 points lower than on the date under review.

*Leather and Products.*—A further gain was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants; this increase (the eighth reported in successive months) was smaller than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when the employment reported by the firms making returns was at a lower level. Statements were received from 259 manufacturers having 20,331 persons in their employ, as against 20,002 on August 1, 1933; Quebec and Ontario firms reported most of the increase.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal reductions were made in sawmills, but furniture factories were busier; the result was a decrease of 430 persons in the staffs of the 763 lumber-using plants furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 34,515. This loss was the first recorded since the beginning of the year; it exceeded that noted on September 1, 1932, but the index then was several points lower.

*Musical Instruments.*—Additions to personnel were recorded in musical instrument works, 36 of which increased their labour forces by 137 persons to 855 on September 1. Increases occurred in Quebec and Ontario. A larger gain had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1932, when employment was at a higher level.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Confectionery and chocolate and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being most pronounced. The general improvement was on a much greater scale than on the same date last year, when the index was lower. Data were compiled from 400 firms in the vegetable food group, whose payrolls rose from 29,593 on August 1, to 32,737 at the beginning of September. Ontario and British Columbia reported the largest advances.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this group showed a considerable improvement, mainly in pulp and paper mills, while printing shops were rather slacker; large increases had been noted on September 1 of last year, when the index, at 88.5, was a point lower than on the date under review. The forces of the 557 co-operating establishments included 53,806 persons, as compared with 53,194 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported most of the advance.

*Rubber Products.*—Continued recovery was indicated in rubber factories, 43 of which employed 10,715 workers compared with 10,226 on August 1. The situation on September 1, 1932, had remained much the same as in the preceding month; employment was then at a lower level than on the date under review.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal increases occurred in textile factories, 855 of which had 85,830 employees, as against 82,529 on August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency was generally favourable. Garment and personal furnishing and knitting factories registered the bulk of the gain, but improvement was also noted in headwear, woollen, cotton and silk mills, while miscellaneous textile plants were slacker. The index of employment on the same date last year was lower; the increase then reported had involved a much smaller number of workers.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Little general change was noted in this industry on September 1 as compared with the preceding month, since when 48 persons were released from the payrolls of the 151 co-operating factories, which employed 14,121 operatives. The level of employment was lower than at the beginning of September, 1932, when an increase had been indicated in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in this division showed a moderate gain, according to statistics from 158 employers of 8,394 persons,

compared with 8,258 on August 1. Activity was greater than on the same date a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Glass and clay products works showed improvement, while the stone division released some employees. Statements were received from 182 plants, having 7,017 workers, as against 6,892 in the preceding month. A reduction had been noted at the beginning of September last year, but the index then was considerably higher.

*Electric Current.*—Little general change was shown in electric current plants, 92 of which employed 13,848 persons. Employment was slacker than on September 1, 1932, when an upward movement had been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this group increased at the beginning of September, when 470 workers were added to the forces of the 97 co-operating establishments, which had 9,920 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. Curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date in 1932, when the index was above its level at the time of writing.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The vehicle and agricultural implement divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while rolling mills, heating appliance, structural and iron and steel and some other factories were busier. On the whole, there was a reduction of 186 in the forces of the 779 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 82,192 persons at the beginning of September. Activity was curtailed in all except the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, but chiefly so in Ontario. This decline was the first general contraction indicated since the beginning of the year. The trend on September 1, 1932, had also been downward, much greater losses having been noted; the index number then was fractionally lower than on the date under review.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The precious metal and the smelting and refining divisions reported heightened employment, while base metal working plants showed little general change; 137 manufacturers in the group as a whole employed 14,403 operatives, as against 14,075 on August 1. Improvement had also been indicated on the same date last year, when activity was less.

*Mineral Products.*—Employment in this group showed a moderate increase, according to statements from 114 establishments with 12,796 persons on their payrolls, as against 12,604 at the beginning of August. The index was higher than on September 1, 1932, when smaller gains had taken place.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 220 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 13,210 workers, compared with 13,416 in the preceding month. The number employed in the bush on September 1 was greater than on the same date in 1931 and 1932, though smaller than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Data were received from 95 operators having 21,863 men on their payrolls, as compared with 21,102 at the beginning of August. The Prairie coal fields reported the expansion, which involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on the same date a year ago; the index number then was higher than on the date under review.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a further advance, according to returns from 78 firms whose forces rose from 17,902 persons on August 1, to 18,482 at the beginning of September. A contraction had been shown on September 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—Continued gains on a small scale were reported in this group, in which 73 firms enlarged their staffs by 92 workers to 5,359 on September 1. A decrease had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, and the level of employment was then lower.

### Communications

A slight increase was indicated in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 22,000 workers, as compared with 21,959 in the preceding month. Activity was less than in the early autumn of 1932.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when the 184 employers furnishing data reported 24,501 workers, or 358 more than in the preceding month. The advances were chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. A greater gain had been recorded at the beginning of September, 1932; the index then was four points higher.

*Steam Railways.*—There was a further increase in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 97 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 57,275



employees, compared with 56,641 on August 1. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date last year, although the advance then noted had been on a smaller scale. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1933, took place mainly in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Additions to staffs were made in the water transportation group, in which activity was slightly greater than on the same date in 1932. Statements were received from 94 employers of 15,117 workers, as against 14,593 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Further improvement was noted in building construction, in which employment was slacker than in the late summer of 1932. Data were received from 653 contractors, whose payrolls increased from 17,222 on August 1, 1933, to 18,374 persons on the date under review. The trend was favourable in all except the Maritime Provinces.

*Highway.*—There was a decrease in this group, 415 men being released from the forces of the 362 co-operating employers, who had 56,662 workers; there were losses in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia. Activity was greater than on September 1, 1932.

*Railway.*—A decline in employment was indicated by the 37 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 27,831 persons, as against 28,652 in the preceding month. Im-

provement was reported in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but elsewhere the trend was unfavourable. Heightened activity had been noted on the corresponding date of 1932, and the index number then was a few points higher.

### Services

There was an advance in the service group, in which business this year had not been so brisk as in 1932. The 348 establishments furnishing returns for September 1, 1933, reported 22,710 assistants, as against 22,189 on August 1. Most of the gain occurred in hotels and restaurants.

### Trade

Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments; employment in this group continued at a slightly lower level than in the late summer of last year, when a decline had been indicated in the group as a whole. Returns were received from 919 trading establishments employing 82,137 persons, compared with 81,253 at the beginning of August, 1933.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1933

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation for local trade unions at the close of August showed a continuation of the favourable movement which has prevailed since the end of March, unemployment standing at 19.9 in contrast with a percentage of 21.2 in July. The percentage for August was based on the returns furnished to the Depart-

ment of Labour by 1,705 labour organizations with a total of 151,233 members, 30,096 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Heightened activity also was noted as compared with August last year when 21.4 per cent of the members reported were idle. Quebec unions registered the greatest improvement from July conditions, the metal and textile trades being largely responsible for the change, while in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the tendency was also toward a higher employment volume, though the variation was slight. British Columbia unions, however, reported moderate curtailment from July, and fractional recessions occurred among Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions. When a comparison is made with the returns for August last year, Nova Scotia unions indicate a drop in available work during the month surveyed of nearly 4 per cent, and in Saskatchewan activity was

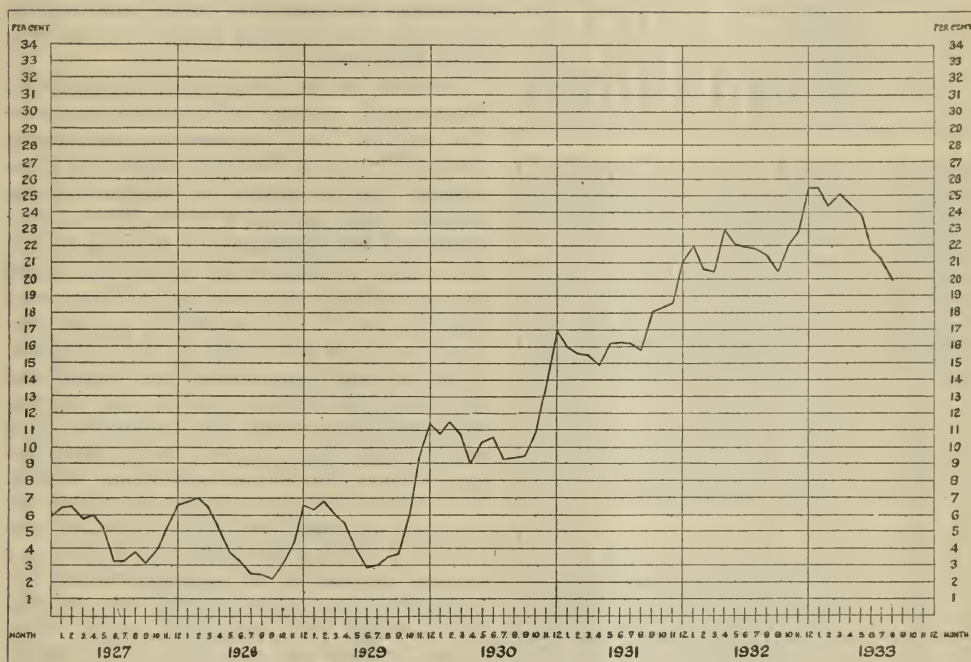
slightly reduced. On the other hand New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta unions all registered gains in employment of around 2 per cent, and Manitoba a fractional increase only. In British Columbia the same situation obtained during both months compared.

Unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, is compiled separately each month. Noteworthy employment expansion from the previous month was shown in Montreal during August, the improvement recorded in Winnipeg, Toronto,

showing a greater prevalence of available employment and remaining at the close of the month on a level below that of August a year ago when conditions were somewhat quieter than during the period reviewed.

The manufacturing industries which have shown steady improvement since the close of May continued in the better trend throughout August, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 451 unions with a membership aggregate of 43,599 persons. Of these, 8,767 or 20.1 per cent were unemployed at the close of the month, in comparison with a percentage of

### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



Halifax and Vancouver being of much lesser degree. On the other hand, Saint John, Regina and Edmonton unions indicated curtailment of activity, which was not, however, of particular importance. Contrasted with the returns for August a year ago, Edmonton unions reflected some lessening of the employment volume recorded during the month reviewed. In all other cities an upward trend was noted, Vancouver, Toronto and Regina, with gains of 3.5 per cent, 2.7 per cent, and 2.5 per cent, respectively, recording the largest advances.

Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the unemployment trend by months from January, 1927, to date. The projection of the curve was again downward during August,

22.3 in July. More active conditions also prevailed than in August last year when 22.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. Increased activity in the garment, and iron and steel trades, particularly in the Province of Quebec, was a noteworthy factor in the change from July, though a better employment tendency was shown also among cigarmakers, bakers and confectioners, glass workers, general labourers, leather, hat, cap and fur workers, and meat cutters and butchers. On the other hand, wood workers suffered substantial losses in available work from July, the declines registered by papermakers, printing tradesmen, textile and brewery workers being but nominal. Among metal polishers and jewel-



lery workers the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months compared. There was general employment advancement in the majority of trades from August of last year in the manufacturing industries, leather and jewellery workers, general labourers, and electric current employees only reporting some curtailment of activity. Among the gains, the most pronounced were recorded in the wood, paper and textile trades.

From unions of coal miners 53 reports were received during August, embracing a member-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.3	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Aug., 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	.8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug., 1920.....	3.1	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	3.3
Aug., 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug., 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug., 1923.....	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug., 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.3	16.7	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	22.9	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.0	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	12.3	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	27.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.1	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.0	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.9
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	21.2

ship of 15,410 persons, 2,015 or 13.1 per cent of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 14.3 in July. Activity was slightly retarded from August last year when unemployment stood at 11.8. The improvement shown from July was entirely confined to the coal fields of Alberta, a noteworthy drop in employment being recorded in British Columbia, and slight declines in Nova Scotia. As in the previous comparison Alberta miners showed a better situation than in August last year, but the improvement was slightly more than offset by the recessions evident in the British Columbia and Nova Scotia mines, the declines in the former province being quite pronounced. In both the eastern and western coal fields a considerable amount of short time work was noted.

Contrary to the favourable movement that employment among building and construction workers had maintained continuously since the close of February, there was some slowing up of activity in evidence during August. This was shown by the returns compiled from 208 associations of building tradesmen with a membership numbering 17,035 persons, 10,838 or 63.6 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month, contrasted with 61.9 per cent in July. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers reported large percentage contractions from July, recessions on a smaller scale being apparent among carpenters and joiners, tile layers,, lathers and roofers, and steam shovelmen. On the other hand, the situation was considerably better for hod carriers and building labourers, and granite and stonecutters than in the preceding month. Improvement on a moderate scale was recorded by plumbers and steamfitters, while bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers showed slight gains only. In comparison with the returns for August of last year, when 61.2 per cent of unemployment was reported in the building group as a whole, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, and electrical workers all recorded a higher employment volume during the month reviewed, the increases being noteworthy. Conditions were much slacker, however, for tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers than in August last year, and fair-sized contractions were evident among bridge and structural iron workers. Employment declines of more moderate proportions occurred among carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen, and granite and stonecutters.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Kires, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919.....	0	0	5	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	6	8	9	2	11	3	4	8	0	5	2	9	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
August, 1920.....	2	2	4	1	1	7	9	0	1	4	2	5	1	2	4	3	4	0	5	3	0	2	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1921.....	14	22	6	7	11	8	4	0	9	3	8	6	3	0	8	0	1	6	1	3	0	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
August, 1922.....	12	3	4	9	10	6	0	4	9	3	3	0	6	7	0	5	1	3	0	7	18	2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
August, 1923.....	0	3	2	2	3	0	3	2	1	4	10	2	3	2	9	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
August, 1924.....	0	42	1	9	10	1	13	2	4	8	5	16	17	2	16	2	7	8	0	0	11	8	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
August, 1925.....	0	0	5	8	8	0	2	9	1	5	1	4	14	1	23	0	4	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
August, 1926.....	2	6	0	4	3	6	2	7	2	5	12	4	16	5	6	5	2	0	0	4	4	7	5	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1927.....	1	5	0	2	3	2	2	2	0	4	14	6	6	2	1	4	8	5	0	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1928.....	7	12	5	1	5	5	1	3	0	2	5	4	9	0	5	2	7	3	0	1	8	1	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1929.....	1	6	9	5	3	9	4	2	0	3	5	1	4	9	0	5	4	6	0	5	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1930.....	1	6	9	5	3	9	4	2	0	3	5	1	4	9	0	5	4	6	0	5	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1931.....	11	30	6	5	8	10	13	1	25	3	18	3	7	3	7	3	17	2	0	3	9	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
February, 1931.....	11	30	6	5	8	10	13	1	25	3	18	3	7	3	7	3	17	2	0	3	9	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
March, 1931.....	4	34	0	12	4	9	10	10	13	7	28	8	4	3	1	1	8	1	0	13	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April, 1931.....	2	37	3	13	6	11	11	10	13	7	28	8	4	3	1	1	8	1	0	13	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May, 1931.....	1	37	9	13	18	7	5	12	25	2	7	3	4	1	1	1	8	1	0	13	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June, 1931.....	1	37	9	13	18	7	5	12	25	2	7	3	4	1	1	1	8	1	0	13	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July, 1931.....	1	37	9	13	18	7	5	12	25	2	7	3	4	1	1	1	8	1	0	13	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1931.....	7	37	9	13	18	7	5	12	25	2	7	3	4	1	1	1	8	1	0	13	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September, 1931.....	15	34	6	20	6	15	27	10	9	36	18	17	3	36	0	1	8	25	23	0	37	19	12	34	13	1	0	9	9	9	9	9
October, 1931.....	15	34	6	20	6	15	27	10	9	36	18	17	3	36	0	1	8	25	23	0	37	19	12	34	13	1	0	9	9	9	9	9
November, 1931.....	30	30	9	10	10	16	22	15	10	49	32	9	11	6	30	4	32	34	1	50	38	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December, 1931.....	20	20	12	32	13	12	26	10	7	59	35	6	1	59	3	35	32	13	20	16	63	37	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
January, 1932.....	21	21	10	32	14	11	19	10	0	50	42	1	8	45	32	20	15	14	5	50	38	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February, 1932.....	0	21	2	6	5	17	13	19	13	0	54	1	17	2	35	1	16	10	13	8	63	37	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March, 1932.....	0	20	3	9	18	14	15	23	12	1	58	1	17	2	35	1	16	10	13	8	63	37	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April, 1932.....	0	26	11	35	12	14	15	19	12	1	58	1	17	2	35	1	16	10	13	8	63	37	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May, 1932.....	7	43	14	24	20	13	13	13	13	1	64	6	31	32	32	3	27	57	28	32	62	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June, 1932.....	10	42	16	24	13	13	13	13	13	1	64	6	31	32	32	3	27	57	28	32	62	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July, 1932.....	5	45	14	18	22	15	15	15	15	1	64	6	31	32	32	3	27	57	28	32	62	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1932.....	5	45	14	18	22	15	15	15	15	1	64	6	31	32	32	3	27	57	28	32	62	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September, 1932.....	10	42	16	24	13	13	13	13	13	1	64	6	31	32	32	3	27	57	28	32	62	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October, 1932.....	16	42	16	24	13	13	13	13	13	1	64	6	31	32	32	3	27	57	28	32	62	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November, 1932.....	21	36	3	32	3	10	16	17	15	3	69	13	31	3	37	1	10	10	10	61	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December, 1932.....	27	46	5	7	26	10	16	17	15	3	69	13	31	3	37	1	10	10	10	61	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
January, 1933.....	28	51	9	8	29	12	18	21	15	4	64	8	48	4	18	4	24	12	29	35	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February, 1933.....	13	22	9	8	29	12	18	21	15	4	64	8	48	4	18	4	24	12	29	35	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March, 1933.....	13	22	9	8	29	12	18	21	15	4	64	8	48	4	18	4	24	12	29	35	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April, 1933.....	6	35	1	17	28	2	15	16	19	2	61	1	17	2	35	1	16	10	13	8	61	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May, 1933.....	2	34	1	128	3	16	16	19	2	61	1	17	2	35	1	16	10	13	8	61	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June, 1933.....	2	34	1	128	3	16	16	19	2	61	1	17	2	35	1	16	10	13	8	61	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July, 1933.....	1	22	51	25	28	16	17	23	14	5	62	1	16	17	23	14	5	62	1	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August, 1933.....	1	22	51	25	28	16	17	23	14	5	62	1	16	17	23	14	5	62	1	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



The situation in the transportation industries tended favourably during August, both in contrast with the returns for the previous month and August a year ago. Reports were received for August from 748 associations of transportation workers, with 54,961 members, 6,279 or 11.4 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 12.5 in July and 12.3 in August last year. In the steam railway division, which included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, some employment expansion was noted from July; and among street and electric railway employees the trend was also toward greater activity, though the gains were less than 1 per cent. On the contrary, employment for navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs eased up slightly. Steam railway employees, as in the previous comparison, were slightly better engaged than in August a year ago, and conditions for navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs improved moderately. Street and electric railway employees, however, maintained a practically unchanged situation from August, 1932.

Retail clerks were somewhat busier during August than in the previous month, the 5 unions making returns with 1,069 members showing 1.1 per cent of inactivity compared with 2.9 per cent in July. There was a slight falling off in employment from August last year when 0.7 per cent of idleness was recorded.

The 73 associations of civic employees making returns at the close of August with a membership total of 6,505 persons showed that 313 or 4.8 per cent were without work contrasted with percentages of 6.2 in July and 5.3 in August last year.

In the miscellaneous group of trades there was little variation during August from the July level, what slight change was indicated being in a favourable direction. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 120 unions, with 4,079 members, 805 or 19.7 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the

month, contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 20.6 in July. Activity was also in greater volume than in August last year when 23.1 per cent of the members reported were without work. Hotel and restaurant employees were mainly responsible for the improvement recorded in the group as a whole from July, though among theatre and stage employees fractional gains occurred. On the other hand, unclassified workers, stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers suffered a slight lowering of the employment volume afforded from July. Conditions for stationary engineers and firemen were substantially better than in August of last year, and activity for barbers and hotel and restaurant employees also tended upward though the changes were slight, particularly among the latter tradesmen. Moderate recessions, however, were indicated by theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers.

A considerable increase in slackness was in evidence among fishermen during August, unemployment standing at 21.3 contrasted with percentages of 1.4 in July and 5.7 in August last year. The percentage for August was based on the reports received from 2 unions of fishermen covering 705 members.

The 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers, with an aggregate of 663 members reporting in August, showed that 136 or 20.5 per cent were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 22.5 in July. Conditions were decidedly better for these workers than in August, 1932, when unemployment stood at 45.4.

Table 1 shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table 1.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1933

During the month of August 1933, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains in the average daily placements of 4 per cent over those of the preceding month, and of 12 per cent over those effected during the corresponding month a year ago, the gain in the former case being entirely due to increased placements in farming, construction and maintenance, and services, and in the latter instance to a substantial gain in construction and maintenance, augmented by increases of lesser volume in

logging, mining and services. Losses in logging, transportation, trade and manufacturing were shown in comparison with July and in farming, manufacturing and trade when compared with August a year ago. Changes in other groups were nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, compila-

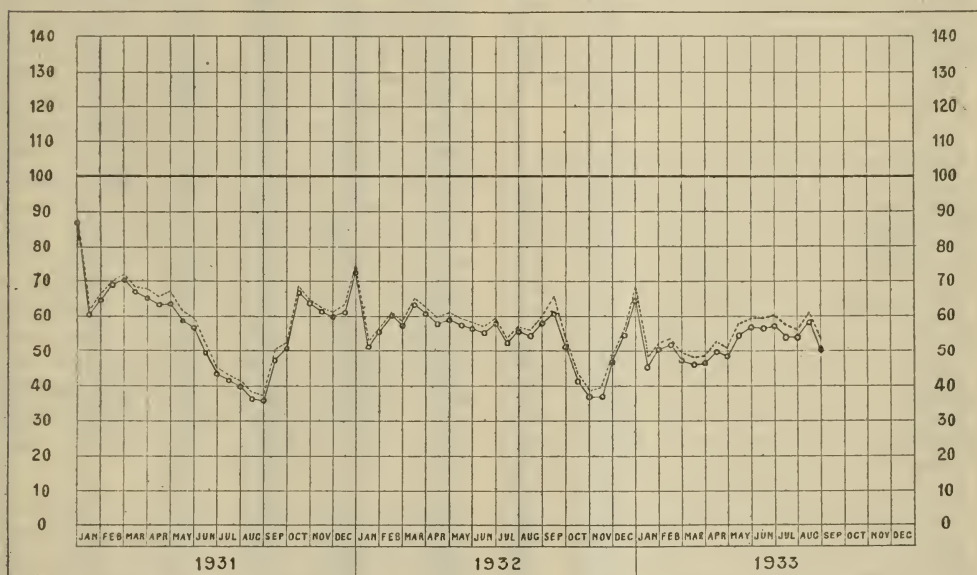
tions being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a pronounced upward trend during the first half of the month, but during the latter half of the period under review followed a marked downward course. At the end of August the level of each curve was about seven points below that recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 61.1 during the first half and 53.7 during the second half of August, 1933, in contrast with the ratios of 56.0 and 60.2 during the corresponding periods of 1932.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during August, 1933, was 1,136, of which 683 were in regular employment and 453 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,091 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,014 daily consisting of 568 placements in regular and 446 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1933, the Offices of the Service referred 32,227 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,667 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,434 of which 14,334

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 58.4 and 50.6 as compared with 54.2 and 57.7, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1933, was 1,198 as compared with 1,146 during the preceding month, and with 1,052 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,096 in comparison with 2,016 in July, 1933, and with 1,808 during August last year.

were of men and 4,100 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,233. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,490 for men and 7,833 for women, a total of 32,323, while applications for work numbered 56,588, of which 44,543 were from men and 12,045 from women. Reports for July, 1933, showed 28,630 positions available, 50,397 applications made and 27,266 placements effected, while in August, 1932, there were recorded 28,397 vacancies, 48,815 applications for work and 27,355 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,371</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>144</b>
Halifax.....	195	18	278	162	45	117	933	52
New Glasgow.....	289	6	316	332	27	268	552	36
Sydney.....	887	0	888	887	492	395	139	56
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,159</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>155</b>
Chatham.....	64	1	84	64	1	63	291	89
Moncton.....	752	2	748	748	71	677	80	39
Saint John.....	343	0	354	341	121	220	506	27
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,123</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>1,110</b>
Amos.....	24	0	51	24	24	0	48	15
Hull.....	200	0	391	208	191	9	177	146
Montreal.....	1,691	246	4,061	1,496	949	146	2,096	355
Quebec.....	807	63	1,844	1,064	594	103	649	298
Rouyn.....	30	2	39	28	23	4	7	24
Sherbrooke.....	204	8	457	235	181	20	148	126
Three Rivers.....	167	16	297	300	99	56	110	146
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,212</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>25,630</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>36,712</b>	<b>3,443</b>
Belleville.....	73	0	99	69	36	33	285	32
Brantford.....	248	0	577	248	121	127	2,140	78
Chatham.....	246	9	288	241	123	118	554	23
Port William.....	451	0	455	451	295	156	460	218
Guelph.....	37	10	158	40	16	12	804	28
Hamilton.....	455	4	860	464	220	220	1,709	147
Kingston.....	844	6	892	834	269	565	1,003	70
Kitchener.....	2,283	2	2,491	2,286	54	2,227	919	35
London.....	719	8	1,103	738	586	126	2,097	219
Niagara Falls.....	73	6	71	66	33	30	1,654	35
North Bay.....	669	0	683	637	615	22	290	373
Oshawa.....	1,219	0	1,266	1,215	51	1,164	614	30
Ottawa.....	496	78	1,061	481	291	103	1,322	295
Pembroke.....	448	88	410	370	323	47	18	101
Peterborough.....	92	3	93	96	76	14	399	88
Port Arthur.....	481	1	472	472	463	9	1,119	232
St. Catharines.....	141	3	224	135	75	60	2,548	48
St. Thomas.....	150	3	173	150	96	54	525	70
Sarnia.....	169	2	164	165	58	107	598	48
Sault Ste. Marie.....	57	0	273	73	37	17	100	46
Stratford.....	94	0	128	93	51	42	827	106
Sudbury.....	114	0	578	137	98	39	351	21
Timmins.....	115	0	283	157	120	37	434	43
Toronto.....	2,106	198	12,282	2,043	914	883	12,866	828
Windsor.....	432	18	546	393	167	226	3,076	229
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,269</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>17,628</b>	<b>2,721</b>
Brandon.....	397	8	400	351	303	48	394	637
Winnipeg.....	3,872	0	6,003	3,919	3,232	684	17,234	2,084
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,203</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>3,551</b>
Estevan.....	240	2	296	237	164	73	47	178
Melfort.....	135	0	135	135	135	0	0	179
Moose Jaw.....	954	37	894	970	597	330	381	562
North Battleford.....	123	9	110	110	96	14	0	171
Prince Albert.....	193	25	175	148	130	18	49	134
Regina.....	903	51	943	800	722	78	893	873
Saskatoon.....	448	0	550	467	396	71	339	378
Swift Current.....	259	3	279	258	233	24	98	250
Weyburn.....	596	3	588	582	532	50	7	586
Yorkton.....	352	16	424	315	229	86	87	240
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,741</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4,778</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>2,301</b>
Calgary.....	665	62	1,741	629	580	49	3,777	738
Drumheller.....	348	1	688	347	281	66	277	284
Edmonton.....	802	11	1,274	828	716	106	2,939	952
Lethbridge.....	669	5	805	646	148	498	729	132
Medicine Hat.....	257	1	270	251	156	1	268	195
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,245</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>1,404</b>
Kamloops.....	174	8	310	177	156	9	37	42
Nanaimo.....	335	1	391	362	356	1	320	834
Nelson.....	36	26	94	312	31	5	119	15
New Westminster.....	72	3	123	76	48	21	57	21
Penticton.....	90	0	120	90	6	84	134	5
Prince Rupert.....	1,151	10	3,024	1,220	915	238	3,575	310
Vancouver.....	1,024	2	1,187	1,018	121	897	653	134
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>32,323</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>56,588</b>	<b>32,227</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>74,868</b>	<b>15,319*</b>
Men.....	24,490	311	44,543	24,355	14,334	9,883	63,323	11,581
Women.....	7,833	774	12,045	7,872	4,100	2,350	11,545	3,738

\*490 placements by offices since closed.

Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,004	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (8 months).....	107,945	106,087	214,032

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August, 1933, positions offered through the Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were over 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 165 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a gain of 171 per cent in comparison with August, 1932. This large gain in placements over August of last year was entirely due to relief work on highway construction, as there was very little change in all other groups, except services, in which a loss was reported. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 1,054 and in services 253. Of the latter, 209 were of household workers. During the month 500 men and 64 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of nearly 2 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. The increase in placements over August, 1932, was due mainly to relief work on road construction, although gains were also shown in logging and services. These latter, however, were offset by losses in transportation and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 56; construction and maintenance, 673; and services 404, of which 327 were of household workers. There were 119 men and 74 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec, was nearly 13 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and over 92 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with July, and of 82 per cent in comparison with August, 1932. This substantial gain over August of last year was due in large measure to increased placements of female workers through offices which were not open in August, 1932, although construction and maintenance, logging and manufacturing also showed improvement. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 127; logging, 137; farming, 46; construction and maintenance, 432; trade, 80; and services, 1,575, of which 1,344 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 866 of men and 1,195 of women.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during August called for nearly 2 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 3 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a gain of over 17 per cent in comparison with August, 1932. This gain was principally due to relief work on road construction, although logging, mining and transportation also showed improvement. These increases were partly offset by declines in farming, trade, communication and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 384; logging, 326; farming, 594; mining, 54; transportation, 86; construction and maintenance, 6,952; trade, 246; and services, 2,961, of which 1,598 were of household workers. There were 3,987 men and 1,201 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

During August, 1933, orders listed at Employment Offices in Manitoba called for nearly 65 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 12 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 63 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a loss of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with August, 1932. All groups, except logging and transportation, in which nominal gains only were reported, participated in the decline in placements from August of last year, services,



farming and construction and maintenance showing the largest reductions. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 25; farming, 2,143; construction and maintenance, 1,381; and services, 688, of which 594 were of household workers. There were 3,147 men and 388 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during August, were 72 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 5 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were 76 per cent higher than in July, but nearly 6 per cent less than in August, 1932. This reduction was due to fewer placements on farms and in services. Of the gains in other groups, that in construction and maintenance was the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 65; farming, 2,654; construction and maintenance, 401; trade, 58; and services 761, of which 583 were of household workers. During the month 2,729 men and 505 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 6 per cent above July, but over 6 per cent below August, 1932. As in Saskatchewan, farm and service placements were below August of last year and accounted for the decline under this comparison, although there were fewer placements also in all other groups, except construction and maintenance and mining. The gain in construction and maintenance was quite substantial. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 45; farming, 1,171; construction and maintenance, 881; and services, 548, of which 463 were of household workers. There were 1,475 men and 406 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during August, were nearly 5 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 21 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements also were

nearly 4 per cent in excess of July and showed a gain of over 20 per cent, in comparison with August, 1932. This increase was due to a large gain in placements under construction and maintenance, as the changes in all other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 69; farming, 98; mining, 24; construction and maintenance, 2,366; trade, 24; and services 579, of which 427 were of household workers. During the month 1,511 men and 267 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 18,434 placements in regular employment, 10,133 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 189 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 133 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 56 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices issued 90 certificates for reduced transportation during August, 48 provincial and 42 interprovincial. The latter were granted to mine workers conveyed from Timmins to employment in the Winnipeg zone. Within the province Fort William transferred 1 hotel cook, Sudbury 1 blacksmith, and 1 logging camp cook, and Port Arthur 39 bush workers, 4 mine workers and 1 town housekeeper to centres within their respective zones. In addition 1 construction labourer secured a certificate at Hamilton for transportation to North Bay. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during August were 12 in number, 2 of whom were bound for provincial situations and 10 outside the province. The Winnipeg office was instrumental in all interprovincial transfers despatching 1 town housekeeper, 1 grain elevator worker, 6 bushmen, 1 grinder, and 1 restaurant worker to points within the Port Arthur zone. Included in the provincial movement were 1 barber journeying from St. Boniface, and 1 town housekeeper from Winnipeg to employment within their respective zones. In Saskatchewan 4 persons received certificates for reduced transportation during August, these travelling to provincial

employment. From Prince Albert 1 farm hand was transported to Yorkton, the Regina office sending 2 teachers, and Saskatoon 1 hotel porter to employment within their own zones. The labour movement from Alberta centres during August comprised the transfer of 59 workers, 55 within the province and 4 outside. The Edmonton office was responsible for the assignment provincially of 4 farm hands to the Calgary zone, and of 26 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 9 mine workers, 3 mill hands, 3 carpenters, 1 cookee, and 3 hotel workers to various centres within the Edmonton zone. In addition, the Calgary office transferred 1 farm hand and 1 kitchen worker within its own zone. Persons going outside the province travelled from Edmonton and included 1 harvester and 1 farm household worker journeying to the Saskatoon zone, and 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to the North

Battleford zone. The transfers from British Columbia centres during August were entirely provincial and included 24 workers. Of these, 23 secured their certificates for reduced transportation at the Vancouver office, 1 steel sharpener travelling to Kamloops, 1 mine machinist to Nelson, 1 farm housekeeper to Penticton, 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to Prince Rupert, and 13 mine workers, 2 farm hands, 1 cook, and 2 hotel workers to employment in the Vancouver zone. From Prince Rupert also 1 farm hand was sent to a point within the same zone.

Of the 189 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 65 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 65 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 42 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 16 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1933

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1933, as compared with July, 1933, while in comparison with August last year, there was also a considerable reduction; during the month under review, the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$1,927,882, as compared with \$2,148,497 in July, 1933, and \$3,823,251 in August, 1932. There was, therefore, a decrease of 10.3 per cent in the first comparison, and of 49.6 per cent in the second. The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of this year, viz, \$14,117,473, was lower than in 1932 and other years of the record; in considering these data, however, it should be noted that there has also been a very significant decline in wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index, based on the 1926 average as 100, having fallen from 143.8 in the first eight months of 1920, when building costs were at their peak, to 77.2 in the period, January-August, 1933, or by 46 per cent.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over \$600,000, and 1,400 permits for other buildings valued at approximately \$1,150,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 265 dwellings and 1,500 other buildings, estimated at about \$800,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported

gains as compared with July, 1933; the percentage gain of 51.6 in Saskatchewan and the actual gain of \$129,944 in Ontario were most pronounced. Of the percentage reductions elsewhere indicated, that of 76.3 per cent in New Brunswick, and of the actual reductions, that of \$365,233 in Quebec, were greatest.

Nova Scotia also reported a slightly higher aggregate of building permits issued than in August of last year, there being an increase of \$10,805, or 14.7 per cent. Declines in this comparison were recorded in the remaining provinces, the percentage decline of 78.6 in Saskatchewan and the actual decline of \$763,248 in Quebec being most notable.

Of the larger cities, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement as compared with July, 1933, but depreciation as compared with August, 1932, while Montreal reported a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Hamilton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sandwich, Woodstock, Calgary and Kamloops recorded gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-33.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).



Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926 average =100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	1,927,882	14,117,473	12.9	77.2
1932.....	3,823,251	32,576,464	29.8	87.3
1931.....	8,201,879	78,194,996	71.6	83.0
1930.....	14,029,564	115,268,330	105.5	93.4
1929.....	21,532,221	168,894,072	154.6	99.2
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	133.0	96.4
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116.0	96.2
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100.0	100.7
1925.....	9,511,003	88,223,328	80.8	103.1
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	74.9	109.0
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	89.3	111.8
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	96.3	103.4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	71.1	123.6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	79.0	143.8

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was less than in earlier years of the record, but as already stated, the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was also much lower than in any other year of this record.

During September a total of 3,086 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 17 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 167 accidents were reported, including 5 fatal cases; and 209 accidents to employees of the Crown, one of which was fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 3,462, of which 23 were fatal.

The Government of Victoria, Australia, proposes to introduce at the next session of the Legislature an amendment to the Children's Welfare Act to provide that any child engaging in street trading without a licence, after having been warned to desist, shall be deemed to be a "neglected child." This amendment will enable children engaged in street trading, or who pretend to be so engaged as a cover for begging, to be suitably dealt with by committal to the care of the Children's Welfare Department.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at August 21 showed a slight improvement as compared with a month before and a marked improvement as compared with August, 1932. There was a further improvement in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, in the woollen, linen, hosiery and lace industries and in shipping and hotel and boarding house services. Employment also improved in building, coal mining, the iron and steel tube and electrical apparatus industries, and cocoa, chocolate, etc. manufacture; while in the cotton and jute industries the termination of local holidays at certain centres led to a reduction of the numbers registered as unemployed.

On the other hand, employment further declined in the tailoring, dress-making, and boot and shoes industries, and there was also some decline in tinplate, pottery, and glass bottle manufacture.

In the south of England employment showed a general improvement and was fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands and the Northern Counties there was little change, and employment was slack in the former area and bad in the latter. In Scotland, in Wales

and in Northern Ireland employment showed a distinct improvement, but was still bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at August 21, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 19.2, as compared with 19.6 at July 24, 1933, and with 23.0 at August 22, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at August 21, 1933, was 15.4, as compared with 15.6 at July 24, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.8 as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at August 21, 1933, was 22.5, and for females, 10.5; at July 24, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22.8 and 11.0.

At August 21, 1933, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,843,517 wholly unemployed, 483,432 temporarily stopped, and 84,188 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,411,137. This was 31,038 less than a month before, and 448,691 less than a year before. The total included 1,984,930 men, 62,365 boys, 320,667 women and 43,175 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at August 21, 1933, was 2,474,062.

### United States

Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labour from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

The most recent compilation indicates an increase of 6.4 per cent in factory employment in August as compared with July. The August employment index was 71.6 as compared with 67.3 in July. Manufacturing payrolls increased 11.6 per cent over the month interval, the index rising from 46.5 in July to 51.9 in August. A comparison of the August 1933 employment index with the August 1932 employment index (56.0) shows an increase of 27.9 per cent in factory employment over the 12-month period, while the August 1933 pay-roll index compared with the August 1932 pay-roll index (36.3) shows a gain of 43 per cent in factory pay-rolls over the year interval.

August is the fifth consecutive month in which increases in factory employment and pay-rolls have been reported. The increases in employment during the preceding four months were widespread. The number of industries reporting increased employment in August exceeded that of previous months, 81 of the 89 industries surveyed showing increased employment over the month interval. Increased pay-rolls in August, as compared with July, were shown in 83 of the 89 industries. These changes in employment and pay-rolls in August, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 18,008 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,187,674 employees on their pay-rolls during the pay period ending nearest August 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$60,351,490. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Employment and pay-rolls ordinarily show but little change between July and August, the average percentage of increase in employment

between July and August during the past 10 years having been 0.2 per cent and in pay-rolls 1.5 per cent. These increases therefore of 6.4 per cent in employment and 11.6 per cent in pay-rolls in August of the present year are of unusual proportion and are due largely to the adoption of the NRA codes by numerous co-operating establishments.

The 8 industries in which decreases in employment were reported in August were aircraft, flour, beverages, shirts and collars, knit goods, plumbers' supplies, electric-railroad repair shops, and engines. These decreases ranged from 3.8 per cent in the aircraft industry to 0.5 per cent in engines.

Each of the 14 groups of manufacturing industries reported gains in employment and pay-rolls between July and August, the non-ferrous metals group reporting the most pronounced gains in employment, 12.4 per cent, while the iron and steel, machinery, and rubber products groups reported gains of over 10 per cent in number of workers.

Among the 81 industries in which increased employment was reported between July and August, the largest increase was a seasonal gain of 55.2 per cent in the beet and sugar industry. The locomotive industry reported a gain of 32.9 per cent and increases of more than 20 per cent in employment were reported in the confectionery, millinery, textile machinery, and typewriter industries. Twenty-six industries reported gains in employment between July and August ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, among which were machine tools (17.5 per cent), radios (15 per cent), rayon (12.3 per cent), iron and steel and foundry and machine-shop products (12.2 per cent each), stamped ware (11.6 per cent), slaughtering and meat packing and paper boxes (10.5 per cent each), chemicals (10.3 per cent), and ship-building (10.1 per cent). Other industries of major importance reporting substantial gains in employment over the month interval were silk goods, cotton goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, automobiles, paper and pulp, leather, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, electrical machinery, furniture, pottery, and a number of industries allied with building construction, i.e., sawmills, brick, glass, cement, steam fittings, and structural ironwork.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Fifteen of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported increased employment in August 1933, as compared with July, and 13 industries reported increased pay rolls.

Seasonal activity in the canning and preserving industry was reflected in the gain of 47.1 per cent in employment and 47.9 per cent in pay rolls in August. The metalliferous



mining industry reported an increase of 11.5 per cent in employment, combined with an increase of 15.4 per cent in pay rolls. The building construction industry reported increases of 9 per cent in employment and 9.8 per cent in pay rolls over the month interval, the increases appearing in practically every locality covered by the building construction survey. The anthracite mining and bituminous coal mining industries reported gains in employment of 8.8 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively. These increases in employment were accompanied by increases of 22 per cent in pay rolls in anthracite mining and 28.8 per cent in bituminous coal mining. Both industries reported increases in average hours worked per week in August, as well as increased hourly earnings. Employment in the retail trade group increased 4.7 per cent from July to August, and pay rolls increased 7.9 per cent, numerous establishments reporting better business, special sales and the effect of the N.R.A. code. The quarrying and non-

metallic mining industry reported increases of 4.2 per cent in employment and 5.1 per cent in pay rolls, and the wholesale trade group reported increases of 3.7 per cent in employment and 2.8 per cent in pay rolls. The laundry and the crude petroleum producing industries reported gains in employment of 2.1 per cent each. The hotel industry reported a gain of 2 per cent in number of employees between July and August, and the power and light, electric railroad, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate groups reported increases in employment of less than 1 per cent. The increases in employment in the two last named groups were coupled with slight declines in pay roll totals. The telephone and telegraph industry was the only industry reporting decreases in both employment and pay rolls, a decrease of six-tenths of 1 per cent being reported in employment between July and August, combined with a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent in pay rolls.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in

Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain before hand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the

manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings: harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied

or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour show-



ing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been executed by the Governments of Canada recently:

#### DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a 50 foot patrol vessel for the Department of Fisheries, equipped with a 160 h.p. Gleniffer Diesel engine. Name of contractors, Messrs. John McLean & Sons, Mahone Bay, N.S. Date of contract, September 16, 1933. Amount of contract, \$15,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Paspebiac, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Dunn & Fournier, Paspebiac, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately, \$16,265.97. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (hand).....	0 30	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Mechanic.....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
*Timbermen.....	0 37½	8

\*Or Cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

Construction of an extension to float and repairs to wharf at Comox, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Watson & Stewart, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately, \$9,158.42. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boom man.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
*Timberman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

\*Or Cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

Reconstruction of portion of the revetment wall on the north side of the harbour, and repairs to the south pier, Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately, \$13,474.95. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	pers day
Hoist engineman (steam).....	\$0 65	8
Hoist engineman (gasoline).....	0 50	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Timberman.....	0 45	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to the harbour wall at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Victor E. A. Belanger, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,708.90. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0-55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer (steam).....	0 65	8
Hoist operator (gas).....	0 50	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Labourers (ordinary).....	0 35	8
Man, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Timbermen.....	0 42	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 55	8
Motor truck (driver and 1 to 2 ton truck).....	1 50	8
Motor truck driver and 5 ton truck.....	3 00	8

Reconstruction and repairs to wharf at Sechelt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Watson & Stewart, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 6, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,766.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boomman.....	0 90	8
Wharf and dock builders.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

(In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.)

Construction of a public breakwater at Cow Bay, Port Morien, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Colin R. MacDonald, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, September 11, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,810. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Motor boat operators.....	0 40	8
*Timbermen or cribmen.....	0 37½	8

\*(Using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

Construction of concrete roads at Ste. Angele de Laval (Doucet's Landing), P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Ben Deshaies, Becancourt, P.Q. Date of contract, August 26, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,120.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operators.....	\$0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Reconstruction of and improvements to wharf at New Carlisle, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. Langlois of Port Daniel Centre, P.Q., and A. E. Michel, of Port Daniel East, P.Q. Date of contract, September 15, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,880.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen.....	0 37½	8
Teamsters (horse and cart.).....	0 45	8
Teamsters (team and wagon).....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Dredging harbour at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, September 1, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,930.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments, made in September, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 32 18
<i>Making and repairing rubber Stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	43 14
<i>Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms.</i>	
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	71 10
<i>Mail bag fittings.</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . .	51 60
Federal Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	482 60
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.	92 00
<i>Postmarking Ink.</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont. . .	177 00

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia recently published a series of regulations for the protection of workmen employed in compressed air work other than diving. The regulations appear in the *British Columbia Gazette*, September 28, 1933. Among the other provisions it is laid down that no pressure greater than 50 pounds per square inch shall be permitted except in emergencies; all men undertaking caisson work shall first be examined by a physician and shall be re-examined after the first shift. The regulations deal with air pressure; decompression; compressor plants; locks and working chamber; gauges; lighting; communication; forbid use of tobacco and intoxicating liquor; medical attendance, etc.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND COMMITTEES OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreements made following the strike at one shop called by the Food Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' United League of Canada, reported on page 985 of this issue, to be in effect from various dates in September 1933.

Agreements provide for recognition of shop committee, reduction in hours to 8 per day in all shops, with no changes in weekly wage rates in some shops and with increases in wages in other shops. In those shops where increases were granted, wages now average from \$4.5 to \$18 per week for bakers and from \$8 to \$10 for helpers (increases of \$3 or \$4 per week over former rates).

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 468.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934 or until 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1932, page 611, and September, 1931, page 1035, with the following exceptions:

Wages per week: doughman and ovenman \$29, bench hands \$26, helpers \$15 to \$18, apprentices from \$12 during first year to \$21 during fourth year, shippers \$28, assistant shippers and checkers \$16 and \$18, finishers and cake wrappers \$16, (reductions of \$1.50 to \$4 per week from the previous rates in effect). Jobbers \$5 per day.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

IROQUOIS FALLS, SAULT STE MARIE, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA, AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS.

The agreements which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, and

November, 1932, for Iroquois Falls; in May, 1926, December, 1931 and November, 1932, for Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls and Espanola; and in April, 1930, and November, 1932, for Port Arthur (The Thunder Bay Company Limited), were further amended to be in effect from June 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934, with the following exception:

Wages: wage rates of from 39 to 64 cents per hour to be reduced 7 per cent, rates of 65 cents per hour and upwards  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; the rate of 38 cents to be reduced to 36 cents, which is established as the minimum rate. The minimum rate for mechanics is 60 cents per hour.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1222, September, 1931, page 1036, and July, 1929, page 803, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen: 80 cents per hour for day work and 85 cents for night work (reductions of 15 cents and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour respectively). Shifts working partly during hours of both day and night work to be considered night shifts. The wage scale for apprentices is to be based on the journeymen's scale, from 100/384 of journeyman's scale during first six months with increases each six months to 300/384 of journeymen's scale during second half of fifth year.

REGINA, SASK.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1933, to May 2, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 818 and July, 1930, page 841, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen pressmen: 76 cents per hour (a reduction of 12 cents per hour from the previous rate). Night scale \$3 per week extra over day scale, as before.

Wages for apprentices from \$13.15 per week during first year to \$26.45 during fifth year. Apprentices on night shift \$2 per week over day scale.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect From May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1932, page 1019, and July, 1930, page 842, with the following exception:

Wages per week: journeymen cylinder pressman \$34.65 (a reduction of \$4.95) cylinder assistant \$25.29 (a reduction of \$3.61), cylinder assistant working part time on cylinder and platens \$20.43 (a reduction of \$2.92), platen pressman \$32.29 (a reduction of \$4.61). The

overtime rate of time and one half is not to be in effect until after 44 hours work is completed in the week.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 604.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1933 to May 15, 1934.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 1019, March, 1931, page 349, and May, 1927, page 556, with the following exception:

Wages per hour for journeymen: 85 cents for day work (a reduction of 11 cents per hour), 90 cents for night work (a reduction of 12½ cents per hour).

Wages for apprentices from 25 per cent of journeyman's rate during first year to 65 per cent during fifth year.

Time and one half to be paid for all of the eight holidays.

Hours are unchanged at 44 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 201.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1933 to May 15, 1934. (Previous agreements were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1932, page 1019 and October, 1929, page 1159.)

Wages for journeymen pressmen: 85 cents per hour for day work (a reduction of 11 cents per hour). Night scale \$2.40 per week additional and lobster shift scale \$4 per week over day scale.

Wages for apprentices from 25 per cent of journeymen's scale during first two years to 65 per cent during fifth year.

Hours are unchanged at 45 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 201.**

The agreement which came into effect April 15, 1929, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 676 and has been renewed from year to year, remains in effect until notice with the following exception:

Wages were reduced October 1, 1932, by 8 per cent, making the wage rate \$40.50 for cylinder journeymen and \$36.80 for journeymen for 2 automatic or 3 or 4 hand-fed presses.

### **Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Products**

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, LOCALS Nos. 35, 40, 65 AND 100.**

Amendments to agreements which were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1933, pages 93 and 94, to be in effect from July 15, 1933, to April or June, 1934 according to dates of the original agreements.

A strike (reported on page 768 of the August issue, of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*) occurred in July owing to alleged violations of the agreements then in force. Following this strike, individual agreements were made with

the various shops, which provide for increases in wages on the rates then being paid which had been reduced from the rates provided in the original agreements. These increases restored the original agreement rates, except in some cases.

The amendments made July 15, 1933, also provide that the employers pay to the union two per cent of the weekly payroll which is to apply for the Fur Workers' Unemployment Insurance Fund of Toronto.

### **Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing**

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF DRESSES AND THE MONTREAL DRESS CUTTERS' UNION.**

Agreement signed following the strike noted in the September issue to be in effect from August, 1933, to February, 1934, or for another 6 months if no notice given.

Only union members to be employed and through the union. Regular employees only to be discharged by making complaints to the union who will exchange any such cutters justly complained of.

No work to be sent to be cut at an outside shop except with the consent of the union. The employer recognizes the shop chairman or shop committee and agrees to meet authorized representatives of the union to adjust any complaints.

Hours: 44 per week with a 5-day week.

Overtime: time and one-half. No overtime in slack season, and in busy season not to exceed 15 hours per week.

Wages to be according to average ability and efficiency. Minimum wage for markers, graders and head cutters \$30 per week, shear choppers and machine cutters \$20, assistant spreaders and separators \$15.

In dull times, when there is not sufficient work for all cutters, the available work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible among the different classes of cutters.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMBROIDERY COMPANIES AND THE MONTREAL BONNAZ EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION (OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION.**

Agreement, made following strike reported on page 986 of this issue, to be in effect from September 19, 1933 to August, 1934.

Only union members to be employed in operating Bonnaz machines and sample making embroidery. All shops to have shop chairmen elected by the employees and the employers agree to meet authorized representatives of the union to settle any complaints. Regular workers may only be discharged after notice when the reason is given the union.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half. No overtime in the slack season.

Wages to be paid according to average ability and efficiency.

Minimum wage of Bonnaz operators \$25 per week, plain stitch operators \$18.

In dull times when there is not sufficient work for all operators, the work will be divided as equally as possible and shall be apportioned by the shop chairman, but all workers required to come in the dull season shall be secure with at least a half day's pay.



TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CAP MANUFACTURERS AND THE CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 41.

Agreement made following the strike reported on page 984 of this issue, to be in effect from September, 1933. Notice of change must be given by either party.

Only union members to be employed if available, and they cannot be discharged without submitting the case to a board of arbitration. If union members are not available, other workers employed must join the union or they cannot be regularly employed. The firm will not give out any work to be made in a non-union shop.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week.

Overtime to be worked only if necessary and with the consent of the union. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half.

Piece work prices to be agreed on between the manufacturers and the price committee selected by the employees and also a representative of the union.

When full time work for all employees is not available, arrangements for the equal division of work to be made between the firm and the shop committee.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 124.

Agreement to be in effect from August 7, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

Foreman must be a union member. A union official may visit the jobs on union business.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: 75 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the 1932 rate). Foremen at least 10 cents per hour extra.

No union member to work over open salamanders.

For work out of the city, full 8 hours to be worked and travelling time to be paid for at straight time rates.

Only one apprentice to be employed, not to be over 18 years old when starting. Apprenticeship to be four years.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 205.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1932, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1932, page 1112, was renewed without change for another year ending April 30, 1934.

Wages and hours are unchanged at 70 cents per hour with a 44-hour week.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 67.

The agreement which was to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and which was

summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 733, was amended August 8, 1933, following the strike reported on page 902 of the September issue, to provide for a wage rate of 80 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour).

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 407.

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1929, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1161, was renewed for the year April 1, 1933, to April 1, 1934, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen: 65 cents per hour. (The 1929 agreement provided for 80 cents.)

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 339, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY.

The agreement came into effect May 1, 1931, was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 934, and November, 1930, page 1335. A new agreement came into effect May 1, 1932, to be in effect to May 1, 1933, and was renewed without change to April 30, 1934.

The wage rates which came into effect May 1, 1932, and which are to be in effect to April 30, 1934, were approximately 10 per cent lower than the 1931 rates and are as follows: sub-foreman 81 cents per hour, first class linemen 79½ cents, second class linemen from 58½ to 73 cents, groundmen from 45 to 62 cents, cable splicers 84½ cents, cable splicers' helpers from 58½ to 73 cents.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM, THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 339, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION AND THE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1931, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 934, was renewed practically without change from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933, although certain percentages of wages were contributed by employees to relief funds during that year.

The agreement for the year May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, is similar to the 1931 agreement with the exception of the wage scale which is reduced approximately from 5 to 10 per cent, making the rates as follows:

Wages per hour: sub-foreman 81 cents, journeymen linemen 79½ cents, linemen 60 cents during first year, 69½ cents during second year and 73 cents during third year, cablemen 84½ cents, cablemen's helpers 73 cents. Wages per month: line foreman and wire chief \$189, assistant wire chief \$165.50, wire chief helper \$124.50, troubleman \$160, meter foreman \$175,

meter testers and installers \$149.50, meter installers \$140, meter readers \$104.50 during first year, \$114 during second year and \$120.50 during third year, chief operator \$165.50, operators from \$104.50 during first year to \$132.20 during fourth year.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN BAKERY AND THE DRIVERS EMPLOYED BY THEM.**

(This Bakery is one of those included above under the heading Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco, as having an agreement with its bakers.)

Agreement, made following the strike reported on page 985 of this issue, to be in effect from September 20, 1933.

Wages to be \$13 to \$15 per week.

One week's notice by either party of terminating employment.

The total credit limit which each driver can allow to his customers is increased, but any credit issued by drivers above this limit is to be deducted from their weekly wages.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways**

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 790.**

The agreement which came into effect January 1, 1930, to be in effect until June 30, 1933, was printed in full in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, page 328. This agreement was amended to be in effect from January 1, 1933, to December 31, 1933, and the agreement as so amended to continue in effect from year to year subject to notice from either party for change at the end of any calendar year. This amendment provides for certain changes in allowances for completed runs, for limiting the number of hours work allowed any one spare man and for the following changes in hours and wages:

New working schedules to be put in force whereby conductors and motormen will be limited as nearly as possible to nine hours per day and the understanding whereby such men are restricted to working six days a week is abolished.

Wages of all employees working on an hourly basis to be reduced 4 cents per hour. Wages and salaries of all employees working on a monthly basis to be reduced 10 per cent.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones**

**PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 339, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR.**

This agreement which includes employees of the Telephone Department is summarized above under the heading: Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas.

**FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM, THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 339, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION AND THE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT.**

This agreement which includes employees of the Telephone Department is summarized above under the heading: Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas.

**MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THEIR EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 1037.**

An agreement between these two parties came into effect May 1, 1930, to be in effect to April 30, 1931, and till notice. The agreement and wage schedule was similar to the memorandum of working conditions and wage schedule for employees of the Plant Department of the System, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1929, page 1286, in so far as that memorandum applied to linemen, cable splicers, etc. and their apprentices, but not including inside telephone workers such as switchmen, installers, testers, etc. This agreement was renewed for the calendar year 1932, with a reduction in wages of 7 per cent. The agreement was again renewed from April, 1933, to April 30, 1934, continuing the reduction of 7 per cent from the 1930 rates, and also providing that regular hours be changed from 44 to 40 per week, to be worked in 5 days. Should it be necessary to work on Saturday mornings, however, straight time to be paid.

The latest official returns show that on March 31, 1933, there were 761,288 licensed radio receiving sets in Canada, an increase over March 31, 1932, of 162,930 sets. The province of Ontario has the largest number with 340,347, or about one for every ten of the province's population. Quebec comes next with 195,389, followed by British Columbia with 61,368, Manitoba with 47,980, Alberta with 38,380, Saskatchewan with 32,367, Nova Scotia with 26,824, New Brunswick with 16,908, Prince Edward Island with 1,484, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories with 241.

The President of the United States has established a Central Statistical Board under the authority vested in him by the National Industrial Recovery Act. The object of the Board is to assist the Administration in watching the progress of national industrial recovery and the Board has the power to appraise and advise upon all schedules of all Government agencies engaged in the primary collection of statistics required in carrying out the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to review plans for tabulation and classification of statistics and to promote the co-ordination and improvement of the statistical services involved.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was toward slightly lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declining, the former mainly because of the lower cost of foods, chiefly potatoes, and the latter in large measure because of declines in the prices of grains, milled products and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.24 at the beginning of September as compared with \$7.43 for August. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$6.98 for September, 1932; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The most important change during the month was a fall in the cost of potatoes, while beef, mutton, butter and flour were also lower. Pork, fresh eggs, milk and bread cost somewhat more than in the previous month. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.78 at the beginning of September as compared with \$15.96 for August. Figures for earlier dates are \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point); \$16.34 for September, 1932; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher owing to increases in the price of anthracite coal in some localities. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly lower at 68.9 for September as compared with 69.4 for August; 63.6 for February (the low point); 65.9 for September, 1932; 97.8 for September, 1929; 98.5 for September, 1926; 94.4 for September, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914. One hundred and two prices quotations were lower, eighty-four were higher and three hundred and sixteen were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were lower and five were higher. The Vegetable and Vegetable Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group declined, the former mainly because of lower prices for wheat, oats, barley and milled products, and the latter chiefly because of lower quotations for aluminium, copper, lead and zinc. The Chemicals and Allied Products

group was also fractionally lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for calves, hogs, eggs, fresh milk and cheese which more than offset lower prices for steers, lambs, hides and furs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of higher quotations for certain cotton goods, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns which more than offset lower prices for raw cotton, jute and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher quotations for certain lines of lumber and groundwood pulp; the Iron and Its Products group, chiefly because of higher quotations for tin plate; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of increases in the prices of coal, gasoline and kerosene.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods have remained unchanged for the last three months. In September higher prices for woollen yarns, cotton fabrics, coal, petroleum products, cured meats, milk and its products and eggs offset lower prices for milled products, coffee and potatoes. Producers' goods declined because of lower prices for manufacturers' materials, chiefly raw silk, furs, hides, non-ferrous metals, live stock and grains which more than offset higher prices for raw wool, woollen yarns, rolling mill products and dyeing and tanning materials.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined substantially, while fully and chiefly manufactured goods showed a fractional decrease. Canadian farm products were substantially lower, field products being down mainly because of reductions in the prices of grains and potatoes, while animal products were somewhat higher on account of higher quotations for milk, eggs and wool.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of

*(Continued on page 1046)*

# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1932	Aug. 1933	Sept. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	50-6	77-4	81-2	64-2	60-4	59-0	60-2	72-6	75-2	70-0	56-4	49-6	44-8	44-0
Veal, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	35-0	55-4	51-2	35-4	32-4	30-8	32-2	42-6	46-6	42-2	29-0	25-4	23-6	23-0
Mutton, roast...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-0	27-6	28-7	20-2	18-4	18-4	19-4	23-6	24-6	22-9	16-5	13-1	11-8	11-8
Pork, leg...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-4	36-8	35-6	27-1	27-3	27-9	30-2	30-5	31-6	29-4	24-1	20-2	20-4	18-8
Pork, salt...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-8	39-0	41-5	33-3	31-1	27-2	31-4	31-2	32-6	30-1	22-3	15-9	17-1	17-2
Bacon, break-fast...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-4	70-3	70-4	59-6	53-8	50-6	57-0	54-8	57-2	54-0	43-8	30-0	31-0	31-2
Lard, pure...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-7	51-1	58-8	48-7	42-5	38-9	45-1	40-8	41-3	39-8	28-0	18-7	21-2	21-0
Eggs, fresh...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	74-0	73-8	48-0	45-0	44-8	49-8	45-0	43-8	41-8	27-6	24-2	25-6	25-6
Eggs, storage...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	31-7	55-7	70-6	46-3	35-8	38-3	41-4	46-3	47-4	38-6	30-3	25-6	23-5	24-4
Milk...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	30-1	50-8	64-3	44-3	32-4	34-0	37-1	41-4	41-5	34-6	25-7	20-5	19-5	19-5
Butter, dairy...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	50-4	74-4	90-6	79-2	69-0	69-0	70-8	72-6	72-0	63-0	56-4	54-6	54-6	55-8
Butter, cream-ery...	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	58-0	95-8	124-0	79-6	73-4	72-8	74-6	82-6	83-6	66-2	47-2	41-6	43-0	42-0
Cheese, old...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	30-9	33-8	52-8	68-4	47-3	42-8	41-4	40-9	45-9	46-0	36-4	27-2	25-0	25-1	24-3
Cheese, new...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-1	33-3	40-8	36-4	30-7	33-2	33-2	33-2	33-2	33-2	31-3	23-0	19-8	19-6
Bread...	15 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-1	31-0	38-8	32-5	26-6	33-2	33-2	33-2	33-2	33-2	33-2	31-1	23-0	19-8
Flour, family...	10 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	65-5	66-0	117-0	145-5	121-5	103-5	102-0	114-0	115-5	118-5	111-0	91-5	87-0	87-0	88-5
Rolled oats...	5 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	68-0	83-0	64-0	48-0	44-0	54-0	55-0	55-0	46-0	33-0	29-0	24-0	23-0
Rice...	2 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	40-0	44-0	31-0	28-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	32-0	30-5	25-0	24-0	25-0	25-0
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	23-8	33-4	19-0	18-6	20-4	21-8	20-8	20-8	20-2	18-2	17-0	16-0	16-0
Apples, evaporated...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-4	33-8	23-6	17-2	17-8	17-6	15-6	18-4	23-8	18-6	11-8	8-8	8-8	8-8
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-7	23-2	29-5	20-7	25-0	19-6	19-8	21-7	21-5	20-0	17-3	16-2	15-3	15-5
Sugar, granulated...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-2	18-3	27-2	18-0	20-1	18-4	15-8	13-6	14-2	15-2	12-2	11-2	11-7	12-0
Sugar, yellow...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	29-6	47-2	92-4	41-6	36-0	45-2	31-6	31-2	28-4	25-6	24-8	23-6	32-0	32-0
Tea, black...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	13-6	21-8	43-8	19-8	17-0	21-6	15-0	15-0	13-6	12-4	12-0	11-2	15-6	15-6
Tea, green...	1 1/2 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-9	15-2	15-5	13-7	14-2	17-0	18-0	17-8	17-6	14-8	13-6	11-3	10-5	10-6
Coffee...	1 1/2 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	14-5	17-1	15-0	15-6	17-0	18-0	17-8	17-6	14-8	13-6	11-3	10-5	10-6
Potatoes...	1 bag	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	10-1	11-4	15-6	13-7	13-3	13-4	15-3	15-2	15-1	14-0	12-0	10-6	9-9	10-0
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	34-8	70-7	81-2	83-4	48-2	66-3	74-4	49-6	75-0	53-9	32-0	29-9	65-4	47-8
All Foods...		\$ 4-8	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 8-83	\$ 13-31	\$ 15-95	\$ 11-82	\$ 10-28	\$ 10-46	\$ 10-94	\$ 11-15	\$ 11-64	\$ 10-38	\$ 8-03	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-43	\$ 7-24
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthracite...	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-5	77-9	118-3	109-3	117-8	111-2	105-1	101-3	100-3	100-2	99-4	95-9	91-1	92-5
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-2	60-8	85-6	74-9	75-1	70-8	63-2	62-9	62-8	62-4	60-6	60-3	57-4	57-6
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-8	72-1	83-1	83-2	78-6	79-3	75-7	75-6	76-0	76-5	71-1	66-8	60-8	60-3
Wood, soft...	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-4	54-1	66-2	61-4	59-6	58-5	55-8	55-7	54-4	52-6	50-4	46-0	45-9	45-9
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-6	28-0	39-2	32-2	31-0	30-4	31-3	31-0	31-0	30-8	27-8	27-4	27-0	27-1
Fuel and light*		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-89	\$ 2-93	\$ 3-92	\$ 3-61	\$ 3-62	\$ 3-51	\$ 3-31	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-12	\$ 3-01	\$ 2-82	\$ 2-83
Rent...	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-59	\$ 4-82	\$ 6-45	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-93	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-08	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-32	\$ 5-67	\$ 5-67
††Totals...		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-33	\$ 21-11	\$ 26-38	\$ 22-37	\$ 20-90	\$ 20-97	\$ 21-15	\$ 21-38	\$ 21-90	\$ 20-75	\$ 18-06	\$ 16-34	\$ 15-96	\$ 15-78

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-66	13-51	16-37	12-06	10-35	10-80	11-17	11-11	11-55	10-78	8-58	7-42	7-48	7-47	7-47
Prince Edward Island...	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-75	11-72	14-13	10-56	9-66	9-35	10-43	9-90	10-52	9-93	8-50	6-83	6-83	7-09	7-09
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-70	13-21	15-58	11-83	10-36	10-84	10-87	11-08	11-42	10-55	8-28	7-25	7-47	7-52	7-52
Quebec...	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-35	12-70	15-03	11-08	9-78	9-84	10-20	10-35	10-61	9-56	7-42	6-37	6-70	6-51	6-51
Ontario...	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-77	13-27	15-91	11-97	10-18	10-52	10-98	11-17	11-60	10-36	7-94	6-96	7-53	7-34	7-34
Manitoba...	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-15	12-86	16-65	11-42	9-75	9-88	10-13	10-83	11-41	9-75	7-63	6-61	7-40	6-78	6-78
Saskatchewan...	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-29	13-10	16-05	11-43	9-92	10-11	10-99	11-29	12-02	10-26	7-74	6-79	7-34	6-99	6-99
Alberta...	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-15	13-32	15-60	11-27	10-00	9-95	10-68	11-22	12-10	10-44	7-64	6-61	7-23	6-98	6-98
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-04	14-28	17-07	12-68	11-59	11-37	11-87	12-16	12-84	11-34	9-10	7-72	8-13	7-97	7-97

†December only.      §Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 22-0	17-6	cents 16-5	11-5	9-0	cents 11-8	18-8	cents 17-2	15-6	cents 21-0	24-1	41-1
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	23-8	19-3	17-8	13-3	10-4	9-7	18-0	18-3	17-1	19-9	22-7	40-0
1—Sydney.....	23-2	19-2	18	14-8	11-5	10	18	18	16-4	19-8	21-9	37-7
2—New Glasgow.....	23-5	18-1	15-6	12-6	9-6	8	15	17-7	16-6	19-8	23-1	38-1
3—Amherst.....						10		18		20	23	42-5
4—Halifax.....	23-3	17-4	19-4	12-6	10-4	9-3	18-8	17-7	15-2	19-2	21-9	40-5
5—Windsor.....									17-7	19	21-5	38-7
6—Truro.....	25	22-5	18	13	10	11	20	20	19-9	21-6	24-9	42-4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	22-7	19-2	18-7	13-5	12	10		20	16-5	21	22-7	
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	26-9	19-9	20-2	13-8	10-5	12-2	20-3	19-4	18-0	19-6	23-0	41-9
8—Moncton.....	25	18-5	16-7	13	10-2	12	23	19	16	19-7	24-2	39-6
9—Saint John.....	27-7	18-7	20	14-3	10-3	14-2		18-7	18-8	19-5	24-2	45-6
10—Fredericton.....	30	22-5	25	14-5	11-5	10-5	17-5	20	22	20-4	23-5	44-7
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19	13-5	10			20	15	18-7	20-7	37-5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18-7	15-9	16-0	10-4	6-7	8-8	19-3	14-5	15-6	20-6	23-2	43-0
12—Quebec.....	19-7	16-3	13-1	11-3	7-1	8-9	17-2	14-4	15-7	20-7	23-6	38-5
13—Three Rivers.....	18-1	15-3	15	11	7-8	11	16-8	14-7	16-9	25-4	28-3	41-7
14—Sherbrooke.....	23-3	18	20-7	12-5	7	10-3	22-7	16-6	16-3	20-1	22-4	44
15—Sorel.....	15	15	14	8-3	6	6-7	17-3	12	16-2	20	25	42-8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16-4	14	14	9-6	6-2	10	20	12-2	13-3	21	23-5	42-5
17—St. John's.....	16-5	16	15-7	9-7	5-7	6-7	19	14-3	14-5	20	21	45
18—Theford Mines.....	15	13-5	12-3	10	6	10-5	20	12-3	16	19-5	21	44-0
19—Montreal.....	22-8	17-6	20-9	10-2	7-5	6-7	19-4	16-9	15-1	19	21	44-0
20—Hull.....	21-4	17-2	18-1	11-4	7	8-2	21-7	16-8	16-4	20-1	22-8	42-8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	22-6	18-2	16-9	11-9	9-4	13-1	19-1	17-9	15-4	20-7	23-6	41-5
21—Ottawa.....	25-1	18-8	18-1	12-5	7-3	9-3	21	16-2	15-2	20-2	23-1	42-8
22—Brookville.....	23-5	18-5	17-5	11-2	8-5	12-5		16	12-7	22-5	24-1	43-2
23—Kingston.....	23-3	18-8	18-2	12-7	8-5	12-2	19-2	17-5	13-8	18-3	21-6	39-8
24—Belleville.....	17-8	14-7	14-8	10-3	7-3	12-7	17	16-5	13	22-6	23-3	41-4
25—Peterborough.....	23	18	17	11-2	8-2	12	20-7	17-8		20-4	22-2	39-3
26—Oshawa.....	19-2	15-5	15-2	10-5	9-5	12	20	17	15	18-8	23-4	43
27—Orillia.....	23-3	18-3	18	11-5	8-5	14-7	21	20-7	16-2	20-5	24-3	41-7
28—Toronto.....	24-4	18	18-6	11-5	10-5	13-2	17-2	19-3	16-2	20-8	25-2	44
29—Niagara Falls.....	25	20	20-8	12-5	9-6	14-7	23	17-5	15-3	21-1	23-5	43-4
30—St. Catharines.....	21-6	17-2	15-9	11-1	8-6	12-7	18-3	17-1	14	19-8	22-6	39-7
31—Hamilton.....	23-7	18-8	18-1	13	10-8	14-1	17-3	18-7		20-9	24-5	42-2
32—Brantford.....	22-5	17-9	17-5	11-9	8	13	19-7	18-2	12-5	20-8	23-4	40-9
33—Galt.....	26-2	21-7	19-5	14-7	11-2	17-7	20-3	20-7	18	21	23-7	41-2
34—Cuelph.....	21-8	17-5	17-3	12	10-9	14-4	20	17-4	16	20-4	23-4	41
35—Kitchener.....	20-8	18-1	14-1	11-4	9-9	13-2	20-3	15-6	15	18-8	21-3	39-3
36—Woodstock.....	24-1	20	16-2	11-5	11-9	13-1	18	17-6	15-7	20-5	22-7	41-3
37—Stratford.....	22	17-7	14-7	11-5	9-7	13-6	23	16-7	12	20-5	23-9	40-4
38—London.....	24-1	18-9	15-7	11-8	9-1	13	20-2	18-6	17	19-7	23-7	40-1
39—St. Thomas.....	23-7	19-7	16-9	12-4	9-3	13-6	23	20-3	15-3	21-6	23-9	44-1
40—Chatham.....	21-4	17-4	16	12-4	9-1	14-3	17-8	17-7	14-6	20-8	24-8	41-3
41—Windsor.....	21-1	17	15-8	11-8	9-4	12-8	19-7	16-6	14-4	19-2	21-4	41-2
42—Sarnia.....	18-7	16-7	16	11-8	9-3	12-7	16	16-7	14	19-6	22-8	39-7
43—Owen Sound.....	21	16	19-3	11-7	8-7	13-2	10	15-8		21	22-8	39-8
44—North Bay.....	23	19	16	10	10	10			17-5	19-7	23-7	41
45—Sudbury.....	22-2	17-6	16	12-3	9-7	14	19	21	15-8	19-7	21-9	39-5
46—Cobalt.....	21-5			10	7			20	15	21-3	23	39
47—Timmins.....	27-1	23-6	18-6	14-3	11-4	16-2		21-4	19-2	20-7	24-5	43-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19-7	16-4	14-9	11-4	8-7	11-1	15-3	16	16-4	19-7	22-5	40-5
49—Port Arthur.....	20-7	17-7	15-3	11-3	9-7	11-3	19-5	18	18-8	25-8	29	45
50—Fort William.....	25-7	18-6	18-2	13-5	11-3	13-8	20	18-6	17-8	24	27-7	47-2
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	19-3	14-3	14-2	9-4	7-4	10-2	16-0	15-8	13-2	23-5	26-1	41-1
51—Winnipeg.....	19-5	13-6	14-7	9	7-8	9-2	16	17-4	13-3	22-8	26	40-5
52—Brandon.....	19	15	13-6	9-7	7	11-2	16	14-2	13	24-1	26-2	41-6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21-3	16-4	14-6	9-4	7-6	9-8	15-4	16-2	13-0	23-2	27-9	40-4
53—Regina.....	20-7	15-8	14-3	8-7	7-3	8-7	14-4	15-5	14	22-5	26-7	37-0
54—Prince Albert.....	22-5	17-5	16-5	10	10-4	12	17-5	17	12	24-7	30	43-3
55—Saskatoon.....	18-5	14-4	13-4	8-9	5-8	8-9	14-7	15-6	11-8	22-6	27-6	38-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-4	17-8	14	10	6-7	9-4	15	16-5	14	23	27-3	41-7
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	18-3	14-6	13-3	9-2	7-3	10-0	15-9	14-7	14-5	20-4	24-6	36-2
57—Medicine Hat.....	20-7	16-2	15-7	10-8	7-3	12-3	17	14-7	16-7	22-5	25-9	36-3
58—Drumheller.....	15	13-5	10	8		9	15	14-5	12	18-8	24-3	35
59—Edmonton.....	18-9	14-3	13-6	8	7-4	9	15-8	14-2	14	19-5	23-2	33-6
60—Calgary.....	19-4	15-1	13-3	9-2	7-3	9-8	15	16-2	13-3	21-4	25-5	37-8
61—Lethbridge.....	17-5	14	13-7	10	7	10	16-5	13-7	16-5	19-7	24-2	38-5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23-0	18-6	16-4	11-8	10-4	13-8	21-8	17-8	16-7	22-5	26-3	40-8
62—Fernie.....	19-8	16-8	14-7	10-7	7-7	12	18-7	16	16	21-8	25-4	37-6
63—Nelson.....	22-5	18	17	12-5	8-5	14	23-5	18	15	20-6	24-2	40
64—Trail.....	19-5	16-5	15-5	11-7	9	14	21-7	17-5	15	22-2	26	40
65—New Westminster.....	23-7	18-7	16-7	10-7	11-1	11-6	19-7	18-6	18-3	22-8	27-2	41
66—Vancouver.....	25-4	20-2	16-4	11-9	12-4	15-1	22-4	17-6	17-7	22-9	26-4	41-4
67—Victoria.....	25-9	20-9	18-2	12-2	11-2	14-8	24-1	18-4	15-7	23-4	26-7	39-8
68—Nanaimo.....	25	20	18	13-2	13-3	17	24-3	18-7		24-7	29-7	41-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	22-5	17-5	15	11-2	10	12-5	20	17-5	18-9	21-7	24-9	45

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1933

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17-2	21-8	15-3	11-6	53-4	17-9	16-2	22-7	12-8	24-4	19-5	9-3	21-0	24-3	
9-3	20-5			44-0	11-8	14-0	15-7	13-6	27-4	22-5	9-5	22-2	26-5	
7	21-4			42	12-1		15-5	12-5	29-8	22-9	10-11	21	24-6	
10					12-6		13-2	13-1	29	25-2	9-11		25-6	1
11	20			50	12	15	15-4	13-7	25	17	8 c	24-3	28	2
					10-5	10	15-8	13-6	27-8	23-3	10-11-5	18-7	25-2	3
	20			40	11-7	15	16-5	13-7	24-8			23	27-5	4
					11-8	16	18	14-8	27-8	24-3	8 c	24-2	28-1	5
14-5	21-4			58-3	13		22-5	13-5	20	18	6-8	20	24-5	6
16	23-3				12-4	14-8	18-7	13-3	21-4	21-0	9-2	22-2	25-6	7
13	25			55	12-8	16	19-2	13-3	27-2	22-8	9-10	23-6	26-8	8
	25			60	11-6	12-8	18-5	12-7	26-3	22-6	10	22	24-9	9
				60	14-2	15-7	23-7	13-9	25-7	22-4	8	23-8	25-7	10
12-0	23-3				11		13-5		19	16		19-3	25	11
					18-2	16-5	16-1	12-6	24-5	20-1	7-5	19-8	22-5	
					17-5	14-2	17	12-4	25-2	19-6	10	19-6	22-6	12
					16-7	17	15-7	13-8	25	21	8 b	18-5	22-4	13
					17-5		17-4	12-8	25-2	21-8	7-7a	20-8	22-5	14
					15			12-2	23-5	20	5 c	20	22-2	15
					20	18	15-9	12-2	23-7	20-2	5 b		22-3	16
						18	13	12	22-8	20		20	22-8	17
12	23-3				20-5	20	13-2	13-3	22-6	19-3	6	19-5	22-5	18
					20	14-5	20-3	11-9	28	20-7	10	21-6	23-3	19
16-7	22-7	17-1		56-7	20	13-5	16-5	12-5	24-2	18-6	10	18-4	21-7	20
15	25	20-7			18-1	14-8	26-0	12-6	23-7	19-3	9-6	22-1	24-0	
	25	15-5			19-5	14	30-1	12	24-6	20-5	10	22	22-1	21
	20	16			19	15	29	13	22	18	8		22-2	22
						13-5	21-4	11-4	22-2	17-1	10	20-8	22-3	23
		18					25-8	11-5	19-1	17	7-8a	24	23-4	24
		18					19-8	13-8	19-5	15-3	9	21-2	23-6	25
		16-5					28-7	12-9	25-6	21	10 b		24-3	26
14	24-2			50		12	28-5	12-7	22-3	18-9	9	21-6	24-8	27
					20	15	31	12	26-4	21-4	11	22-5	24-6	28
						15	31-3	14	25	21-3	11		25-4	29
15-2	23-7	19-5		60	15		30-2	12-4	24-9	19-3	11	21-5	23-8	30
							31-1	12-6	24-2	22	11	23	24-7	31
							25-3	12	20-8	16-6	9		23-6	32
							25-3	12-6	22-4	19-1	9	22	24-1	33
							25-7	12-1	23-8	22-1	10	22	24-1	34
							21-9	11-4	21-9	19-5	9	22	24-2	35
							28-2	12-1	19-1	15-2	9		23-7	36
							27-5	12-2	20-5	16-5	8	21	24-2	37
					19		30-2	11-9	22-9	19-5	7	20	23-4	38
							33-5	12-9	21-2	18-4	10	23-7	25-5	39
							25-1	12	18-7	15	9	22	23-6	40
					18-5	15	27-1	10-7	24	20-3	10	21	22-6	41
							31-6	12-7	20	16-7	9	20	23-8	42
					15		25	10-8	22	18-7	8-10	23-5	24-2	43
						13	17	13	28		10		23-5	44
	18	15			20		15-4	12-5	29-7	23-4	11		24-5	45
22-5				50	18	15	20-8	14-2	28		10 b		24-6	46
				66-7	18		17-8	14-5	37-8	24	12-5a		24	47
					15		19-2	12-5	23-5	19-4	10	21-3	24-5	48
							27	14-2	26-4	22	10	25	25-3	49
20-3	22-4	12-6			20	18	28-4	14-4	25-9	22-9	10	23-7	26	50
20	22-3	12				15-5	22-2	12-7	21-0	15-0	8-9	19-1	22-9	
20-5	22-5	13-5			16		26-1	12-4	25-3	17-5	10	20	23-6	51
21-8	23-1	10-3			15		18-3	13	16-7	12-5	7-1-8-3	18-2	22-1	52
21-3	22-4	8-7				23-8	21-6	12-7	20-6	15-3	9-8	17-8	23-5	
25	27-5	12	8-3		25	18-3	30	11-7		15	10	18	22-2	53
21	22	10-3	15		20	16-5	14-5	14	20	16-4	9	16-7	24-4	54
20	20-5				25	17-5	23-5	12-1	21-1	15-3	10	17-6	23-4	55
19-9	20-9	14-4	13-5		25	22-5	18-3	12-9	20-7	14-4	10	18-8	23-8	56
22-5	25				21-4	16-5	21-2	12-5	19-8	15-1	9-6	17-7	23-6	
20	18-5	11	13-5		18		21-3	13-1	17	12-5	10	16-8	24-7	57
16-2	19-3	14-3			15	17-3	12-4	12-4	16-2	12-5	10	17-3	24	58
21-7	22-2	18			17-6	16-1	22-1	11-7	21-1	15-9	9-1a	18-3	21-7	59
19	19-5				25	20	19-8	12-2	22-4	16-7	10	17-3	23-8	60
16-9	19-6	17-3	11-0		25		25-4	13-2	22-4	17-8	9	18-9	23-9	61
23-5	24	19-3			21-9	18-8	26-5	13-3	30-2	23-7	10-3	22-2	26-6	
18	21	15-2				20-5	27-5	15	27-2	22-9	10	20	23-8	62
19	20-5				23-7	21	28-3	14	33	22-5	10	19	24-7	63
16-5					22-9	20	25	13-7	31-1	23-7	10	19	24-3	64
14-4	16-5				25	20	26-1	12-4	28-8		9-1a		26-7	65
9-8	16				19	16-6	25-1	11-7	28-8	24-8	9-1a	24	26-2	66
					21	18-3	25-9	12-2	32-8	28-3	10-12-5	26-2	28	67
					20	15	27-6	12-7	29-8	25	10 a	25	30	68
								15	30	19	12-5a		29-1	69



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½s per can	Peas, standard, 2s, per can	Corn, 2s, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19-6</b>	<b>5-9a</b>	<b>15-1</b>	<b>3-3</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>8-0</b>	<b>10-6</b>	<b>11-8</b>	<b>11-9</b>	<b>11-6</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19-0</b>	<b>6-6</b>	<b>14-5</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>8-3</b>	<b>12-7</b>	<b>12-1</b>	<b>11-5</b>	<b>11-5</b>
1—Sydney.....	18-1	7-3	14-6	3-4	4-6	7	12-6	11-9	11-2	11-1
2—New Glasgow.....	18-7	6-6-7	14	3-8	4-9	8-8	10-4	11-5	11-1	11
3—Amherst.....	18-7	6-7	14	3-7	5-8	8	13	12-2	11-6	11
4—Halifax.....	19-4	6-7	15	3-8	4-8	8-5	12-5	12	11-2	11-2
5—Windsor.....	18-5	.....	15	3-6	5-8	8-7	15	12-1	12-1	12-1
6—Truro.....	20-5	6	14-5	3-8	5-1	8-6	12-8	12-7	11-7	12-7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20	6-7	15	3-5	4-5	8	15	13-5	12-5	12-5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>18-9</b>	<b>7-0</b>	<b>14-5</b>	<b>3-6</b>	<b>4-8</b>	<b>8-2</b>	<b>12-7</b>	<b>11-5</b>	<b>11-1</b>	<b>11-0</b>
8—Moncton.....	19-1	6-7	14-6	3-9	4-7	9-5	13	12-1	11-8	11-4
9—Saint John.....	18-1	6-7-3	15-6	3-4	4-7	7-7	12-1	11-1	10-7	10-5
10—Fredericton.....	19-7	7-3	15-3	3-6	5-2	8	13-7	11-1	11	11
11—Bathurst.....	18-5	7-3c	12-5	3-5	4-5	7-5	12	11-7	11	11
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17-3</b>	<b>4-7</b>	<b>13-7</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>6-5</b>	<b>10-5</b>	<b>10-1</b>	<b>10-9</b>	<b>10-5</b>
12—Quebec.....	19-5	6-5-7	14-7	3-5	4-8	6-9	11	10-4	11-6	10-7
13—Three Rivers.....	18-4	4-4-7	13-3	3-2	5	6-5	11-6	9-9	10-9	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	17	4-6	12-6	3-1	5-1	6-5	11-2	10	10-9	10-5
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14-7	3-3	4	5-7	9-7	10-4	10-4	10-5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16-4	4	14-2	3-4	5-4	7-4	10-8	10	11-2	10
17—St. John's.....	15-2	4-4-7	14	3-3	5-5	5-7	10	10	10-3	11-3
18—Thetford Mines.....	18-4	4	12-8	3-6	5-2	5-9	10	10-2	10-8	10-6
19—Montreal.....	18-6	4-7-5-3	14-4	3-6	5-5	7-5	10-2	10-1	10-8	10
20—Hull.....	17-1	4-7	12-5	3-7	5-5	6-8	9-8	10	11-3	10-5
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>18-9</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>15-0</b>	<b>3-1</b>	<b>4-9</b>	<b>8-8</b>	<b>11-0</b>	<b>11-4</b>	<b>11-7</b>	<b>11-2</b>
21—Ottawa.....	18	5-2-7-3	13-8	4	4-9	9-1	10-4	10-4	11-4	10-6
22—Brockville.....	17-5	5-3	13	3-2	5	8-3	8-7	11	11-7	10-8
23—Kingston.....	16-2	5-3	13-4	3-3	4-2	8-6	10-1	10	10	10
24—Belleville.....	19	5	16	2-5	4-7	9	11	10	10-2	10-3
25—Peterborough.....	18-2	5-3-6-7	13-3	2-8	4-6	8-5	10	10-3	11-1	9-6
26—Oshawa.....	21	5-3-6-7	.....	2-8	4-7	10	11-5	11-5	11-7	11-1
27—Orillia.....	18-5	5-3	15	2-9	4-7	8-5	10	12-3	12-3	12-2
28—Toronto.....	22-1	6-6-7	15	3-1	4-8	8-2	9-9	11-6	11-6	11
29—Niagara Falls.....	17-7	5-3-6-7	15-8	3-1	4-9	8-9	11-4	11-6	11-8	11-7
30—St. Catharines.....	18-7	5-3-6-7	15-5	2-8	4-5	9-2	11-1	10-5	12-1	10-8
31—Hamilton.....	22	5-3-6-7	13-7	2-8	4-9	9	10-4	11-3	11-6	11-2
32—Brantford.....	18-2	5-3-6-7	15-4	2-6	4-7	9-7	10-7	10-7	10-3	10-6
33—Galt.....	21-8	5-3-6	15-7	2-8	4-9	9	10-5	11-5	11-8	10-6
34—Guelph.....	18-5	5-3-6	15-8	2-9	5	9-6	10-4	11-8	11-8	11-4
35—Kitchener.....	20-6	5-3-6	15-6	2-8	5	9-8	11-2	11-5	11-5	11-3
36—Woodstock.....	21-7	4-7	15	2-7	4-7	8-5	10-5	11-7	11-7	11-3
37—Stratford.....	17-7	5-3	15-2	2-7	5	9-9	11-6	11-9	11-7	11-9
38—London.....	18-7	5-3	16-3	2-6	4-5	8-6	11-2	11-3	12	11
39—St. Thomas.....	20-3	4-7-5-3	16-4	2-9	4-8	9-1	12-2	13	12-5	12-6
40—Chatham.....	16-7	5-3	15-1	2-8	4-8	9-2	11-1	11-4	11-9	11-2
41—Windsor.....	17-6	5-3-6-7	15-4	2-7	3-9	7-8	12-2	10-7	11-2	11
42—Sarnia.....	18-5	5-3	15	2-5	5	8-3	11	12-1	12-4	11-5
43—Owen Sound.....	19-7	5-3-6	16	2-7	4	8-3	11	11-5	12-5	10-5
44—North Bay.....	19-4	5-3	.....	3-8	6	8-8	12-7	12-1	11-5	11-6
45—Sudbury.....	17-6	5-3	17-5	3-5	4-5	7-5	.....	11	12	11
46—Cobalt.....	17-7	6-7	13-8	3-8	5-7	8-4	12-8	12-7	12-6	12-4
47—Timmins.....	18-8	5-6	13-8	4	5	9-4	12-7	12-6	12-6	12-5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16-5	5-3-6-7	15	3-6	6	7-3	12-7	11-4	11-4	11-1
49—Port Arthur.....	20-1	5-3-6-7	16	3-6	5-3	8-8	11-3	11-1	10-8	10-2
50—Fort William.....	19	5-3-6-7	13-4	3-5	5-1	8-9	9-9	11-9	11-9	11-5
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>20-3</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>15-0</b>	<b>3-5</b>	<b>5-1</b>	<b>9-7</b>	<b>9-8</b>	<b>13-1</b>	<b>13-0</b>	<b>13-0</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	20-9	5-6-6	14-9	3-4	4-8	8-7	9-4	12-7	12-9	13
52—Brandon.....	19-7	4-4-4	15	3-5	5-3	10-6	10-1	13-4	13-1	13
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>22-0</b>	<b>5-3</b>	<b>15-8</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>4-7</b>	<b>8-7</b>	<b>10-0</b>	<b>14-1</b>	<b>13-3</b>	<b>13-2</b>
53—Regina.....	21-5	4-8-5-6	.....	3-5	5	8-1	9-4	14-7	13-2	13-7
54—Prince Albert.....	23-2	4-8	.....	3-5	3-7	7-8	9-4	13-8	12-7	13-1
55—Saskatoon.....	19-5	5-7	16-5	3-6	5-2	9-4	10-3	13-6	13-3	12
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-6	5-6	15	3-1	5	9-6	10-8	14-1	14	13-8
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22-1</b>	<b>6-3</b>	<b>15-4</b>	<b>3-4</b>	<b>5-1</b>	<b>7-6</b>	<b>9-5</b>	<b>13-0</b>	<b>13-6</b>	<b>13-6</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	24-7	6-4	15	3-5	5-6	7-4	9-3	13-7	13-8	14-3
58—Drumheller.....	21-8	6-7	15	3-4	5	7-1	9-4	12-9	13-2	13-1
59—Edmonton.....	20	6-7b	16-1	3-4	5-2	7-7	8-8	12-6	13-3	13-2
60—Calgary.....	22-2	5-6	15-5	3-2	4-9	7-7	9-6	12-7	13	13
61—Lethbridge.....	21-6	5-7	.....	3-3	4-7	8-1	10-2	12-9	14-7	14-5
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22-7</b>	<b>7-3</b>	<b>18-0</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>6-1</b>	<b>7-2</b>	<b>13-0</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>12-7</b>
62—Fernie.....	23-8	.....	15	3-4	5	7	7-3	12-7	14-6	13-5
63—Nelson.....	23-4	6-3	20	3-4	.....	6-7	8-7	13-3	14	14-3
64—Trail.....	22	8-3	15	4	6	8	12-7	13-2	13-2	13-2
65—New Westminster.....	23-1	7	20	3-8	5-8	5-4	6-7	12-8	12-9	11-8
66—Vancouver.....	20-8	7	19-5	3-7	5-3	6-7	7-3	12-8	13-2	12-5
67—Victoria.....	21-9	7-5	19	3-8	5-6	5-9	6-6	12-4	11-7	11-9
68—Nanaimo.....	23	7-5-8	17-5	3-8	5-9	6-2	6-3	12-5	11	11-9
69—Prince Rupert.....	23-3	6-3-8-3	.....	3-9	6-5	5	6-3	15	12-9	12-5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
4.4	4.6	1.433	28.4	18.3	15.5	12.0	16.8	16.3	61.5	20.2	53.9	41.2
4.4	4.9	1.223	24.7	18.1	13.7	12.5	16.3	15.5	64.2	19.3	55.2	40.1
4	4.8	1.45	30.8		13.5	11.8	16.7	15.3	55	18.4		45
4.1	5.3	1.56	27.9	25		12	15.6	15.7	65	18.7	55	38.5
4.6	4.6	1.00	20	15		13.5	15.5	15		18.5		39
4.6	4.7	1.18	23.7	21.2	15	12.5	17	16.3	72.5	21.2	57.5	38
4.5	4.7	1.22	21.7	12.5		13.5	16.7	15.7		19.7		39
4.5	5.1	.925	23.8	17	12.7	11.5	16.2	15.2		19.3	53	40.9
4.5	6.5	.95	18.3	15		16	16.5	15		20		47.5
4.3	5.1	1.059	22.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	15.6	14.9	57.5	18.6	54.2	36.7
4.5	5.2	1.18	20.5	15.6		12.7	16.7	15.6	45	21.7	60	
4.2	4.6	1.057	24.6	15	13	12.3	14.7	14.7	70	17	45	35
4.2	5	1.00	25	16.1	13.2	12.5	16	14.4		17.5	58	37
4.2	5.5	1.00	20		12	12	15	15		18		38
4.2	5.5	1.014	20.2	19.0	13.1	11.8	16.5	14.9	73.9	19.6	57.1	39.1
4.5	5.9	.922	20.2	21.2	13	12.9	17.5	16.1	80	22.3	53	39.1
4.4	6.4	1.04	21.1	18.3	13.4	13.2	15.6	15.2	59.5	19.5	55	39.7
3.4	5.5	.95	19.1	20	13.9	11.8	16.9	15.7		20.3	54	39.7
4.2	5	1.05	21.3		13	10.7	16	11.5		20.3		41.7
4.2	5.8	.95	18.3		14	12	16.5	14.4		18.4	59	39.1
4	5.4	.944	18.2	25	12	10.8	11.3	14.3		15		35.7
4.2	6.1	1.064	20.5	15	12.5	10.7	16.3	15.8		20.7		40
4.7	4.7	1.087	21	18.7	12.2	12	16.6	14.5	82.2	20.3	59.6	37.8
4.2	4.9	1.121	22.5	15	13.7	12.5	15.4	16.2		19.7	62	38.8
4.1	4.3	1.658	33.6	18.5	15.4	12.1	16.7	16.9	60.3	19.4	53.7	38.0
4.2	4.9	1.14	24.9	16.7	12.6	12.3	17	17		19	58.3	38.9
4.5	4.7	1.50	28.3	12.3		12	18	16.5		20	57.5	39
4.1	4.8	1.77	35.8	16.3		10.6	16.6	15.5	65	17.4	54.7	37.3
4	5	1.70	33.9	25		13.2	17.2	16.7		19.3		36
3.1	3.6	1.61	33.3	12		12	15.6	15	65	18.4	54	36.2
4.7	4.2	1.61	32.8	21.7		12.7	17.2	19.2	64.5	21.5	64.5	40.7
4.7	4.7	1.78	34.7	15		12.8	18	18.5		20.2	59	37.9
4.4	4.1	1.597	33.1	18.2		10.5	16.2	15.8		18.1	53.5	36.8
3.7	3.9	2.05	37.6	16.5		11.1	16.6	15.7	75.3	18.6	50	38.2
4.5	4	1.78	37.7	19.5		13	17.4	17.5	65	17	55	37.8
4.3	4.3	1.682	35.3	15		12.2	16.9	15.5	69	16.7	49	37.7
3.4	3.1	2.00	36.2	19		11.5	16.5	15.1		18.8		37
4.4	4.4	1.95	36.3	21		11.8	15.7	16.7		19.4	60	37.3
4.5	4.6	1.75	45.1	17.5		12.4	17.4	17.1	49	18.4		36.2
4.3	3.7	1.67	35		15	12.9	16.3	16.9	50	19.6	54.5	36.6
3.4	2.8	1.83	38.3	16		12	16.1	15.1	47	21		36.2
4.1	4.4	2.05	34.6	18.6		11.2	16.6	16		20.2	53	37.6
3.6	3	1.71	34.4	13.2		10.3	15.7	15.2	49	18.7	55	36.6
3.1	3.8	1.93	37.5	13.7		12.7	16.8	16.8		19.8		38
3.6	3.3	1.73	35.3	16.8		11.2	15.8	17		17.8		36.4
3.7	3.4	1.712	31.1	17.5		10.7	15.8	15.7		18.4		35.7
5	4.7	1.75	32	19		12	16.2	17.7		22		37
4	4	2.05	40	20		12.7	15	16		21.5		38.5
3.6	5.2	1.30	31		20	12.8	16	20	69	19.7	50	38
3.9	4.9	1.32	29.3			15	18.5	19	64	23	53	38.5
4.7	4.9	1.38	27.4	25	17.5	12.4	17.8	17.5	59.8	19.6	47.5	42
4.6	5.1	1.67	31.8	25.8	16	13	17.8	17.6	62.2	21.3	47.4	42.1
3.7	4.1	1.34	25.4	22.5		11.9	16.7	20	57.5	16.3		41.2
4.2	5.1	1.15	34.5	28.3		12.5	17.5	18.3	53.7	21.4	47.2	39.4
3.9	4.9	1.23	24.1		14.2	12.7	17.2	17.8	56.5	19.4	50.5	39.7
4.6	4.4	1.215	23.8		15.0	11.6	17.7	16.3	58.3	21.5	49.1	41.3
4.7	4	1.08	23.8		15	11.4	17.3	15.7	57.6	20.5	47.5	41.1
4.4	4.7	1.35	23.8		15	11.7	18	16.8	59	22.4	50.7	41.5
5.0	4.6	1.343	24.9		20.0	11.2	18.8	18.4	65.3	23.2	54.5	46.8
5	4.4	1.42	25		20	10.1	19.7	17.7	66.3	24	53	46
5.4	5.2	.90	20		20	12	20	19	67.5	25	55	48.5
4.7	4.4	1.83	33.2		20	10.5	17.4	18.3	64.7	22.5	53.4	45.9
4.7	4.5	1.22	21.2		20	12.1	18	18.4	62.6	21.1	56.7	46.8
4.8	3.9	1.319	24.9		16.0	11.7	17.5	17.5	62.1	22.7	54.7	51.0
5	3.6	1.38	24.3		18	11.9	18.3	18.6	64.4	23.3	60.7	52.5
4.6	4.6	1.73	30.6		14.7	11	18.2	17.2	63.4	21	54.1	50.1
5.1	3.5	.914	22		15.3	11.6	17.2	17.6	60.1	23.4	53.3	50.7
4.2	3.8	1.50	25		15	10.5	15.4	15.7	62	23.2	50.5	49.8
5	3.8	1.07	22.7		17	13.3	18.6	18.5	60.7	22.8	55	52
5.4	4.5	1.638	30.0		18.0	11.4	16.9	15.3	58.2	22.0	51.6	48.2
5.3	5.3	1.74	28.3		17.5	13.2	17.9	18	66.2	23.7	61.2	55
5.7	4.7	2.02	36			14	19.3	14.3	60	21.7	51.7	55
5.7	4	1.61	30		20	11	18	16.5	57.5	25	52.5	50
5	5	1.34	27		20	10.5	16	14.8	53	21.1	53.5	45
5.4	4.2	1.22	25			10.8	15.9	14.9	55.2	21	47	42.8
4.9	3.9	1.65	28.4		17.5	10.9	16.5	13.4	55.4	19.6	58.5	45.7
5.8	4.6	1.50	28.7		15	9.8	15.5	14.5	59.7	23.5	48.3	45
5	4.3	2.02	36.2		17.7	10.8	16	16	58.3	20	50	46.7



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 8.0	cents 7.8	cents 40.0	cents 42.5	cents 24.9	cents 14.7	cents 2.9	cents 43.3	cents 49.6	cents 11.5	cents 5.0	\$ 14.800
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	8.0	7.6	43.6	35.8	25.2	11.3	2.8	40.8	40.2	12.3	5.0	15.000
1—Sydney.....	8.0	7.7	44.1	35.2	24.3	14	2.0	44	54	12.3	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	8.1	7.7	39.2	36	27.3	11.5	2.8	35	34.7	11.7	5.2	
3—Amherst.....	7.9	7.5	48.3	35	25	10	2.6	40	37.5	12.5	5	
4—Halifax.....	7.9	7.7	43.6	36.3	26	11	3.2	45	40	12.2	5	15.00
5—Windsor.....	7.9	7.6	41.2	35	24	10	2.6			12.7	5	
6—Truro.....	8.2	7.5	44.9	37.5	24.5	11	2.9	40	34.7	12.1	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	8	7.2	55	35	28	15	2.9	52.5	40	13.5	5	14.40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	7.9	7.7	45.2	36.9	23.8	11.3	2.9	42.3	37.0	12.3	5.0	14.875
8—Moncton.....	8	7.5	48.2	36.7	26	11.7	2.9	51.7	42.5	13.4	5.1	15.500
9—Saint John.....	7.6	7.6	39	37.8	24	11.2	2.7	36.4	37.4	11.7	4.9	14.25
10—Fredericton.....	8.3	8.1	46.7	37.1	24	11.2	2.9	38.7	35	12	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	7.8	7.7	47	36	21	11	2.9		33	12	5	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	7.5	7.2	40.7	45.5	24.6	13.1	3.0	44.7	52.6	10.2	4.6	14.196
12—Quebec.....	7.4	7.1	42.2	49.1	25.7	15	3.5	41.1	54	10.4	4.7	13.50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.9	7.6	41.8	48	25	14.5	4.1	48.3	56.7	10.9	5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.5	7.2	41.1	46.9	24.3	13.4	3	47.1	51.2	10.3	4.6	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel.....	7.7	7.2	38.3	38.3	25	11.7	2.1	42.5	50	10	4.5	13.50-14.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.6	7.2	50.4	51.9	25	13	2.8	45.6	57.1	10.3	4.9	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	33.3	42.7	25	11.7	2.6	50	53.3	10	4.7	
18—Therford Mines.....	7.5	7	39	44.2	22.7	12.7	3.1	39	50	10.3	3.8	
19—Montreal.....	7.3	7.1	41	45.4	24.2	14.3	2.6	45.8	52.8	10	4.7	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	7.4	7.2	39.7	43	24.2	12	3	43	48.3	10	4.8	14.50-15.00
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	8.0	7.8	40.7	46.0	24.2	13.4	2.7	41.6	49.3	10.6	4.9	14.563
21—Ottawa.....	7.4	7.3	41.5	47.8	24.7	12.8	2.5	48.5	55	10.1	5.1	14.50-15.00
22—Brockville.....	7.7	7.5	41.3	49.3	23.3	11	2.3	40	46.7	10.7	5	14.00
23—Kingston.....	7.6	7.3	38.1	42.1	23.8	13.3	2.6	36.2	45	9.7	4.8	14.50
24—Belleville.....	7.8	7.6	48.5	46.8	23.7	13	2.6	48.7		9.5	5	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7.3	40	39.2	24	13.2	2.8	38	46	10.5	4.6	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	8	7.9	50	50.2	26	12.5	3	58.7	55	11.3	6	14.00
27—Orillia.....	7.9	7.6	45	44.7	24.2	14.5	2.8	40	41.7	10.5	5	14.50
28—Toronto.....	7.6	7.3	42.2	45.8	23.8	12.3	2.5	40.3	51.9	9.8	4.8	14.00-14.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.8	7.8	44	48.7	23.6	13.2	2.9	37.5	50	10.7	4.7	12.50-12.75
30—St. Catharines.....	7.9	7.7	39	44.2	24.2	13.7	2.7	40		11	5.2	13.75-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	7.8	7.7	42.2	44.2	24.4	11.1	2.6	40.2	48.3	9.9	5	13.50
32—Brantford.....	8	7.9	42.7	47.9	24.5	12.9	3	39.3	55	10.3	5	13.50-13.75
33—Galt.....	8	7.9	38.5	43.4	23	13.6	2.8	46	55	10.1	5	14.00-14.25
34—Guelph.....	7.9	7.8	37.4	39.6	23.6	11.8	2.8	44.3	45	10	5	13.00-13.25
35—Kitchener.....	7.8	7.8	34.7	46.4	24.1	13	2.6	40	49.2	10.2	3.8	13.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.8	7.6	39	43.6	23.8	12.2	2.8	42.2	46	10.4	4.7	13.50-13.75
37—Stratford.....	8	8	44.2	48	25	13.2	2.8	44.4	54	10.9	5.3	14.00
38—London.....	8.1	7.9	46	43.8	22.7	12.8	2.4	42.5	47.5	10.3	4.6	14.00
39—St. Thomas.....	8.1	7.7	43.3	46.3	25	13.9	2.8	45.8	57.5	10	5.8	13.00
40—Chatham.....	7.8	7.7	40.7	44.1	24.3	14	2.4	42.5	45	10	4.7	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7.8	7.3	37.7	46.8	25	12.4	2.5	35.8	40	10	5.7	14.25
42—Sarnia.....	8.5	8	38.2	50	24.3	13	3	33.3	40	10	5	14.50
43—Owen Sound.....	7.8	7.7	45	38.3	23.3	10.6	2.9	43.3	50	9.3	4.5	14.25-14.50
44—North Bay.....	8.3	8.2	46.7	47.7	25	15	3	40	60	13	4.4	15.50-16.00
45—Sudbury.....	8.1	8.1	32.5	52	23	15	2.4	37.5			4	15.50-15.75
46—Cobalt.....	8.8	8.1	37.8	47	26.4	15	2.8	37	42.5	11.2	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	8.4	8.3	35	47.9	25.2	16.2	2.9	44	45	15	5	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.2	8	33	48.8	23	14.4	2.5	38.7			4.7	14.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8	8.1	35.5	48.7	24.7	16	2.8	40	55	11.4	4.7	16.25-16.50
50—Port William.....	8.2	8.1	41.2	47.7	24.5	15	2.9	43	56	12	4.7	16.25-16.50
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	8.7	8.5	35.7	39.0	25.0	14.4	3.0	41.6	55.9	12.6	6.4	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	8.6	8.6	34.8	40.6	24.4	14.1	2.9	44	60	12.2	6.5	19.50
52—Brandon.....	8.7	8.4	36.5	37.3	25.6	14.7	3	39.2	51.7	13	6.3	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	8.8	8.7	35.4	41.7	26.6	21.0	3.6	47.2	57.5	14.8	6.4	
53—Regina.....	8.7	8.7	37.3	41.7	25	20a	3.6	55	60	15	6.7	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.9	8.9	32	40	28.7	23.3a	3.8	46.2			6.2	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.7	8.4	33.5	42.1	25.8	19.3a	2.8	42.5	55	14.4	6.1	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.8	8.6	38.6	42.9	26.8	21.2a	4.1	45		15	6.6	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	8.7	8.6	35.4	38.8	26.6	16.9	3.4	42.3	54.0	13.9	4.9	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.9	8.5	34.2	41	25.9	19.2a	3.3	44.4		13.3	5.7	£
58—Drumheller.....	9	8.8	32.1	37.1	26.1	18.1a	3.5	36.7	58	14.7	4	
59—Edmonton.....	8.5	8.6	40	42.3	26.2	15.5a	3.5	45.4	52.8	13.6	6.1	
60—Calgary.....	8.6	8.4	38.7	35.4	26	15.3a	3.3	41.7	60	13.3	4.6	£
61—Lethbridge.....	8.4	8.6	32.2	38.1	28.7	16.2a	3.4	43.3	45	14.4	4.3	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	8.1	7.8	35.6	38.3	26.0	21.6	3.3	49.0	55.9	12.0	5.3	
62—Fernie.....	8.8	8	36.2	38.7	26.2	17.5a	3.5	45	60	13.3	5.7	
63—Nelson.....	8.5	8.3	35	38.3	25	24a	4	43.3	56.7	14	4.5	
64—Trail.....	8.5	8.2	32.5	37.5	25	25a	3.8	40				
65—New Westminster.....	7.6	7.6	35	35.7	25.8	20a	3	60	56.7	11.5	4.8	
66—Vancouver.....	7.5	7.4	37.2	37.3	24.1	24.2a	2.8	52.7	51	9	6	
67—Victoria.....	8.4	8	35.9	37.3	26.3	21a	2.9	46.7	50	10.7	5.7	
68—Nanaimo.....	7.8	7.2	40	41.5	28.6	21a	3.2	55	56.7	13.2	6.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7.5	33.3	40	27.3	20a	3.1		60	12.5	4.3	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.  
 extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$28. p. Mining company houses less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-217 7-935	\$ 11-495 9-875	\$ 9-652 7-000	\$ 11-545 8-167	\$ 7-341 5-500	\$ 8-939 6-500	\$ 7-495 5-500	27-1 30-1	10-2 10-1	\$ 22-677 21-833	\$ 15-938 14-583	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-5	10-2	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30-6	10-3	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	
7-00-7-60	10-50						28-7	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
9-00-10-25	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-2	10	23-00-37-00	15-00-24-00	4
							30	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	5
9-25							30-5	10-2	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-00-9-40	10-80	8-75	10-00	6-25	7-25	7-50c	28	10	21-00-26-00	10-00-17-00	7
9-801	11-167	7-500	9-000	6-000	7-375	7-500	28-1	9-9	23-250	17-375	
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	7-00g	8-00g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	30	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	8
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-2	9-7	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-10-00	11-00						27-5	10	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							26-7	10	18-00	15-00	11
8-875	11-529	10-083	10-798	8-376	9-394	8-850	23-1	9-7	20-278	13-563	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-7	10	20-00-30-00		12
8-00	11-00	10-00	14-00c	8-00	12-00c	10-00c	25-1	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
9-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	24-9	9-7	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
	12-00	10-00c	7-00-9-00		6-00-7-00		20	14	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
9-00	11-00		11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	19-4	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
							21-3	8-3	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
8-00	9-95	14-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	24-7	10	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
9-25	12-75	6-50	7-25	6-00-6-50	7-25		25-1	9-8	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00	19
9-796	11-037	10-313	12-545	8-303	10-219	8-767	25-4	9-8	23-055	16-536	
9-25	11-75-12-75	8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50	5-00	26-6	10-1	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-75-8-75	11-50						22	9-2	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
7-50	12-50-13-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	14-00	12-00c	25	9-7	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
11-00	12-50	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-00	6-50-7-00	24-2	10-2	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24	9-1	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	30	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	26
9-50	12-00	7-00-8-00	9-00-9-50	5-00-7-00	7-00-8-50		24-3	9-7	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
11-00	10-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	27-4	9-7	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00	28
g 7-50g	10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	24-7g	9-8	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
9-00	10-00	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	22-3g	9-6	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	30
11-00	10-75	13-00	13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	24-6	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	11-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	25	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
8-50-10-00	9-75	12-00	13-00	10-50	11-00-12-50		24-5	9-6	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	34
11-00	11-00	13-00-14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		23	9-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00-11-00	10-50						21-7	9-5	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	36
8-50-11-00	11-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		21-8	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	37
10-00	10-50-11-50		12-00c		10-50c	9-00c	24-3	9-8	20-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	38
8-00-10-00	10-00-11-50		16-00c			12-00c	23	9-9	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
9-00	9-00						23-7	10	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	40
7-50	9-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	23-7	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	41
7-25-9-25							24	9-8	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	42
	10-00						23-7	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00	43
12-50	13-50	7-50-8-00	9-00-10-50	4-50-5-50	7-50-8-50		9-9				44
8-50-13-00	12-00		13-50c		10-50c	12-00c	30	10	n	18-00	45
			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		31	10	22-00	14-00	46
14-00-14-50	15-00-15-50				7-50-10-50	4-50	35	10	p	p	47
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	25	9-4	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
9-50-12-00	10-00-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-35	6-10c		26-9	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
8-00-13-00	10-50	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		26-8	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-188	13-625			6-125	6-875	6-000	25-3	10-2	24-750	16-250	
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50			4-00-6-50	5-00-7-50	6-00c	25	10-3	22-00-32-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-00			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	6-00	25-5	10	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00	52
8-625	16-375			4-750	8-781	9-750	29-3	11-0	25-000	18-575	
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				6-50-10-00		27-5	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-50h	19-00			3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00		30	12-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
7-50-9-00h	17-50			5-75	6-25-10-00	7-50	29-8	10-2	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	55
5-25-9-00h	14-50				13-00-14-00i	12-00i	29-7	11-3	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	56
5-844	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-167	30-7	10-1	23-625	17-000	
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-7g	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	57
3-50-6-00h				5-00	7-00	4-50	30	10	r	r	58
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30	11-1	22-00-30-00	15-00-25-00	59
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	9-4	18-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	61
9-921	11-100			6-625	7-131	4-814	33-0	12-2	22-188	15-750	
9-00-11-00	12-00			6-00-7-00	7-50-10-00		38-7	12-5	18-00	16-00	62
8-50-9-50	13-00			6-00	7-25	6-50c	15	20-00-25-00		16-00-20-00	63
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	10-7	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-50	31-5	10-5	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	65
8-75-10-75	9-00			6-50	8-42c	4-77c	30-9	11-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20					4-50		33-3	13-5	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	33-3	11-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	69

f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. n. Houses with conveniences not up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$40. s. Delivered from mines.



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1932	Aug. 1933	Sept. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.5	97.1	95.4	97.8	82.1	69.7	65.9	69.4	68.9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.2	97.6	86.9	98.9	69.8	54.0	53.9	65.7	62.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	98.9	102.9	114.0	108.9	93.4	69.0	60.8	59.8	60.7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.5	93.1	93.9	91.2	79.2	72.4	70.0	71.1	71.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	98.7	99.0	93.7	86.2	76.8	64.3	63.4	63.9
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.4	95.6	92.6	93.8	90.4	86.8	86.0	84.5	85.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	99.8	90.0	91.9	98.2	73.7	60.7	58.9	68.0	67.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	99.2	93.1	92.4	93.2	90.8	86.5	85.9	83.8	85.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.3	97.9	94.6	95.5	92.0	84.6	83.2	81.9	81.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.5	95.3	96.4	96.0	86.1	74.4	71.6	72.3	72.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.2	99.4	101.7	103.7	86.7	66.9	62.2	66.4	64.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.4	92.5	92.8	90.8	85.7	79.4	77.8	76.2	77.4
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.4	112.8	99.1	99.4	97.1	93.7	98.9	76.7	65.1	61.5	67.4	66.3
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.1	94.7	92.8	94.7	91.2	89.3	88.1	85.2	85.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	98.7	97.8	93.8	99.4	75.1	62.4	58.5	65.4	64.1
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	96.5	98.6	99.6	86.8	79.9	76.2	80.7	80.8
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	98.4	98.1	92.8	99.3	72.5	58.5	54.6	62.0	60.4
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm.....															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	96.5	97.2	86.5	96.1	69.3	54.9	54.5	64.9	62.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.2	100.9	108.9	105.2	90.0	69.2	61.6	61.7	62.8
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	96.7	101.2	95.0	107.7	71.2	52.6	47.3	57.0	54.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.7	101.7	105.2	105.5	91.3	73.5	60.8	64.9	65.4
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.6	98.9	93.5	86.0	70.8	64.5	63.6	64.1
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	103.8	99.7	92.4	92.3	92.7	87.2	80.8	81.2	80.5	81.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.3	98.8	93.8	101.8	74.0	58.5	54.2	60.7	59.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	98.6	96.4	95.1	94.1	84.8	72.4	69.3	71.8	71.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1038)

Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various

authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage

changes for the principal groups of expenditure for working men's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had reached the high point for the year during August, averaged slightly lower in September, sirloin steak being down from 22.4 cents per pound to 22 cents, round steak from 18 cents per pound to 17.6 cents and shoulder roast from 11.8 cents per pound to 11.5 cents. Mutton was lower in nearly all localities, averaging 18.8 cents per pound in September as compared with 20.4 cents in August. Prices were considerably lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of Canada. The prices of pork and bacon showed little change.

Fresh eggs showed a slight seasonal advance in most localities, the price being up in the average from 23.5 cents per dozen in August to 24.4 cents in September. The price in September, 1932, was 25.6 cents per dozen. A seasonal increase in the price of milk occurred in several cities, the price for the Dominion averaging 9.3 cents per quart in September as compared with 9.1 cents in August. Butter prices averaged slightly lower, dairy being down from 21.5 cents per pound in August to 21 cents in September and creamery from 25.1 cents per pound in August to 24.3 cents in September. Cheese was fractionally lower at an average price of 19.6 cents per pound.

Higher prices for bread were reported from several localities in Ontario and British Columbia, the price for the Dominion averaging 5.9 cents per pound in September as compared with 5.8 cents in August. The price of flour was slightly lower at 3.3 cents per pound in September as compared with 3.4

cents in August. The low point was 2.6 cents per pound reached in the spring. Canned vegetables were fractionally higher, tomatoes averaging 11.8 cents per tin, peas 11.9 cents per tin and corn 11.6 cents per tin. Onions were lower in most localities, averaging 4.6 cents per pound as compared with 5.9 cents in August. Potatoes were substantially lower in many localities following the seasonal advance in August with the marketing of the new crop. The average price in September was \$1.43 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.96 in August and 90 cents in September, 1932. Prunes were up from an average price of 11.7 cents per pound in August to 12 cents in September. Anthracite coal advanced from an average price of \$14.58 per ton in August to \$14.80 in September. Increases were reported from Halifax, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Peterborough, Oshawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Stratford, London, Windsor, Owen Sound and North Bay. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were in the main lower, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging 67.2 cents per bushel as compared with 73.4 cents in August and 83.4 in July. The closing price of the month was 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel lower than at the beginning. This closing price was still about 15 cents per bushel above the averages for January and February. The appearance of Russian wheat in the European market together with favourable weather reports from Australia and Argentina were said to be factors in the decline. In coarse grains western barley was down from 44.2 cents per bushel to 37.2 cents and oats from 38.9 cents per bushel to 34.3 cents. The price of flax and rye advanced, the former being up from \$1.41 per bushel to \$1.47 and the latter from 52 cents per bushel to 52.7 cents. Flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel lower at \$5.30. Rolled oats at Toronto declined from \$3.20 per ninety pound bag to \$2.95, while bran and shorts were also lower, the former being down from \$20.96 per ton to \$18.17 and the latter from \$22.69 per ton to \$19.17. Raw sugar at New York was up from an average of \$1.54 per cwt. to \$1.67 in Canadian funds, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.47 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York averaged 8.3 cents per pound as



against 8.6 cents in August. In live stock choice steers at Toronto were down from \$4.70 per hundred pounds to \$4.50 and at Winnipeg from \$3.39 per hundred pounds to \$3.19. Lambs at Toronto were also lower at \$5.64 per hundred pounds as compared with \$6.34 in August. Bacon hogs at Montreal advanced from \$6.65 per hundred pounds to \$7.17, while at Winnipeg the price was 44 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$6.28. Veal calves at Toronto were up from \$6.04 per hundred pounds to \$6.79. Creamery butter at Montreal was slightly lower at 21.1 cents per pound as compared with 21.3 cents the previous month. Cold storage holdings at the beginning of September were stated to be 39 per cent higher than a year ago and 22 per cent higher than at the beginning of August. Fresh eggs at Montreal were up from 23.9 cents per dozen to 29.5 cents and at Vancouver from 23.9 cents per dozen to

31.8 cents. Rapidly decreasing production together with an increased export demand were said to be factors in this advance. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower at 10 cents per pound. The decrease was stated to be due largely to an increase in the government crop estimate and to lower consumptive demand. Raw silk at New York was down from \$2.26 per pound to \$2.16. The price of raw wool was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound higher at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Spruce lumber was \$1 per thousand board feet higher at \$15. Tin plate at Montreal was up from \$5.24 per hundred pounds to \$5.99. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper was down from \$9.82 per hundred pounds to \$9.48, while imported copper wire bars were down from \$9.55 per hundred pounds to \$9.35. Tin was 2 cents per pound higher at 52.5 cents. Gasoline was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon higher.

### Labour Conditions under N.R.A.

Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins, in a statement issued in September, outlined the progress made under the National Recovery program in the United States, in regard to employment, wages, and hours of labour. While NRA codes in only seven industries had been officially adopted and approved by President Roosevelt prior to August 15, the acceptance of the blanket code by thousands of employers on August 1 was reflected by wage rate increases and a reduction in the number of hours worked per week from July 15 to August 15. These indicate, she said, how the \$12,000,000 manufacturing payroll increase for this period was distributed. The average hourly earnings as reported to the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase from 42.7 cents per hour in the June 15-July 15 period to 48.5 cents per hour in the July 15-August 15 period, while the average hours worked per week dropped from 42.3 to 38.6 in the 89 manufacturing industries combined which were surveyed.

"While the increases in hourly or daily rates cannot be interpreted in all instances as representing an actual increase in the employees' weekly wages, the number of hours worked per week in many industries has been drastically cut to conform with the industry or blanket codes and the increase in rates offsets the difference in hours worked. Taking the average picture, the average worker during this month received approximately the same weekly wages, had more time for leisure and personal advancement and additional workers obtained employment by the device of shortening of the work week."

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	107	156	121

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to significant changes and conditions affecting prices in these and other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61·7 for August, an increase of 0·2 per cent over the July level. Foods were 2·1 per cent higher, the greatest increase occurring in the "meat and fish" group. Non-foods were 0·8 per cent lower, due to a large extent to a substantial decrease in the price of cotton.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 65·3 at September 20, a fall of 0·5 per cent from the level of September 6, due principally to lower meat prices, which was partly offset by increases in textiles and metals.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 81·2 at the end of August, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month. Foods were 0·7 per cent higher due chiefly to advances in barley, pork and butter. Industrial materials as a whole were 1·4 per cent lower due to declines in textiles, chiefly cotton and flax, and in sundries, chiefly nitrate.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 141 at September 1, an increase of 1·5 per cent for the month. This was due principally to higher food prices, chiefly eggs, bacon and butter, while potatoes were cheaper.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis), was 80 for August, a decline of 1·2 per cent from the July level due to a fall in prices of imported products, partly offset by a slight increase in national products. Animal products were higher, but all other groups showed declines from the July level.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 94·2 for August, an advance of 0·3 per

cent over July. This advance was largely due to an increase in the agricultural products group, partly offset by a decline in colonial products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913=100, was 118·4 for August, a decline of 0·3 per cent for the month. Declines in food and sundries were partly counteracted by advances in heat and light and clothing.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 69·5 for August, an increase of 0·9 per cent over July, and is the sixth consecutive monthly increase. This August index number reached a point nearly 16 per cent over the level for February, and nearly 7 per cent over the August 1932 level. Farm products and foods were lower than in July, but all other groups, except for a slight decrease in chemicals and drugs, were included in the advance.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 104·8 for September, an increase of 2 per cent over August. Increases were noted in food products, and also in fuels, metals and building materials, while there was a sharp decline in textiles and slight declines in chemicals and miscellaneous products; farm products were unchanged.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$8·9918 at September 1, a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month. Advances in livestock, textiles, metals, coal and coke, building materials and miscellaneous products were more than offset by declines in breadstuffs, provisions, hides and leather, oils and naval stores.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$160·265 at September 1, an increase of 2·6 per cent for the month. This is the fifth consecutive increase in this monthly index number. "This marks the most sustained gain that has appeared on the records since 1917." All groups were higher than at August 1, except breadstuffs and "other foods."

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 125·7 for August, an increase of 1·1 per cent for the month, due chiefly to advances in the food and clothing groups.

(Continued on page 1052)



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Depart- ment of Labour	Cost of living, Depart- ment of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statis- tics	Cost of Living, Nation- al Indus- trial Confer- ence Board	Cost of living, Nation- al Indus- trial Confer- ence Board	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris
Base Period	(d)	1913	1913	1913	1913	1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923- 1927= 1000	1926- 1930= 1000
1913.....	\$ 7.34	100	(c)	100	100	(a)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915-July.....	7.42 (i)	103	102	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
1916-July.....	7.71 (i)	107	106	106	106	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
1917-July.....	8.46 (i)	124	111	111	111	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
1918-July.....	10.62 (i)	143	146	146	146	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
1919-July.....	13.00 (e)	152	167	167	167	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
1920-July.....	13.77 (e)	166	180	180	180	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
1921-July.....	16.84 (e)	200	219	219	219	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
1922-July.....	10.96 (e)	163	148	148	148	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
1923-July.....	10.27 (e)	156	142	142	142	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
1924-July.....	10.17 (e)	156	142	142	142	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
1925-July.....	9.91 (e)	153	143	143	143	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
1926-July.....	10.49 (e)	155	159	159	159	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
1927-July.....	11.07 (e)	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
1928-July.....	10.92	155	153	153	153	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
1929-July.....	10.80	155	152	152	152	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
1930-July.....	10.91	156	158	158	158	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
1931-July.....	10.91	156	144	144	144	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
1932-January.....	8.11	137	119	119	119	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
1933-April.....	7.63	133	109	109	109	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
July.....	7.22	131	103	103	103	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
August.....	6.76	125	101	101	101	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
September.....	7.01	126	100	100	100	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
October.....	6.98	126	100	100	100	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
November.....	7.09	125	99	99	99	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
December.....	7.04	125	98	98	98	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
1933-January.....	6.94	124	94	94	94	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
February.....	6.70	122	90	90	90	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
March.....	6.67	122	90	90	90	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
April.....	6.83	122	90	90	90	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
May.....	6.86	121	93	93	93	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
June.....	6.84	120	96	96	96	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
July.....	6.95	120	104	104	104	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
August.....	7.43	122	106	106	106	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
September.....	7.24	121	107	107	107	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical Bureau of Commerce	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Director General of Statistics	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
No. of Commodities	502 (h)	550	126	45	38	150	45	48	—	74	71	188	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1926	1914	1914	1913	1924	1872-1877	1913	1927	1913	July, 1914	1910-1900	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911-1900	1909-1913 = 1000
1913.....	64.0	69.8	(b)	(a)	100	(a) 100.0	85.0	100	.....	100	(b)	1125	.....	(a) 132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July.....	64.4	67.3	8.566	.....	.....	.....	82.4	.....	.....	(a) 101	100	(a) 1030	100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1088
1915—July.....	70.3	69.3	9.869	.....	.....	.....	106.4	.....	.....	(a) 119	100	(a) 1204	.....	(a) 127.8	(a) 1322	(a) 1285
1916—July.....	81.4	83.4	11.529	.....	.....	.....	130.5	.....	.....	(a) 141	100	(a) 1379	.....	(a) 154.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July.....	118.6	123.0	16.068	.....	.....	.....	176.9	.....	.....	(a) 166	100	(a) 1585	.....	(a) 196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July.....	127.7	132.0	19.162	.....	.....	.....	193.1	.....	.....	(a) 207	100	(a) 1723	237	(a) 250.1	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July.....	129.3	141.1	18.896	.....	.....	.....	206.4	.....	.....	(a) 204	100	(a) 1810	222	(a) 256.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1868
1920—July.....	164.1	186.49	165.8	.....	.....	.....	254.6	.....	.....	(a) 201	100	(a) 2613	221	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1921—July.....	104.8	107.36	10.728	.....	.....	.....	134.0	.....	.....	(a) 202	100	(a) 1638	221	(a) 256.8	(a) 1879	(a) 1736
1922—July.....	98.7	98.65	99.4	.....	.....	.....	123.8	.....	.....	(a) 186	100	(a) 1423	190	(a) 256.8	(a) 2052	(a) 1666
1923—July.....	98.3	98.54	13.089	.....	.....	.....	121.4	.....	.....	(a) 174	100	(a) 1395	178	(a) 254.5	(a) 1855	(a) 1739
1924—July.....	98.5	98.57	12.2257	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	(a) 182	100	(a) 1404	184	(a) 258.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1698
1925—July.....	101.2	104.3	13.8526	.....	.....	.....	125.6	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1926—July.....	101.25	104.3	13.8526	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1927—July.....	98.09	99.5	12.7378	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1928—July.....	98.5	98.81	12.3803	.....	.....	.....	122.0	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1929—July.....	96.0	95.66	98.3	.....	.....	.....	120.8	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1930—July.....	97.2	104.24	124.4	.....	.....	.....	115.2	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1931—July.....	85.3	86.24	82.0	.....	.....	.....	94.4	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—January.....	71.3	70.56	72.0	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—April.....	69.4	67.3	7.7325	.....	.....	.....	80.2	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—July.....	65.61	65.5	7.1515	.....	.....	.....	84.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—August.....	65.6	64.5	6.7266	.....	.....	.....	85.9	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—September.....	66.5	64.5	7.7325	.....	.....	.....	85.9	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—October.....	65.9	65.2	7.1724	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—November.....	65.0	62.62	65.3	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1932—December.....	65.8	64.5	6.9658	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—January.....	65.8	64.5	6.9658	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—February.....	63.9	62.6	6.3524	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—March.....	63.6	60.2	6.3532	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—April.....	64.6	60.34	6.3532	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—May.....	65.4	60.79	6.3532	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—June.....	66.9	63.89	62.7	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—July.....	67.6	64.87	65.0	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—August.....	70.5	68.9	68.9	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739
1933—September.....	69.4	67.24	69.5	.....	.....	.....	80.7	.....	.....	(a) 188	100	(a) 1424	188	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1739

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption  
(g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz". (h) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.



(Continued from page 1049)

### Other Countries

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—Figures published of official index numbers for certain other countries for recent months are as follows:

Austria: on the base first half of 1914=100, 108·2, for September, as compared with 108·4 for August.

Denmark: on the base 1913=100, 126 for August, an advance of one point.

Finland: on the base 1926=100, 90 for July, an advance of one point.

Netherlands: on the base 1913=100, 73 for August showing no change from July.

Poland: on the base 1927=100, 53·9 for August, a decline of 7·1 per cent for the month.

Switzerland: on the base July, 1914=100, 91 for August, a decline of one point.

New Zealand: on the base 1909-1913=1000, 1327 for July as compared with 1321 for June.

India: index number for Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, 100 for July, an advance of 2 points for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index numbers of retail prices or cost of living recently published for certain countries are:

Austria: on the base July, 1914=100, 105·1 for September.

Poland: cost of living at Warsaw, on the base 1927=100, 69·2 for August, a decline of 4·8 per cent.

Switzerland: on the base June, 1914=100, 131 for each of the three months June, July and August.

India: cost of living Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, 103 for August, showing no change from July.

South Africa: on the base 1910=1000, 1254 for June and 1249 for July.

## Effect of Safety Movement in the United States during Twenty Years

The National Safety Council of the United States recently published a survey of accident statistics from 1913 to 1932. It is stated that the total number of accidental deaths of all types during the period 1913-1932 totalled 1,720,857, but would have been 175,000 more if the 1913 death rate of 85·5 per 100,000 population had continued, and it is concluded that the safety movement can be credited with saving that number of lives in its twenty years of existence. The 1932 rate was 70·5 per 100,000 population. It is pointed out that the reduction would have been far greater except for the enormous increase in motor-vehicle fatalities, which rose steadily from 4·4 per 100,000 population in 1913 to 27·1 in 1931 and dropped, for the first time, in 1932 to 23·6. Separate rates are not available for accidental deaths in gainful occupations for the period, but combined rates in all except motor-vehicle fatalities show a reduction from 81·1 per 100,000 population in 1913 to 46·9 in 1932.

The Council estimates that the total number of accidental deaths in the United States in 1932 was approximately 88,000 as compared with 97,415 in 1931. Accidental non-fatal injuries are estimated at 8,312,000 for 1932, as against 9,403,000 for 1931, and the wage loss, medical expense, and overhead insurance cost involved in all deaths and non-

fatal injuries at approximately \$2,000,000,000 for 1932, as compared with \$2,308,000,000 for 1931.

The statistics are divided into four groups—occupational accidents, motor vehicle accidents, home accidents and public accidents. Of the total of 88,000 accidental deaths in 1932, 15,000 are estimated to have occurred during the course of gainful employment. These are distributed provisionally as follows: manufacturing, 2,000; mines and quarries, 1,800; building and construction, 1,300; public utilities (gas and electric), 300; steam and electric railways, 800; seamen and stevedores, 300; agriculture, 3,500; all others, 5,000.

Based on 80 non-fatal industrial accidents for each fatal, a total of 1,200,000 non-fatal injuries are estimated to have been incurred in 1932. The statistics show an average reduction for all industries in both frequency and severity rates from 1931 to 1932. Index numbers, calculated from data furnished by identical establishments for each 2-year period and based on 1926 = 100, give frequency as 45·5 in 1931 and 38·5 in 1932, a decline of 15·4 per cent, and severity as 68·8 in 1931 and 64·7 in 1932, a decline of 6 per cent.

The mining industry leads all others in severity rates per 1,000 hours exposure. In mining this rate is 9·51; the lumber industry is second with 5·43, and construction third with 4·44.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Assessments for Medical Aid May Take Account of Special Hazards in Certain Groups.

**I**N the case of *Merrill Ring Wilson, Limited, et al, versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (British Columbia) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 749), the employing firms appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, which affirmed the original judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy. The plaintiffs representing the logging industry in a certain district in the province, had sought an injunction to restrain the Board from levying a special assessment against the group for the purpose of making up a deficiency which had resulted from the Board's having underestimated the amount of money required to pay the cost of medical aid for the year 1931. The facts in the case are stated in the judgment of the Privy Council, which follows:—

*Lord Russell of Killowen.*—"This case comes before their Lordships on appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia affirming a judgment of the Supreme Court of that province which dismissed an action brought by the appellants against the Workmen's Compensation Board.

"This Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) is a body constituted for the administration of Part 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.B.C., 1924, ch. 278.

"The scheme of Part 1 of the Act is to create and maintain a fund called the 'Accident Fund' mainly by assessments on the employers in the industries within the scope of that part. The power and duty of assessing the employers are placed in the hands of the Board, as appears from the provisions of the Act herein recited.

"The Act provides (sec. 23) for the division of all industries within the scope of Part 1 into 18 specified classes, of which class 1 includes 'logging'; but the Board had power (sec. 35) to establish 'such sub-classifications, differentials, and proportions in the rates as between the different kinds of employment in the same class as may be deemed just.' Acting under this power, the Board has constituted 'logging west of the Cascades' as sub-class 2 of class 1.

"The present proceedings are a consolidation of two actions commenced against the Board by various companies (employers of labour) suing on behalf of themselves and all other members of sub-class 2 of class 1. In other words the plaintiffs represent the in-

dustry classified separately as 'logging west of the Cascades.'

"The relief claimed covered an extensive area; but the sole point which has survived for the consideration of their Lordships' Board may be stated thus: Whether (as the appellants contend) assessments made under the Act for the purpose of raising funds for medical aid must be so made that all employers liable to be so assessed shall be assessed at the same rate upon their pay-rolls irrespective of the hazards of their respective industries, or whether (as the respondents contend) the Board may make those assessments in such a way that regard shall be had to the respective hazards of the various industries of the employers liable to be assessed for the particular purpose.

"There is, it would appear, no dispute that as regards assessments for the purpose of raising funds for the purposes of the Act other than medical aid the respective hazards of the various classes of industries must be a determining factor in the making of the assessments, but the appellants contend that upon the true construction of the Act and in particular in sec. 33 thereof, the Board is bound in making assessments in respect of medical aid to disregard this factor.

"The question in dispute is therefore one which is solely concerned with assessments in respect of medical aid and which depends upon the true construction of the Act.

"In the course of the argument before their Lordships, for the purpose of illustrating the hardships which it was said would ensue if the contention of the respondents prevailed, it was alleged that the Board had adopted a particular method of assessment which embodied not only the feature complained of in the action, but other features alleged to be in contravention of the Act. Their Lordships had no means of ascertaining whether these allegations were well founded or not. They were apparently not raised or suggested in the Courts of British Columbia; they certainly are not referred to in the judgments below. Their Lordships think that they must be disregarded, and that the point for decision must be confined within the limits indicated above.

"The relevant provisions of the Act may now be cited:

(Here follows the text of section 2, defining the terms 'Accident Fund,' 'Compensation,' and 'Medical Aid.')

"After various sections which provide for payment of compensation for personal injury and where death results from the injury



the Act makes the following provisions for medical aid:

(Here follow the texts of section 23, stating the scope of medical aid; section 28, providing for the division of industry into groups for the purpose of assessment for medical aid; section 32, providing for assessment of employers; section 33, defining methods of payment by employers, etc.; section 35, enabling the Board to establish classes and sub-classes of industry for assessment purposes; section 42, providing for the keeping of separate accounts for each class; and section 43, providing for annual adjustments of amount assessed and actual requirements).

"The point in dispute can now be focussed. It depends upon the true construction and inter-relation of secs. 32 and 33. The appellants contend that the power to assess employers for medical aid depends on and is controlled by sec. 33 (2), and that the only power to assess for medical aid is by assessment upon employers generally in all industries within the scope of Part I, excepting employers with approved plans. These words, they say, exclude the idea of discriminating against employers by reason of the hazards of their industries, and compel the Board to assess the additional amounts upon the employers liable, in proportion to their respective pay-rolls.

"The respondents contend that the governing section is sec. 32; that sec. 32 (1) (a) is the provision which confers the power to assess employers for medical aid; and that the function of sec. 33 (2) is not to confer a power of assessment, but to ensure that in exercising the power of assessment already conferred by sec. 32 (1) (a) the Board shall not assess any employer with a plan approved under sec. 23 (4).

"Murphy, J., who tried the action, was of opinion that sec. 32, was the empowering section, and that the words in sec. 33, 'by assessment upon the employers generally,' did not cut down the power given to the Board by sec. 32 to rate the assessments upon the pay-rolls or in such other manner as the Board may deem proper.

"In the Court of Appeal the Judges were unanimous. Macdonald, C.J.B.C., while advancing some additional reasons based upon sec. 43, agreed also with the reasons of the trial Judge. McPhillips, J. A., agreed with the judgment of the trial Judge. M. A. Macdonald, J. A., considered sec. 32 to be the controlling section and was of opinion that an assessment was an assessment levied on employers generally even though varied in amount according to the classes affected. All must contribute but not necessarily the same amount.

"Notwithstanding the full and careful argument of Mr. Mayers on behalf of the appellants, their Lordships find themselves in agreement with the trial Judge and the Court of Appeal.

"Medical aid is part of the compensation to be provided under the Act by means of an accident fund, which though split up into various separate accounts is to be deemed one and indivisible (sec. 42). This accident fund is created and maintained by assessing, levying and collecting every year upon and from the employers in each class sufficient funds for five specified purposes, one of which is 'a special fund to meet the cost of medical aid.' This assessment levy and collection may be effected 'by an assessment or by assessments made from time to time rated upon the pay-roll, or in such other manner as the Board may deem proper' (sec. 32). The special fund for medical aid is composed of contributions by workmen and of contributions by employers. The contributions by workmen are fixed by sec. 33 (1) and are to be deducted from wages by the employer and by him paid to the Board. The contributions of the workmen constitute in the first instance the special fund for medical aid. (See the first sentence of subsec. 2 of sec. 33). So far the meaning of sec. 33 seems clear. The remainder of subsec. (2) deals only the contributions of the employers to medical aid, and its purport and effect is in the opinion of their Lordships as follows: In the first place it limits the contributions of the employers to such amount as may be required in addition to the contributions of the workman; and in the second place, just as the workmen of an employer who has an approved plan are exempted from contributions to medical aid by sec. 23 (4), so this subsection exempts all employers with approved plans from liability to contribute to medical aid either by assessment or by charge against moneys which might otherwise be refunded or credited to them by the operation of sec. 43.

"Their Lordships do not think that the words 'assessment upon employers generally' and 'a general assessment' necessarily involve that all assessable employers must bear an equal burden (i.e., must be rated at an equal rate on their pay-rolls) or that the contrast implied is other than the contrast between 'general' and 'special' which is to be found in sec. 32 (2). In any event the phraseology of sec. 32 (2) is quite unequal to the task of cutting down the power given to the Board by sec. 32 (1) (a). The assessment referred to in sec. 33 (2) is but one of the assessments referred to in sec. 32 (1); and any assessment

under sec. 33 (2) is merely an assessment made in exercise of the power conferred upon the Board by sec. 32 (1) (a). In exercising that power the Board may make an assessment either rated upon the pay-roll or rated in such other manner as the Board may deem proper.

"Their Lordships are therefore of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly. The appellants will pay the costs of this appeal."

*Merrill Ring Wilson et al versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (British Columbia), Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, 1933, page 110).

### Court denies Injunction to restrain Group of Workers from Picketing

Chief Justice Rose, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on September 25, refused to continue an interim injunction that had been obtained by Durable Leather Products, Limited, to restrain the Toronto Leather Workers' Union and some thirty-five individuals from picketing, intimidating, or otherwise interfering with the business or employees of the company. The majority of the defendants, former employees of the company, had been on strike since the middle of August.

"There are a great many defendants mentioned," His Lordship said; "I have not been able to sort out the defendants and say that against them there are direct charges. I do not want to grant an injunction against a large body unless there is evidence that they are the persons guilty. On the evidence here I don't think I can continue an injunction restraining as against all the defendants. If there is a real case against some of the defendants I might grant leave to amend the motion so as to file notice for a substantive injunction."

"Some of the defendants," he remarked, "seem to have got into their heads a mistaken idea of the duty of the courts in such matters. They think that the courts are going to be partisan and are going to render aid to the manufacturers for the purpose of enabling the manufacturers to conduct some war against organized labour. Of course that is the most utter nonsense. The courts recognize as well as anybody else the value to the community of organized labour and of the trades unions, but nevertheless the courts will interfere to protect the rights of individuals against those who attempt to apply violent or other unlawful means."

His Lordship gave the plaintiffs leave to file a new notice of motion or a substantive motion returnable in a week. He expressed a hope that in the meantime the necessity for such an injunction would disappear.

### Employer liable for safety of "invited" helper at work

A kiosk belonging to the City of Quebec was being moved by municipal workmen to another site. At one point it was necessary to use a lever to raise the building from the roadway to the sidewalk, and the foreman invited some bystanders, including the plaintiff in this case, to sit on the lever in order to hold the building at the new level. Presently the order to "let go" was given and the other men holding down the lever instantly obeyed, but the plaintiff failed to get clear before the lever flew up and he was thrown into the air, falling to the pavement and receiving very serious injuries. In an action brought by him against the city for damages the Superior Court at Quebec allowed the plaintiff damages to the extent of \$3,000 for bodily injuries, and on appeal by the City this judgment was affirmed by the Court of King's Bench (Mr. Justice Rivard dissenting).

Mr. Justice Howard, in the course of his judgment, said: "Though it was not the respondent's duty to comply with the request of the city's employees to give them a hand in shifting the kiosk, he did so on their invitation and was, therefore, not in any sense a trespasser on the job. He was rather an *invité* of the City and as such the City owed him the care of *bon père de famille*. At any rate it was responsible to him for any loss or damage which he might sustain through the fault or negligence of its employees, and the evidence in this case leaves no doubt in my mind that the injury sustained by the respondent is the direct result of the carelessness and lack of experience and skill of the employee or employees of the City who were in charge of the work."

*Baribeau versus City of Quebec* (Quebec) 1933, *Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec (Cour de Banc de Roi)*, page 255.

### B.C. Compensation Act Declared Valid

An employee of the Blue Flame Collieries, Limited, at Princeton, British Columbia, sued the Company for injuries he had sustained in February, 1932. Such action being barred by the Workmen's Compensation Act, the plaintiff's counsel argued that the statute was *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature on the ground that the members of the Board



had powers similar to those exercised by judges, whose appointment was reserved to the Dominion Government under the provisions of the British North America Act.

Mr. Justice Murphy dismissed the action, pointing out that the British Columbia Act had the same characteristics as those of Manitoba and Quebec, which had been upheld by the Courts when similar objections had been taken (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1933, page 357, etc.).

*Anderson versus Blue Flame Collieries, Limited* (British Columbia).

#### **Covenant in Restraint of Trade is not Enforceable**

A drug company in Manitoba employed a manager at a monthly salary. After some months of employment the company required him to sign a bond, by which he undertook to refrain from engaging in a similar business within 25 miles for a period of five years after his employment ceased. This condition was violated by the employee, who subsequently became the manager of a drug store next to the company's place of business. The company brought an action against the employee to enforce the conditions contained in the bond.

Mr. Justice Adamson, in giving judgment, held that the defendant did not sign the bond as a consideration for being taken into the service of the company. There had apparently been no complaint as to his work, at least up to the time the bond was signed. The signing of the bond was something new imported into the agreement, and was not a condition of employment. "Here we have a voluntary covenant which Courts of Equity are, to put it as mildly as possible, not quick to enforce. Moreover, it is a covenant in restraint of trade which Courts have always leant against. I dismiss the action with costs."

*Northland Drug Co. Ltd. versus Maguire* (Manitoba), 1933, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 82.

A hotel employee at Montreal suffered severe injuries in the course of his employment when he fell down the light well of the second storey of the hotel. In suing the hotel owners for damages he claimed that workmen who had removed a part of the planking on the second storey had not properly protected the light well. The jury who heard the case found that the plaintiff was without blame for the accident, which was due to the fact that the place had been left in an unsafe condition. Damages of \$5,119.35 were allowed to the plaintiff.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was a further improvement in industrial activity in Canada on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 834,348 persons, as compared with 816,458 in the preceding month. Employment has often shown a falling-off between September and October in the twelve years of the record, the change on the average being a fractional reduction; the increase this year is therefore especially interesting, the more so because it is the largest advance reported on October 1 since the record was commenced in 1921. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 94.4 on October 1, 1933, compared with 88.5 on September 1, 1933, and 86.7 on October 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows: 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October, 1933, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,762 local trade unions embracing a membership of 149,310 persons. Of these 29,492, or 19.8 per cent, were without employment, contrasted with 19.9 per cent of idleness at the beginning of September, 1933, and with 20.4 per cent at the beginning of October, 1932.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for September, 1933, showed very little change from August in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, a slight gain only being recorded, but a decline was reported from the daily average of September a year ago. Vacancies in September, 1933, numbered 29,935, applications 62,579 and placements in regular and casual employment 28,534.

In retail prices during October the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was unchanged from the level for September, namely \$15.78, a slight increase in fuel being offset by a decline in rent. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are: \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point); \$16.40 for October, 1932; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again lower at 67.9 as compared with 68.9 in September and 70.5 in July. The low point was 63.6 reached in February. Figures for certain previous dates are 65.0 for October, 1932; 96.8 for October, 1929; 98.1 for October, 1926; 99.6 for October, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914.

The latest information available indicating industrial conditions is included in the accompanying table. The index of the physical volume of business in September continued upward though at a more moderate rate than in recent months. Of the chief components of this index, mineral production, exports and imports were substantially higher, manufacturing showed little change, while electric power output was considerably lower after seasonal adjustment. Construction continued at a low level but the figures for contracts awarded in October indicated improvement. Employment at the beginning of October showed the sixth consecutive gain, while car loadings for four weeks in October were higher than for the same period last year. Production of footwear in September, though lower than in the preceding month, was still considerably higher than in September last year. Business failures also continued to show improvement, the number being substantially less than a year ago.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during October was substantially lower than that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved also showing a considerable decrease. As compared with



October, 1932, a slight decrease appeared in the number of strikes recorded and in the number of workers involved, while the time loss incurred was almost twice as large as that recorded for the same month last year, due largely to a dispute involving six hundred furniture factory workers at Stratford, Ont., which caused a time loss of over 14,000 working days in October, 1933. There were in existence during the month fourteen disputes, involving 1,108 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 19,203 working days, as compared with twenty-three disputes, involving 6,991 workers and resulting in a time loss of 39,194 working days in September. In October, 1932, there were on record sixteen disputes, involving 2,388 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,554 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 585 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### Signs of recovery seen by President of C.M.A.

Major L. L. Anthes, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in the course of an address at Toronto on October 26, referred to the recent improvement in employment as probably the most significant indication of the return of better conditions in Canada. He pointed out that industries reporting to the Dominion government showed that 135,000 more workers were employed by them on September 1, than on April 1 this year, and continued: "If small industries not reporting are added, the total would be about 275,000; and if the large number of people returning to whole-time or part-time work in commercial, agriculture and other fields, of which no estimate can be made, the number would be appreciably higher again." Major Anthes considered, therefore, that the upward turn from the recent depression had come, and that it was gaining momentum.

#### Improvement in employment situation throughout the world.

The issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* (Geneva) for October 9, contains the usual quarterly tables of unemployment in the principal countries of the world. The figures are mostly for the midsummer period. It is pointed out that an international comparison of the extent and level of unemployment in various countries cannot be made with any precision, and that such a comparison must be limited to the trend of the fluctuations in

the several countries. Even in the same country a comparison of the figures on two different dates is often influenced by legislative and administrative changes, or the failure of unemployed persons to register at the exchanges. These factors may cause a decrease in the unemployment figures which does not represent a corresponding decrease in the volume of unemployment. This has been the case at certain times, for instance, in Great Britain and Poland, and would appear to account for a part of the decrease shown at present in the Belgian and German figures. Moreover, the figures take no account of short time, and a decrease in recorded unemployment may be occasioned by a shortening of average working hours, a more extensive working on shifts of rotation, etc., without a corresponding decrease in unemployment.

The figures now published show that the improvement noted in the previous quarter—the first since the beginning of the depression—continued to the end of June, unemployment having continued to diminish in most of the countries for which figures are available.

#### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Reports were received recently from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes respectively between Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., and its steamship freight checkers at Montreal, and between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. One new application was received by the department during the past month, and a board was completed in connection with an earlier application. The text of the reports above mentioned, with details of other proceedings during the month, will be found on page 1065.

#### Agenda of 1934 Conference at Geneva

At its meeting last month, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office fixed May 11 next for the opening of the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference. Henceforth the Conference will normally open on the second Thursday in May.

The agenda of the 1934 session of the Conference comprises the following items: (1) Reduction of hours of work—second discussion; (2) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed—second discussion; (3) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works—second discussion; (4) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds—first discussion; (5) Partial revision of

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	101,886,244	97,026,918	83,881,867	94,254,899	77,168,933	78,382,384
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	41,126,259	38,698,416	38,747,030	37,094,525	34,504,129	36,527,262
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	60,213,729	57,784,804	44,723,252	56,626,095	42,186,815	41,314,120
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,139,754	6,193,796	6,634,810	6,156,925	6,305,230
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,457,107,844	2,648,513,246	2,367,179,485	2,097,930,633	2,115,674,903
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		141,055,653	129,291,890	133,027,195	133,241,528	127,774,826
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,372,184,120	1,372,713,533	1,370,553,538	1,359,389,475	1,366,546,598
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		904,822,716	884,771,869	1,017,746,959	1,003,044,855	1,004,018,372
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	70.4	78.4	78.7	54.8	63.0	59.0
Preferred stocks.....	59.7	61.0	61.7		53.4	52.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	94.6	95.8	95.0	98.1	101.9	103.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	67.9	68.9	69.4	65.0	66.9	66.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.78	15.78	15.96	16.40	16.34	16.42
Business failures, number.....		155	150	199	193	188
Business failures, liabilities.....		2,344,568	2,357,510	3,439,220	2,979,544	2,825,097
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	90.4	88.5	87.1	86.7	86.0	86.3
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	19.8	19.9	21.2	20.4	21.4	21.8
Immigration.....		1,438	1,247	1,723	1,871	1,944
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	204,708	187,277	161,487	195,301	203,529	154,865
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	14,662,314	14,082,057	13,376,756	15,528,981	15,211,524	12,447,578
Operating expenses..... \$			10,576,247	11,108,806	11,349,856	11,214,700
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		11,173,335	9,943,272		13,344,078	10,166,228
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,170,006	9,204,670		9,621,502	9,469,022
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,752,166,269	2,607,160,393	3,043,105,361	1,572,073,590
Building permits..... \$		2,033,000	1,927,882	2,056,137	2,203,230	3,823,251
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	15,014,300	8,386,900	9,479,900	8,755,000	9,646,500	12,688,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	27,002	30,738	35,233	6,731	5,709	5,992
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	48,496	38,630	48,659	17,102	23,139	26,710
Ferro-alloys..... tons	9,563	2,033	1,796	1,599	732	871
Coal..... tons		1,101,158	881,801	1,229,167	934,191	727,075
Crude petroleum imports..... gal		108,100,000	116,310,000	3,450,000	76,910,000	89,780,000
Rubber imports..... lbs		5,869,000	4,022,000	2,704,000	6,204,000	2,173,000
Cotton imports..... lbs		7,409,000	10,584,000	7,029,000	4,553,000	5,995,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs		1,956,000	2,009,000	857,000	535,000	670,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		196,942,853	168,732,621	110,128,787	97,188,888	121,073,035
Flour production..... brls		1,392,683	1,443,692	1,721,598	1,384,500	1,272,009
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs	87,617,000	60,377,719	88,089,347	106,613,000	1,917,000	101,700,000
Footwear production..... pairs		2,035,525	2,237,179	1,599,190	1,723,202	1,708,359
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		49,644,000	48,652,000	44,843,000	42,638,000	36,684,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		25,142,000	27,082,000	29,657,000	25,023,000	28,124,000
Newsprint..... tons		179,420	194,260	157,510	150,690	157,920
Automobiles, passenger.....		4,358	4,919	2,361	1,741	3,166
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		90.8	89.8	75.3	77.1	78.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		90.2	89.5	70.4	71.9	73.6
Mineral production..... tons		108.8	99.0	99.3	89.5	84.8
Manufacturing.....		97.0	96.9	70.6	74.3	75.5
Construction.....		26.9	25.5	30.7	31.5	37.1
Electric power.....		148.9	168.0	127.8	128.0	137.1
DISTRIBUTION.....		92.6	90.5	88.8	91.3	90.4
Trade employment.....		114.8	112.7	113.7	114.3	114.0
Carloadings.....		63.9	67.9	59.8	68.1	64.3
Imports.....		70.5	65.0	67.5	64.7	63.8
Exports.....		85.8	65.1	66.4	64.6	63.0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(6) Figures for four weeks ending October 28, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(8) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 7, September 9 and August 12, 1933; October 8, September 10, and August 13, 1932.



the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases—first or second discussion; (6) Revision of the 1919 Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.

#### **Code of labour laws of the Province of Quebec**

A new edition of the "Code of Labour and Industrial Laws of the Province of Quebec," consolidating the provincial legislation as it exists in 1933, has just appeared. Like the former editions the compilation is the work of Mr. Gus. Francq, formerly prominent in the labour union movement and now chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission of the Province. It contains the text of the statutes, both federal and provincial, which specially affect the worker, together with the administrative regulations under various acts. In the present edition the attention of contractors and workers in the building trades is called to the law dealing with the limitation of hours of work, and to that respecting the inspection of scaffoldings and lifts. The latter section includes illustrations of seven standard types of scaffolds as approved by the Provincial Department of Labour and by the City of Montreal.

#### **Local building programs to stimulate recovery.**

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, at a meeting on November 6, advised the Ottawa Junior Board of Trade to form a committee to consider a program of building construction required in the city. Such a committee, he said, might stimulate public sentiment to condemn a number of existing buildings as a detriment to the city, being unsanitary and constituting a fire hazard. Mr. Stevens pointed out that such a movement would make a noteworthy contribution to industrial recovery. He cited the figures which were also recorded in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 977, in a note on "the importance of the building industry in Canada," where the National Construction Council of Canada was quoted as stating: "If the construction industry were operating at the 1929 rate, 300,000 people would be back in employment to-day who are at present unemployed. In other words, about half of Canada's unemployment problems can be laid at the door of this industry." The Minister referred further to the fact that expenditure on building is diffused throughout the whole fabric of industry in a remarkable degree, and that activity in construction would have the effect of stimulating general activity. He suggested to the Board that "waiting" had done a great deal of harm and that as

Canada was now ready to make an advance, it was the duty of her citizens to direct their attention to the adjustment of internal problems.

#### **Medical attention for persons on relief.**

The Prime Minister, on October 6, received a delegation from the Canadian Medical Association, who asked that medical care be added to the benefits in the general unemployment relief scheme, which now include the provision of food, clothing, shelter and fuel. Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the Dominion Government expressed entire approval of the movement to secure medical attention for those who were forced to subsist on unemployment relief, many of whom were stated by the delegation to have been neglected in regard to such treatment through lack of adequate provision. He stated, however, that the work of administering of relief in all its forms was the function of the provincial governments, explaining the procedure under the Relief Act, under which the Dominion agrees to bear a certain share of the burden with the provinces, paying one-third of the amount periodically as accounts are rendered by the provincial authorities, but taking no part in the actual disbursement of the money.

#### **Experiment in state medical care in Ontario.**

The Hon. Dr. J. M. Robb, Minister of Health for Ontario, stated on October 19 that experiments in the direction of state medicine were being carried out in the five eastern counties of the Province, Dundas, Grenville, Stormont, Prescott and Russell. The purposes of these experiments, he said, was to put the policy of state medicine to a practical test. The experiment is being carried on with the assistance and co-operation of both medical men and dentists. The work is largely being done among the children in the schools, particular attention being paid to teeth, diseased tonsils, tuberculosis and nervous and mental disorders. "If this experiment is successful in providing proper treatment," he said, "it is possible that it may be adopted in the province and state medical and hospital treatment provided for all our people."

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Academy of Medicine early in October, the president, Dr. E. A. McDonald, claimed that many doctors were on the verge of bankruptcy, and that unless municipalities agree to pay for medical services to the indigent sick, state medicine would have to be established. He suggested that all persons with an income of less than \$2,000 a year be registered, and

that panels of 800 be assigned to each general practitioner. General hospital cases, he continued, might be given to specialists, one specialist for every twenty cases, the money to be raised by a *per capita* tax on the community, similar to the taxes for police protection and public schools.

The "Fédération des Sociétés Médicales de la Province de Québec," at a meeting held at Montreal on October 18, adopted the following special tariff of charges for attending cases on public relief: For visits to the home, \$1.50 a visit during a maximum of one week (except in grave cases). For visits by the patient to a doctor, fifty cents (maximum four visits a week). For lying-in cases, including two preliminary visits, five dollars.

**Minimum wages for women in boot and shoe industry in Quebec.**

The September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained the text of revised orders of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec, governing the boot and shoe and other leather trades in the Province. In

the note introductory to these orders it was stated without qualification that the minimum rate for the District of Montreal had been reduced from \$12.50 to \$11 per week. Attention should however have been called to section (2) of the orders, which lays down the principle that "the work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 48 hours per week." As the basic work period was formerly 55 hours per week, the net effect of the change resulting from the new orders is that for Montreal and District there is an actual increase in the rate per hour of nearly 2 cents for beginners and 2/10 of a cent for experienced workers; while for Quebec and the rural districts the increase in the hourly minimum wage rate is nearly 6 cents.

**Labour Service Division in U.S. Department of Labour.**

The announcement by Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins of the establishment of a new service division in her Department is noted on another page of this issue in the report of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary intimated that President Roosevelt had consented to the establishment of a "Division of Labour Service and Labour Standards" in the Department of Labour so that wage earners might obtain every facility for complete information of an economic, financial and industrial nature. The new division, she said, would be available for technical aid to the

workers in their efforts to deal with the complex economic issues which confronted them. The Department would also endeavour to strengthen the conciliation division and extend its service in the interests of the wage earners.

Labour's new status under the government's program, the Secretary continued, meant that wage earners would now have a voice in formulating policies for industry and might make constructive contributions toward solving the nation's economic and industrial problems. These problems included the balancing of production with the consumption power of wage earners. During the past four months, she declared advances had been made towards abolishing child labour; instituting a plan of public works; providing adequate federal relief for the destitute; drastically reducing the hours of labour; increasing wage rates; providing machinery to prevent further reductions in wages; providing government specifications for wage and hour standards on public works; and guaranteeing the workers the right to organize and bargain collectively without coercion.

The other divisions in the U.S. Department of Labour are the Bureau of Labour Statistics; the Children's Bureau; the Women's Bureau; the Bureau of Immigration; the Bureau of Naturalization; the Conciliation Service; the Employment Service; and the Library, which is stated to be one of the most complete reference libraries in the country in the field of labour economics and related materials.

**New Brunswick Accident Prevention Association.**

The proposal to establish an Industrial Accident Prevention Association in New Brunswick was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1262. An amend-

ment made last year to the Workmen's Compensation Act made provision for the establishment of employers' safety associations similar to those established under the Ontario Act, the latter being federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, Incorporated.

A meeting of the New Brunswick Accident Prevention Association was held at Saint John recently, Mr. A. F. Blake, manager of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, presiding. The president reported that since the organization meeting, the Workmen's Compensation Board had approved the constitution of the Association, and this approval was confirmed later by the Provincial Government through an Order-in-Council. The Board also decided to give a small monthly grant to the Association



with the explanation that under the existing unfavourable conditions of the Board's finances, the Association would only be able to carry on in a limited way. If and when conditions improve, consideration would then be given to the question of increasing the allowance.

The most important matter to come up for discussion was the question of the preservation of the class funds under the Act. The present condition is that Class 2, covering lumber, sawmills and pulp and paper industries, is showing a rather serious deficit and the surpluses from the other classes are being used to pay the claims in this class. The governments in late years have been prohibiting the Board from assessing adequate rates in Class 2 and thereby making it impossible for the Board to make a downward adjustment in the classes showing a substantial surplus. It was decided that a circular letter should be prepared outlining this situation and mailed to the members of the Association with the hope that sufficient sentiment might be developed to induce the Government to withdraw its pressure from the Board and thus permit it to adjust all rates in keeping with the experience.

**Estimate  
of number of  
old age  
pensioners in  
Nova Scotia.**

In connection with the coming of the Old Age Pension Act into effect in Nova Scotia (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 875) it may be recalled that the provincial Commission which inquired into the subject in 1928-29 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 501) estimated that the number of persons 70 years of age or over in the province at that time was about 25,500. Many of these, however, had private resources and would not be eligible for pensions. The number of those entitled to receive pensions either to the full amount of \$240 per annum or to the extent required to bring their annual income from all sources to \$365, was estimated by the Commission at 20,404. Of these, 10,803 were found to have no private income; 3,391 had less than \$100; 3,441 had an average of \$150; 1,897 had an average of \$250; and 872 had an average income of \$330. According to this computation the total amount payable in pensions in the province would reach a total in the neighbourhood of \$4,400,000. At the time of the Commission's report the Dominion Government undertook to pay one-half the total cost of pensions, but the proportion payable by the Dominion has since then been raised to 75 per cent.

**Canada  
Year Book,  
1933.**

The Canada Year Book for 1933, recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, brings down to the present date this series of official handbooks of Canadian affairs. An annual register of statistical abstract had been published in Canada each year since Confederation, but with the establishment of the Dominion Bureau in 1918, a new and improved series was undertaken, each issue since that date including new features. In its present form the Year Book is an indispensable work of reference for students.

A feature of the Year Book has been the inclusion of special articles on some phase of science or art or of the social or economic development of Canada. Thus, in the present edition there appears a special article prepared in the Department of External Affairs dealing with the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932. Attention may also be drawn to a special study on droughts in Western Canada, contributed by the Climatologist of the Meteorological Service. Additional census analyses becoming available from the census of 1931 have facilitated a more extensive and up-to-date treatment of population. The chapter on internal trade has been extended to present summary statistics of the first comprehensive census of wholesale and retail trade and services to be taken in Canada; this census is also one of the first of its kind in any country. The chapter on transportation and communications includes a description of the new Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act implementing the report of the Duff Commission, together with a description of the aims and objects of the Radio Broadcasting Commission. A special article on the growth of life insurance in Canada, which appeared in the 1925 edition, has been revised in consequence of recent changes in insurance legislation. The public health chapter has also been improved by the inclusion of the new annual statistics of institutions.

The labour and wages section of the Year Book gives an analysis of the occupations of the people; a summary of the activities of the Federal and Provincial Departments; statistics of organized labour; sections on fatal industrial accidents, workmen's compensation, strikes and lockouts, employment and unemployment, old age pensions, co-operation, labour legislation, legislation respecting combines, wage rates, wages and hours of labour under Minimum Wage laws, and cost of living of wage earners. The chapter on prices treats of wholesale and retail prices of commodities, and includes index numbers of security prices, interest rates and import and export valuations.

### Forestry Camps in the United States.

Dr. Clifton D. Howe, dean of the faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, describes in the magazine *Pulp and Paper of Canada* the impressions he received in a visit to one of the forestry camps established in the United States as part of the National Recovery plan. "I was very greatly impressed," he said, "with the way in which these forestry camps are functioning. For one thing, these camps are finding employment for an immense number of young men who would otherwise be involuntarily idle. For another thing, they represent a most creditable effort to provide unemployment relief in one of the very best and most practicable ways of which one can think. For the project involves what is relatively a small overhead, and the cost of maintenance, after the work is done, is also relatively small. Thus only a comparatively small outlay is required to get a certain amount of money into circulation, which is what is so urgently needed. Thus this project differs very markedly from the construction of highways and public buildings which, as experience has shown, necessitate such very large expenditures not only while the work is in progress but also for their subsequent maintenance. Practically all the maintenance required in connection with the project I am discussing, is for fire protection work, and most of this work is to reduce the danger of fire and to render fire-fighting less expensive. Probably in no other form of relief is so large a proportion of the expenditure made directly to the workers."

### Analysis of unemployment records in Great Britain.

The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October contains an important article summarizing the results of an analysis, by sample, of the persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain in 1932. Some of the facts revealed in the article are as follows:

Throughout the fifty-two weeks ending November 30, 1932, about 8,836,000 males and 3,193,000 females were insured, and of these numbers about 4,600,000 males, or 52.1 per cent and 2,053,000 females, or 64.3 per cent, did not prove unemployment as claimants during the period in question. On the other hand about 333,000 males, or 3.7 per cent, and 17,000 females, or 0.5 per cent, proved unemployment on every day of the period. The persons who proved unemployment as claimants at some time during the period thus

included about 4,236,000 males and 1,140,000 females, of whom 1,955,000 males and 311,000 females proved unemployment on November 28, 1932.

Of the total of 4,236,000 males included in the total of unemployed, over one-seventh were unemployed for only four weeks or less in the year; over one-third were unemployed for twelve weeks or less; while only about one in thirteen was unemployed for the whole period. Of the 1,140,000 females, over one-quarter were unemployed for only four weeks or less; over half for twelve weeks or less; while only 1.5 per cent were unemployed for the whole period.

For the period of two years, commencing December 4, 1930, and ending November 30, 1932, the number of insured persons who did not prove unemployment as claimants, as indicated by the sample, was approximately 5,600,000, including 3,970,000 males and 1,630,000 females. Expressed as percentages of the numbers insured throughout the period these figures represent 46.9 per cent of the males and 56.1 per cent of the females. . . . Of the total number of men who experienced unemployment during the two-year period, about 1,345,000, or 29.9 per cent were unemployed for more than half the period; but only 98,000, or 2.2 per cent were unemployed for the whole period. Over 30 per cent were unemployed for sixteen weeks or less. Among the women, 171,000 or 13.4 per cent were unemployed for more than half the period, but only 5,000 or less than 1 per cent for the whole period. Over 43 per cent were unemployed for sixteen weeks or less. Of the 98,000 men who were unemployed for two years, 32,000, or just over 32 per cent were over 55 years of age; while approximately 30,000 or about 30 per cent were under 35 years of age. At the other end of the scale, among the men who had been unemployed for four weeks or less in the two-year period, only 10 per cent were over 55 years of age, while 55 per cent were under 35 years of age. Among the 580,000 men aged 55 to 64 who experienced unemployment during the period, 5.4 per cent were unemployed throughout the whole two years, while 42.1 per cent were unemployed for more than half the period. On the other hand, the men aged 25 to 34 who experienced unemployment during the period numbered about 1,300,000, and of this number only 1.6 per cent were unemployed for the whole two-year period, while 27.4 per cent were unemployed for more than half the period.



### Extension of Functions of Trade Unions in Soviet Russia.

In accordance with the decision which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 955, the Commissariat of Labour of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was abolished by the Order of June 23, 1933 and its functions were transferred to the General Council of Trades Unions. According to a report from the International Labour Organization (Geneva) an order of the government was promulgated on September 10, 1933, and supplemented by an order of the General Council of Trade Unions of September 11, both relating to the new functions of the trade unions. In virtue of these measures, the General Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of the different unions took possession on September 15 of the funds of the social insurance system, amounting to 4,500 million roubles, and all its sanatoria, rest homes, research institutes, etc., and also of the funds of the Commissariat of Labour and its local organs, including those of the social insurance system. The staff of the Commissariat of Labour and of the social insurance system was attached as from the same date to the General Council of Trade Unions and its organs and to the central committees of the different unions and their local organs.

The new functions devolving on the trade unions are the following: management of social insurance; factory inspection; industrial hygiene and safety; registration and supervision of collective agreements; examination of the provisions affecting labour in the economic plan for each year, with reference to number of workers, wages, efficiency, etc. Among these new functions the first place is taken by social insurance. According to the executive officers of the trade unions and to the Soviet press, the management of social insurance will henceforth constitute the principal task of the trade unions.

### Proposed reform of industrial insurance in Great Britain.

The report of the "committee on industrial insurance and assurance on the lives of children under ten years of age", presented recently to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, has now been published. It discusses the methods followed at the present time by insurance companies, and declares that the remedy for existing abuses lies between the three following alternatives: (i) the transference of all industrial assurance business, by whomsoever conducted, to a public utility corporation which will then

have a statutory monopoly; (ii) the grouping of the larger companies and societies into a limited number of compact bodies (the small local societies being, at the same time, restricted as to the areas in which they can operate); and (iii) the statutory imposition on companies and societies of a general limitation of expenditure otherwise than in benefits to the assured.

Of these alternatives, the committee reject the first on account of the formidable obstacles to its adoption, although they consider that the concentration of industrial assurance in a single undertaking might have many advantages. The second alternative is also rejected as "at the best it would not provide a cure for all the defects for which remedies are required." The committee therefore favours the third course, that of a statutory limitation on the proportion of premiums applied to expenses of management of all kinds. "We believe," they state, "that if the proportion of the premiums so applied were fixed by statute, and, of course, at a figure involving a substantial reduction of the present expense ratio of most of the offices, a very considerable step would be taken towards the removal of the evils which the evidence submitted to us has brought to light."

In regard to the insurance of young children, the committee among other suggestions recommend that no persons, other than the parents and persons *in loco parentis*, should be permitted to insure for their own benefit the life of a child under 14 years of age; that such assurances should be effected only with a registered friendly society, a registered branch of such society, a registered trade union or industrial assurance company; and that a child of this age should not be capable of entering into a contract of assurance which includes a death benefit, save with a registered friendly society or an industrial assurance company, and through the parents.

Regulations governing submarine diving, recently approved by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, were published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, October 19, 1933. They include general safety rules and specifications for proper appliances and inspection thereof, with codes of signals to be used by divers and their attendants, and rules as to medical supervision. Tables are given showing ordinary time limits under water, stoppages needed during ascent, rest intervals, and approximate air-supply required; and also showing stoppages called for after exceeding the ordinary limits of time on the bottom.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

UNANIMOUS reports were received by the Minister of Labour recently from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into the following disputes: (1) between the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and its steamship freight checkers at Montreal; (2) between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups.

### Application Received

Longshoremen employed by various steamship companies at the Port of Saint John, N.B., applied at the close of October for the formation of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The application states that 900 employees, members of Local 273 of the International Longshoremen's Association, are directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for an increase in wages and certain changes in working conditions. The application is under consideration.

### Other Proceedings

Reference was made in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 978) to an application which had been received from the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, in connection with a dispute involving approximately 1,400 employees being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster), and 109 (Victoria). The dispute was occasioned by the employees' refusal to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction when a three-year agreement under which they had been working expired on September 30, 1933, this reduction being in addition to a 5 per cent decrease mutually agreed upon on December 1, 1932, making a total reduction of 15 per cent from the basic rates specified in the 1930 agreement. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on October 25 to inquire into this dispute, its personnel being as follows: His Honour Judge J. N. Ellis, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. A. G. McCandless and Dr. Lyle Telford, both of Vancouver, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on November 6 to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Water Works, Engineer's and Power House Departments, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30. The application was received in the Department of Labour during June (LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1933, page 676). The dispute related to the alleged unjust suspension and dismissal in 1930 of Malcolm Ainslie, a member and business agent of the union above-named. The Western Representative of the Department, Mr. F. E. Harrison, visited Edmonton during the summer months and endeavoured to effect a settlement through conciliation. As a result of his mediation, the civic authorities agreed to re-employ Mr. Ainslie, but only on a temporary basis and not in his former position. This was not acceptable to the employees, who continued to press for a board. Mr. Charles W. Lee, of Edmonton, has been appointed a member of the board on the recommendation of the employees' concerned. The constitution of the board has not been yet completed.

### The Railway Wages Case

Settlement of the wages dispute between the principal Canadian railways and their train service employees and telegraphers was reached on October 28 following prolonged discussions which took place during the past few weeks. Negotiations had reached a deadlock early in October and were resumed after conferences with the Primes Minister (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 978). The agreement provides for a deduction of 15 per cent from the basic wage rates from November 1, 1933, in lieu of the 20 per cent deduction recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which has been in effect since May 1 of this year. The agreement is signed by Mr. S. J. Hungerford, Acting President of the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and on behalf of the employees by the General Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Also the agreement is approved by the chief officers in Canada of these five organizations.



Following are the terms of the settlement:—

**AGREEMENT** *between the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company respectively, and their Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen and Telegraphers respectively, made at the City of Montreal on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1933.*

The parties hereto agree—

(a) that the twenty per cent deduction from compensation calculated on the existing basic rates of pay, now in effect, shall continue until October 31, 1933;

(b) that, effective from November 1, 1933, and until October 31, 1934, fifteen per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques, calculated on existing basic rates of pay;

(c) that effective from November 1, 1934, ten per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques calculated on existing basic rates of pay, provided that either party may, after September 1, 1934, serve thirty days' notice, as required by wage agreements now in effect, of a desire to change such percentages to become effective November 1, 1934.

## **Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and its Steamship Freight Checkers**

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour at the close of October from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on October 3 to deal with a wages dispute between the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and its steamship freight checkers in Montreal. The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. F. C. Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the company, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., nominated by the employees. Following is the text of the report:—

### **Report of Board**

**IN THE MATTER OF** *the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of differences between the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and its steamship freight checkers.*

To the Honourable W. A. GORDON,  
Minister of Labour.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter sets forth as follows:—

After examining the statement produced by Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited in support of its application for the establish-

ment of this Board and the reply made thereto on behalf of the employees, together with the memoranda and exhibits submitted by both parties, and considering the facts and circumstances surrounding the difference in question between the employer and employees, the Board respectfully recommends that, for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, the rates of wages payable to the employees, being the steamship freight checkers employed by Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, should be reduced by two cents per hour to wit: from forty-five cents per hour for day work and fifty-five cents per hour for night work to forty-three and fifty-three cents per hour respectively, effective as and from six o'clock p.m. this 26th day of October, 1933.

The Board also recommends for the consideration of both parties that an agreement on an annual basis be entered into between the employer and the employees.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) WILLIAM F. O'CONNOR,

(Sgd.) F. C. DOBELL.

October 26, 1933.

## **Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc.**

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on August 28 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups, presented a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour on November 10. The dispute was caused by the company proposing to make a 10 per cent wages deduction in addition to the existing 10 per cent deduction, i.e., a total deduction of 20

per cent from the wages calculated on the basic rates of pay. The employees affected, numbering about 3,000, objected to the further deduction, and application for a board was made by the employer. The personnel of the board which inquired into this dispute was as follows:—Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. George S. Currie, of Montreal,

and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

The text of the board's report follows:—

### Report of Board

To the Honourable W. A. GORDON, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

IN THE MATTER OF *the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the one hand, Employer; and certain of its employees, on the other hand, being clerks, freight handlers and station employees and (subsidiary groups); freight handlers, West Saint John; sub-foremen and freight checkers, West Saint John, gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, Montreal Wharf; shed clerks, Angus; stores department employees, pursers and freight clerks, B.C. Lake and River Steamers; freight shed and baggage room staffs, Victoria, B.C. coast steamship service; freight shed and baggage room staffs, E. & N. Railway; waterfront freight handlers, Vancouver, stores employees, Victoria, B.C. coast steamship service.*

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter and composed of Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., Welland, Ontario, Chairman; Mr. George S. Currie, Montreal, nominated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the employees, was convened and held formal sessions at the Windsor Hotel in the City of Montreal on the 26th day of September, 1933. After the Railway's case had been presented Mr. F. H. Hall for the Employees asked adjournment to October 10 to enable the employees to prepare their answer. The adjournment was acceded to.

Hearings were resumed on the 10th and continued on the 11th when, at the conclusion of the presentation of the case for the employees, Mr. George Hodge on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company asked for an adjournment to October 17, which was acceded to.

Hearings were not resumed on the 17th but were adjourned by the Chairman until the 24th of October, when sittings were held.

On the completion of the Company's statement, a further adjournment was granted until October 31, at the request of the men, to give them an opportunity of considering the Company's reply. During the interval the Chairman, having been advised that the running trades had reached an agreement, adjourned the hearing until the second of November at Ottawa, in the hopes that settle-

ment could be arrived at between the parties. The hearing was then resumed on the second of November when both the men and the Company introduced further material and the Board continued its sittings on the third of November to consider its decision. A final decision not having been agreed upon, the Board met again upon the fourth of November. Mr. F. H. Hall, the representative of the Employees, and Mr. George Hodge, the representative of the Company, were again called before the Board and were requested to confer together upon certain matters relative to the dispute regarding which, under circumstances explained to them, it was considered they might be able to reach agreement. The sitting was then adjourned to the eighth of November at Montreal, when the Board, after a conference with the representatives of the Company and the Employees, were able to come to a unanimous decision and respectfully report as follows:—

The Railway Company was represented by Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President; Mr. George Hodge, Manager of the Department of Personnel; Mr. A. Halkett, General Superintendent, Manitoba; and the Employees by Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Mr. W. A. Rowe, General Chairman, Mr. J. L. Pateman, General Chairman, and Mr. L. E. Oliver.

The dispute in this case is well defined and arose out of the request made to the men to accept a further reduction in compensation by placing in effect another ten per cent deduction, in addition to the present ten per cent deduction, making a total deduction on the pay rolls of twenty per cent from wages calculated on the existing basic rates of pay.

On February 18, 1932, the Company and the Employees entered into an agreement to accept a deduction of ten per cent in their compensation from the 1st of March, 1932, to February 28, 1933. It was a condition of this agreement that,

"If on or after January 15, 1933, business conditions have not so improved as to enable the Railways to terminate the agreement at February 28, 1933, notice to that effect will be given to the representatives of the Employees, upon which the parties to this agreement will confer further and agree to make every reasonable effort to bring the matter to a conclusion before February 28, 1933."

On January 9, 1933, the Company notified the Employees in part as follows—

"It is now apparent that business conditions on and after January 15, 1933, will not have so improved as to enable the Company to terminate on February 28, 1933, the agreement of February 18, 1932, so as to restore the scale of pay in force prior to the agreement.



"Indeed conditions may require a further reduction in compensation or a revision of rates of pay, and in that event of course you will receive due notice in accordance with the terms of our agreement."

On June 12, 1933, the Company notified the General Chairman of the Employees' Committees that—

"The Company intends or desires to put into effect... a further reduction in wages or compensation by placing in effect another ten per cent deduction in addition to the present ten per cent deduction, making a total deduction on the pay rolls of twenty per cent from wages calculated on the existing basic rates of pay."

On July 6 the Company wrote to the representatives of the Employees suggesting a conference. In a letter, dated July 8, the General Chairmen representing the Employees, after reviewing the agreement of February 18, 1932, while agreeing to a conference, expressed themselves in part as follows—

"We decline to be parties to any further wage reduction—"

and further contained a request for a restoration, as of July 13, 1933, of the deduction already in effect.

The matter for consideration by the Board is therefore the application of the Railways for a further ten per cent deduction, in addition to the present ten per cent deduction, making a total deduction on the pay rolls of twenty per cent from wages calculated on existing basic rates of pay; and the application of the employees that the ten per cent deduction made effective March 1, 1932, should be restored as of July 13, 1933.

The Board wish to express their appreciation of the thorough and painstaking care with which both parties presented their submissions and desires to express its commendation of the friendly and frank manner in which both the Company and the Employees approached and discussed the subject.

The Company submitted, among other reasons, that their claim for a further ten per cent deduction from the compensation of the Employees was justified by the following:—

1. That, if the conditions under which increases in rates of pay are granted are completely reversed, it is unavoidable that some decrease in compensation should be made effective;

2. That, with decreasing railway earnings and decreasing cost of living index figures in recent years, the ratio of decreases in rates of pay has not been anything like the ratio of increases in rates of pay which accompanied improved railway earnings and increasing living costs in earlier years;

3. That Employees' wages, even with the application of the further ten per cent deduction proposed, will show a percentage of

decrease only slightly more than half the percentage of decrease in the cost of living index figures from the peak in 1920;

4. That the purchasing power of the Employees, even after the further ten per cent deduction, will be more than it was at any time since 1920 following the general changes in wage rates made by mutual agreement;

5. That, in the year 1932 as compared with the year 1916, and notwithstanding a decrease in the amount of service required from the employees of the classes involved, the actual money paid to the Employees increased 62·8 per cent, and the ratio of actual wage payments to operating revenues increased 72·8 per cent, although the Company's Railway Operating Income decreased 5·5 per cent and its rate of return from railway operations on investment in railway property was only 1·723 per cent, a decrease of 69 per cent as compared with 1916;

6. That even after allowing for the application of the further ten per cent deduction as proposed, the "real wage" of the Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees will average 83·4 per cent above their "real wage" rate at the close of 1916;

7. That the purchasing power of the Employees' "real wage" at the present time stands at \$1.25 as compared with \$1 in 1930;

8. That the unfavourable comparative and actual financial position of the Company due to depressed traffic conditions, resulting in the discontinuance of any dividend payments to either its ordinary or preference shareholders, showed the necessity for a reduction in its operating costs;

9. That the twenty per deduction from compensation had been in effect from May 1, 1933, for Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraphers, following proceedings before another Board of Conciliation and Investigation involving both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, and that this deduction has now been confirmed by Agreement for a period of six months, with an agreed revision to a deduction of 15 per cent for one year from November 1, 1933;

10. That the rates of pay of the Employees, even with the application of the further ten per cent deduction in compensation, compared most favourably with the rates of pay in effect for similar classes of employees in other industries, Railway Employees in recent years not having received as heavy reductions in their compensation and their rates of pay having been maintained on a higher basis.

The Employees contend:

1. That the figures for 1933 completely change the situation,—

"that Railway traffic, railway revenues, gross and net, the credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the general level of business activities, the cost of living and every other factor appealed to by the Management, have now been directly reversed."

2. The Employees contend that with living costs started upwards, wages should not be reduced because of additional burdens that are not taken into consideration in preparing the indices, such as increased taxes and assistance to relatives and friends out of employment, and that under the present abnormal conditions the statistics conceal the true position.

3. That the losses due to part time employment and to demotion on account of forced reductions, have forced the wage levels well below those of 1929, while the demands of Government and of charity have multiplied the responsibilities upon the Employees. The Employees show for five classes of employees in the stores department at Weston shops, Winnipeg, the losses due to part time employment—

Material handlers, whose rates in 1931 were \$99.96 per month, received in 1932 average actual earnings, \$56.00, and for the first four months of 1933, an average of \$34.64.

Store men, with 1931 rates of \$128.52, in 1932 averaged \$70.00, and for the first four months of 1933 averaged \$45.56.

Shippers whose rates in 1931 were \$126.00 per month earned \$79.84 in 1932, and for the first four months of 1933 averaged \$49.03.

Order Book Clerks whose rates in 1932 were \$124.67, averaged \$86.75, and for the first four months of 1933 averaged \$52.71.

Senior storemen whose rates in 1932 were \$123.75, averaged in 1932, \$85.00, and for the first four months of 1933, \$52.35 per month.

It was pointed out that these men in normal times seldom worked every day in the year, but the loss due to part time, which was \$8.00 or \$10.00 a month in 1928. in 1933 was from \$55.00 to \$70.00 per month.

Employees in these types of positions at Vancouver, B.C., had wage losses due to loss of working time. In only one of the five classes cited was more than fifty per cent of the full time worked.

The Employees furnished a summary of earnings of the C.P.R. clerical staff at the Toronto terminal. Six employees have actual earnings above those of 1929, resulting from promotion to a higher rated position. Seventy-three of the total number have been demoted to lower paid positions and suffered wage losses greater than the ten per cent general reduction. Forty-seven are of more than \$10.00 per month, and twenty-eight are of more than \$20.00 per month. Nineteen employees' losses due to demotion have been greater than \$50.00 per

month. These losses are all in addition to the ten per cent cut in 1932.

Similar statistics were given with regard to Winnipeg freight shed employees, Brandon, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge, Alberta, Alyth Station, Winnipeg Yard Office, Cranbrook, B.C., and Moose Jaw, Sask.

The Company points out in their submission that—

"the Company continues to pay the rates of wages agreed upon as applicable to all positions for the class of work performed. No agreement contemplates the employment of men and the payment of rates of wages of position in which service is not required, and therefore it is quite inconsistent and unreasonable to contend that if upon reduction of staffs, employees exercise their seniority rights to lower rated positions, this constitutes a reason that under the changed conditions agreed rates of pay should not be revised."

It is a term of the agreement between the Company and the employees, inserted at the request of the employees, that seniority shall govern, and employees whose positions are abolished may exercise their seniority rights over junior employees, and so long as this seniority rule prevails there will be conditions existing where in times such as these senior employees exercising their rights will displace juniors, and consequently their wages will be reduced.

Without a proper appreciation of this rule one is shocked to find a man with years of service and with a family to support being paid wages close to the poverty level, but if a man chooses to invoke the rule rather than be out of job, his compensation must be measured not by what he could earn in the position from which he is demoted, but by what the position is worth that he is now filling. In the opinion of this Board these basic rates of pay have been the subject of agreement and, therefore, so far as we are concerned, must be accepted as satisfactory, so that if a clerk takes the position of office boy, the basic rate that applies to office boys must be applied to him and so on through the different classes.

With the basic rates, therefore, before us, and with the cost of living yard-stick applied, we find that according to the undisputed figures submitted, the cost of living, as represented by "the cost of living index figure" published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows a greater reduction in percentage than does the deduction requested in pay show from the basic rates of pay. We do, however, believe that these figures do not altogether show the complete picture and that under the exceptional conditions existing there are calls as from friends and relatives that increase the cost of living. However, the cost of living index shows a decrease of more than fifteen



per cent since the time when the basic rates were agreed upon.

We recognize the desirability of maintaining the purchasing power of these employees at as high a level as possible, and the advisability of lifting them out of a minimum subsistence level, but it cannot be said that the imposition of an additional 5 per cent deduction from the agreed rates of pay will be such as to force the employees into that level.

The employees contend that—

"there was some fear that 1933 was to see only a continuation of the downward trend of the depression but later developments have completely changed the situation, railway traffic, railway revenues, gross and net, the credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the general level of business activity, the cost of living and every other factor appealed to by the management in its argument have now been directly reversed."

The Board is not satisfied that such a complete reversal has taken place. The most that can be said is that there are some indications that the bottom of the depression has been reached and it has not been established before, this Board that any change has taken place so far as the company is concerned that relieves it from the difficulties under which it is operating. We do hope that a marked improvement for the better may soon manifest itself in increased revenue to the company, but until that time does come the company has to grapple with the actual facts and conditions confronting them.

The company has stated that it would have been justified in asking an additional 10 per cent reduction when the former agreement was said to have been terminated on the 28th February last. In our opinion, there is something to be said in support of the company's contention, but, weighing the probabilities of better conditions with the fact that the actual earning power of this group that we have to deal with is low, we do feel that according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, a deduction of 5 per cent, making a total deduction of 15 per cent, qualified as hereunder, is justified and we recommend accordingly.

The Board is of opinion that the parties should enter into an agreement for the term of one year commencing on a date in November during the present pay period, to be by them fixed, that such agreement should provide, in general, for a fifteen per cent deduction from the existing basic rates, but so that the application of the 5 per cent deduction additional to the existing 10 per cent deduction shall not operate further to reduce the earnings of stores employees at points where their working hours are governed

by shop hours which do not exceed 80 hours per month, and so that the deduction of 15 per cent shall apply only when shops are worked twelve days or more per month. The agreement should provide—

- (a) that it shall not be so applied as to bring about any increases to employees from their present rate of compensation in the positions they now occupy;
- (b) that for those employees who, on account of reductions of staff, have exercised their seniority to lower rated positions than those which they previously regularly occupied, involving a decrease in their rates of pay of \$13.12 or more per month, the 15 per cent reduction in compensation will not be applied to an extent so as to bring such employees occupying clerical positions below a minimum rate of \$87.50 per month;
- (c) that for those employees in the group covering positions such as messengers, callboys, etc., who, on account of reduction in staff, have exercised seniority to lower positions than those they regularly occupied in the group, involving a decrease of \$13.12 or more per month, the 15 per cent deduction in compensation will not be applied so as to bring the compensation of such positions below a minimum of \$45 per month;
- (d) that for those employees who occupied regularly positions in the group for which a minimum of \$87.50 is provided in the existing agreement but who, on account of reduction of staff, have exercised their seniority into lower rated classes for which the agreed basic minimum rate is \$45 per month, the 15 per cent reduction in compensation will not be so applied as to bring their total reduction in compensation from the rates received in positions regularly occupied in the higher class group to the positions they now occupy in the lower class group beyond a maximum of \$25 per month; and
- (e) that the suggested further deduction of 5 per cent in so far as applicable be put into effect during the present pay period.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Montreal this eighth day of November, 1933.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,  
(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR,  
(Sgd.) G. S. CURRIE.

## ARBITRATION OF COAL MINING DISPUTE AT NACMINE, ALBERTA

A DISPUTE having arisen in the mine of the Thomas Coal Company at Nacmine, Alberta, regarding the rate of wages to be paid under a new method of work and also the applicability of the agreement rate for certain work, the employer and the union representing the employees requested the Minister of Labour to appoint an independent chairman to arbitrate in the case.

The agreement between the company and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, as for many years past as in the case of many other coal mines in Alberta, provides:—

"In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Management to settle any

dispute so referred to them the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Mine Management and one or more District Officers of the U.M.W. of A., District No. 18, who shall endeavour to settle the dispute as speedily as possible. In the event of their failure to agree, they shall endeavour to select an independent chairman, and failing to agree upon an independent chairman, shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties."

On November 3, Mr. Norman Fraser, Edmonton, Alberta, was named by the minister as independent chairman.

Two previous cases in which an arbitrator was appointed by the Minister of Labour were reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1925, page 18.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of eight cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1933, page 763, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the

Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### Case No. 123—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Atlantic Region)

A sleeping car conductor at Halifax was dismissed for cause during the month of July, 1928, and after being out of service for a period of more than four years, was reinstated by the management with full seniority rights dating from July 17, 1893, without an agreement having first been reached with the general chairman of the Employees' Committee as provided for in Article 2 Rule (e) of the Schedule. The employees protested against the management's disregard of the schedule, particularly as they were not disposed to agree, under any circumstances, to the reinstatement of this man with full seniority rights, and asked that he be removed from the service.

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

#### Case No. 127—Operating Department (Central Region)

A relief despatcher was continuously employed in monthly rated positions in the Mechanical Department, Southern Ontario



District, from January 1, 1924, to October 31, 1932, when he was laid off on account of reduction in staff. On December 16, 1932, he exercised his seniority rights to position of relief despatcher and call boy at Toronto Roundhouse and was continuously employed in that position since that date. After starting on his vacation on June 26, 1933, he was informed that he would not be allowed his vacation with pay. The employees submitted, under Article 14—Rule (a) of the Schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees, that this man, having once qualified for vacation, was entitled to his two weeks' vacation with pay in 1933.

The management cited Article 14, Rule (a) of the Schedule for Clerks, etc., which provides that monthly rated employees will be allowed vacation with pay for twelve working days, provided they have had at the beginning of the calendar year at least one year's continuous service with the Railways in any monthly rated position. The management stated that the complainant had been permitted to start a vacation through an error, and that he had been recalled to duty. They contended that he could not, under the circumstances, be considered to have had one year's continuous service at the beginning of the calendar year, and that he was not entitled to a vacation in the year.

The Board sustained the employees' claim to the extent that he be allowed ten days vacation with pay in 1933.

#### **Case No. 128—Operating Department (Central Region)**

An employee entered the service of the Auditor of Freight Accounts' Office, Accounting Department, Montreal, as a clerk, on May 1, 1916, and was continuously employed in that office until May 17, 1917, when he transferred to the Car Shops at Montreal, starting to work at the car shops, Montreal, the following morning, May 18, 1917. Since May 18, 1917, he was continuously employed as a clerk in the Car Department.

The Accounting Department having recorded the complainant as resigning on May 17, 1917, the management allowed him seniority only from the date he started to work in the car shops, May 18, 1917. However, the Staff Record Committee, having examined his service record, allowed him continuity of service from May 1, 1916. The complainant then applied to have his seniority corrected accordingly, but this claim was declined by the management. The employees contended that the complainant was transferred from the Accounting Department to the

Car Shops at Montreal prior to the effective date of the first schedule negotiated for clerical forces on the former Grand Trunk Railway; therefore, as there was no rule to prevent him from transferring from one department to another with his seniority, they submitted that under Article 3,—Rule (b) of the present schedule he was entitled to seniority date of May 1, 1916.

On the other hand the management claimed that the service performed by the complainant from May 1, 1916, to May 17, 1917, was in an entirely different group, and that no transfer was made to the car department as provided for by the Railway Employees' schedule. The management contended further that if this man's claim to be given his full seniority from the date he entered the service were granted it would be establishing a precedent which would not be in the best interests of the employees in general. "We have many employees who have spent years in the service of the Railway and who have left the various seniority groups to enter other seniority groups where they felt they could better themselves, but we have not allowed them to carry their full seniority unless the transfer was made according to schedule."

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

#### **Case No. 129—Operating Department (Central Region)**

Several positions were abolished at Union Station, Ottawa, as from May 1, 1932, a number of employees being laid off. Among these was a ticket examiner, who endeavoured to exercise his seniority, under Article 3, Rule (k) of the schedule, to the position of constable held by a junior employee. The management refused him the right to do so. The employees claimed that the applicant was qualified to perform all the duties of a constable. The management, explaining its action, stated that "the duties of Constables are such that a careful selection must be made in choosing men to fill those positions, and the incumbents must have sufficient training and experience in this branch of the service to be qualified for the position, as they are frequently called upon to act in conjunction with the City Police. They have to be clothed with police authority in order to carry out their duties satisfactorily, and it is the contention of the Company that while these Constables are covered by the C.B. of R.E. Schedule, it was not the intent that positions of this sort be subject to displacement, resulting in additional expense to the Company and numerous changes being made.

Further, the employees who desire to displace these Constables have had no experience in this line of work, and must have the necessary physical qualifications for such a position."

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

#### **Case No. 130—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)**

A stationary fireman at Campbellton was laid off in June, 1923, owing to a reduction in staff, for a period exceeding eight months, after which he was re-employed without loss of seniority. The employees pointed out that the schedule in effect at that time provided that employees out of service for six months would lose their seniority rights, and they contended that this man's seniority should date from the time of his re-employment. The management stated that several efforts had been made by the employees on other grounds to have the man displaced from his employment and claimed that the objection now put forward should not be considered, after a lapse of twelve years, and also owing to the further fact that subsequent schedules allowed employees, laid off in staff reductions, to retain seniority for twelve months, and that employees covered by the Clerks' Schedule so laid off since January 1, 1930, are, by mutual agreement with the General Chairman of Clerks and Other Classes of Employees, still carried on the seniority list.

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

#### **Case No. 131—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)**

This case also concerned the seniority status of a stationary fireman at Campbellton who had been laid off in 1921 for a period exceeding six months, and re-employed, the employees contending that the rule governing seniority should have been observed. As in Case No. 130, the management contended that the question should not be raised after an interval of twelve years.

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

#### **Case No. 133—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Toronto**

Fifteen compartment, observation, library and buffet car porters on Trains 1 and 2, between Toronto and Vancouver, claimed for expenses incurred during stop-overs at Winnipeg, in the summer of 1932. The stop at Winnipeg was for 14 and 10 hours for these trains respectively. In July, 1932, the Rail-

ways issued a bulletin requiring porters to stand by their cars during these stop-overs. The employees contended that these men were required temporarily to perform duties away from the home terminal and were entitled under Article 9 Rules (a) and (d) to be reimbursed for expenses incurred for meals during the stop-overs.

The management pointed out that the order to stand by the cars only applied "when through space was sold in these cars in either direction," and that the order was one of the conditions of service that had been accepted by the car porters in bidding for the run. In actual practice it was found that through passengers did not stay on their cars during the layover, and that the baggage was locked up, so that the porters were not held with their cars during the stop-over period. The management claimed further that while Article 9 provides that employees while on duty on trains having dining cars are to be served meals free on such cars, there was no dining car attached to the cars in question during the layover. Moreover the porters were not "temporarily performing duties away from their home terminal," but were performing part of their regular duties, so that Rule (d) could not be applied in this case.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

#### **Case No. 135—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Montreal District**

Buffet car employees in Montreal District asked for the assignment of three crews to the buffet cars on trains between Montreal and Portland, a buffet porter and cook to each car. Prior to June 25, 1933, three crews were used, but after that date two buffet car crews of one man each were assigned to this run. The employees pointed out that these crews were on duty 10 hours and 55 minutes one direction, and 11 hours and 20 minutes in the other. These long hours, they claimed, were not in accordance with the intention of Article 4, Rule (c) of the schedule, while under Article 15, Rule (b), subsection 3, the crew of each buffet parlour car should consist of two men, a buffet porter and a cook.

The management pointed out that the present schedule of 1927 (Article 4, clause A, item 22) provided for two crews on this run during the summer season. As to the claim in regard to two men being used, they claimed that Rule (b) was qualified by a clause which states that "under normal conditions" the crew shall consist of two men; whereas the



actual business on this run was far below normal. Moreover, Article 4, Rule (c), cited by the employees, applied in the opinion of the management only to the assignment of

employees to summer runs not already covered in Article 4.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct., 1933..	14	1,108	19,203
*Sept., 1933..	23	6,991	39,194
Oct., 1932...	16	2,388	9,554

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for October was substantially lower than that shown for September, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar decline. As compared with October, 1932, a slight decrease appeared in the number of strikes recorded and in the number of workers involved, while the time loss incurred was almost twice as great as that recorded for the same month last year, due largely to a dispute involving six hundred furniture factory workers at Stratford, Ont., which caused a time loss of over 14,000 working days in October, 1933.

Five disputes, involving 721 workers, were carried over from September, the strike of shoe factory workers in Toronto, Ont., commencing September 1, 1933, shown as terminated in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, later being reported to have terminated on September 9. Nine disputes com-

menced during October. Of these fourteen disputes, twelve terminated during the month, six being in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in two cases. At the end of October, therefore, there were two disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: furniture factory workers, Stratford, Ont., and poultry dressers, etc., Stratford, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing March 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Saint John, N.B., March 6, 1933, one employer; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with the dispute of shoe factory workers in Toronto, Ont., reported as un-terminated in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, information was later received that a settlement had been reached on September 9. A number of the employees had been replaced and no written agreement was signed, but it is stated that the employees, who had demanded increases ranging from twenty per cent to thirty per cent, returned at wage rates approximately five per cent higher than those in force prior to the dispute.

**LEATHER GOODS WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—The employer involved in this dispute, which commenced on August 18, for adjustment of wages, a forty-four hour week and recognition of the Toronto Leather Goods Workers' Union, was on October 12 refused an interim injunction restraining members of the union from picketing the establishment. It was later reported by the union that the strike was considered to have lapsed by October 31, and it has consequently been recorded as terminated from that date.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—The workers involved in this dispute, which commenced September 18, against the discharge of one worker, were replaced by the employer, and as the establishment was reported to be operating early in October the dispute, therefore, is recorded as lapsed by the end of the month.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, STRATFORD, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing on September 14, to secure increases in wages, reductions in hours and union recognition, was un-terminated at the end of the month. On Octo-

ber 12, the factories reopened but only a small number of employees reported for work. Foremen were struck with missiles, tomatoes, etc., thrown by pickets, and one of these was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. On October 16 the provincial government appointed a special investigator to deal with the dispute but no settlement was reached at the time. A settlement was reached in one factory on October 19, 1933, affecting ninety employees, an agreement being signed between the management and a shop committee representing the union members. This provided for certain minimum wage rates and certain increases, and the forty-four hour week subject to certain exceptions. Early in November a settlement was reached in the other five factories between the shop committees and the various employers, work being resumed on November 6, 1933, in four and on November 9 in the other. These agreements provided for wage scales as negotiated on the basis of ten per cent increases, the 44 to 50-hour week, and recognition of shop committees. The agreements are summarized elsewhere in this issue. The detachment of mili-

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to October, 1933</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....			Commenced Sept. 1, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 9, 1933; in favour of employer.
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i>			
Leather goods workers, Tor- onto, Ont.....	40	500	Commenced Aug. 18, 1933; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; lapsed by Oct. 31, 1933; in favour of employer.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.....	12	100	Commenced Sept. 18, 1933; against discharge of worker; lapsed by Oct. 31, 1933; in favour of employer.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Stratford, Ont.....	600	14,720	Commenced Sept. 14, 1933; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; untermi- nated.
<b>TRADE—</b>			
<i>Wholesale—</i>			
Poultry dressers, etc., Strat- ford, Ont.....	65	1,625	Commenced Sept. 21, 1933; for increased wages; unterminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Restaurant employees, Van- couver, B.C.....	4	50	Commenced Aug. 1, 1933; for increased wages; lapsed by Oct. 31, 1933; in favour of employer.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1933\*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during October, 1933</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Joggins Mines, N.S.	56	896	Commenced Oct. 12, 1933; for payment of wages due; terminated Oct. 31, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Hosiery factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	50	50	Commenced Oct. 2, 1933; for increased piece work rates and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 2, 1933; compromise.
Knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	38	Commenced Oct. 10, 1933; for increased wages and recognition of shop committee; terminated Oct. 11, 1933; in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	60	120	Commenced Oct. 14, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Oct. 16, 1933; compromise.
Knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	25	Commenced Oct. 14, 1933; for increased wages, recognition of shop committee; terminated Oct. 14, 1933; in favour of workers.
Knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	24	144	Commenced Oct. 17, 1933; for increased wages and recognition of shop committee; terminated Oct. 23, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>Miscellaneous—</b> Picture framers, etc., Toronto, Ont.....	100	800	Commenced Oct. 6, 1933; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 14, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>TRADE—</b> <i>Retail—</i> Teamsters, etc., Winnipeg, Man.....	6	12	Commenced Oct. 23, 1933; for increase in wages, recognition of union and re-employment of one worker; terminated Oct. 24, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Public Administration—</i> Civic labourers, Preston, Ont..	41	123	Commenced Oct. 26, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Oct. 28, 1933; in favour of employer.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

tary forces sent to the city at the end of September were then withdrawn.

**POULTRY DRESSERS, ETC., STRATFORD, ONT.—**  
This dispute, which commenced on September 21, 1933, a wage increase being demanded, was untermated at the end of the month. During October the plant was closed, but toward the end of the month the management proposed a settlement, involving the establishment of a plant committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of the workers and of the management, an increase in wages of ten per cent to be made if the committee so recommended. On November 3 some em-

ployees returned, and later this offer was accepted, the remaining strikers resuming work next day. The wage increase was then put into effect.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—**  
The dispute involving waiters, waitresses, etc., employed by one firm in Vancouver, which commenced on August 1, to enforce a demand for increased wages, is recorded as terminated, the union having reported that all strike activity had ceased by the end of October, the restaurant, however, being declared unfair to organized labour.

**COAL MINERS, JOGGINS, N.S.**—Coal miners employed in one colliery ceased work on October 12, against non-payment of wages. After one day work was resumed but the employees again ceased work from the eighteenth to the thirty-first. Arrangements were made for payment of arrears and an agreement was signed providing for union recognition.

**HOSIERY FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Knitters and toppers employed in a full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing establishment in Hamilton, Ont., ceased work on October 2, 1933, to enforce a demand for an increase of eighteen per cent in piece work rates and a reduction in the number of hours worked per week. Negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned resulted in the workers agreeing to accept an increase of approximately ten per cent, with a reduction from sixty-three to sixty hours per week for the night shift, the day shift to continue to work fifty-five hours per week. Work was resumed on October 3 under the above conditions.

**KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Three disputes involving knitting factory workers in Toronto, Ont., are reported to have occurred during October, the majority of the strikers in each case being members of the Textile Workers' Union affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. On October 10, twenty-five operators, cutters, knitters, etc., in one establishment ceased work, demanding increases between ten and fifteen per cent in piece rates and recognition of the union shop committee. Negotiations between the representatives of the parties involved resulted in the resumption of work on October 12, 1933, the employer having agreed to pay the increased rates and to recognize a shop committee elected by all his employees.

On October 12, 1933, twenty-five knitters, operators, etc., employed in a second establishment ceased work demanding increased rates of wages and recognition of the union shop committee. A settlement was reached the next day providing for the increased rates and work was resumed the following day.

In the third case it is reported that a demand was made for a ten per cent increase for knitters, with a forty-four hour week and recognition of a union shop committee, the employees ceasing work on October 17, 1933. On October 24 work was resumed, the workers having secured a five per cent increase, a forty-four hour week and recognition of their shop committee.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Sixty to seventy employees in the weaving

and rubber departments of one textile manufacturing factory in Hamilton, Ont., on October 14 ceased work to secure a twenty per cent increase in wage rates. A grievance as to overtime was also reported. On October 16 it is reported the entire staff of the factory, some two hundred workers, were given a ten per cent increase. The strikers, however, remained firm in their demand for twenty per cent until October 17, when they agreed to accept the general ten per cent increase, with some other concessions.

**PICTURE FRAMERS, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on October 6 when one hundred employees of one picture framing and art company in Toronto, Ont., ceased work demanding an increase in wages and a reduction in hours. The factory was picketed by members of the Chesterfield and Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, and on October 10 three of the pickets were arrested in connection with a disturbance when the employer attempted to reopen the factory with new workers. On October 16, however, work was resumed, an agreement having been reached providing for a minimum wage of \$12.50 per week for women, a reduction in hours from fifty-two to forty-eight per week, recognition of the union, time and one-quarter for overtime and wage increases said to range from fifteen per cent to fifty per cent.

**TEAMSTERS AND TRUCK DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—One lumber and fuel company in Winnipeg was affected by this dispute, which commenced on October 23 when six teamsters and truck drivers ceased work demanding an increase in wages from twenty-five cents per hour to thirty-five cents, with recognition of a shop committee of employees who were members of a union affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. A further demand for the reinstatement of one worker who had been discharged the day the strike commenced was also made. Work was resumed on October 25, however, the employer having agreed to the strikers' demands.

**CIVIC LABOURERS, PRESTON, ONT.**—Forty-one part-time labourers employed by the municipality of Preston, Ont., ceased work on October 26 in protest against the rate of thirty cents per hour paid by the town council and delay on the part of the council to consider the grievances of the men. Work was resumed on October 30, however, with no change in conditions pending further consideration by the council of the demands set forth by the workers.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 31, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 44 disputes in progress during the month, involving 11,700 workers with a time loss of 70,000 working days for the month. Of the 31 disputes beginning in September, 6 were over proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wage questions, 9 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 over questions respecting working arrangements and 4 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached during the month in 30 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workers, 10 in favour of employers and 11 were settled by compromises. In 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 152 and 133 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 83,483 and the time loss for the month 2,377,886 working days.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in Western Pennsylvania employed at mines which are controlled by and operated for the use of steel manufacturers, which was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was terminated at the beginning of November through the direct mediation of the President of the United States and officials of the

National Recovery Administration. Under the settlement reached, employers agreed to the check-off, that is that employers would deduct union dues, assessments, etc. from the pay of union members and give such money over to the union concerned. The employers however retained the right to deal only with elected representatives of their employees, and not directly with the union representatives as such. The minimum wage under the agreement is \$4.36 per day. Conditions were to be much the same as provided in the general agreement for commercial mines until the elected representatives of the employees meet the employers and draw up an agreement especially for these mines.

The strike of between 5,000 and 10,000 steel mill workers at Weirton, West Virginia, over the question of union recognition was settled October 16, through the mediation of the National Labour Board, when it was agreed that elected representatives of employees should meet the employers to draw up an agreement and any dispute arising in connection with the agreement should be submitted to the National Labour Board for decision.

The strike of tool and die makers employed in the automobile manufacturing industry in Michigan, which was reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continued during October and no report of any settlement has been noted.

Strikes in the silk manufacturing industry at Paterson, New Jersey, and neighbouring centres were noted in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Settlements were reached during October for the silk dyeing branch and the jacquard branch of the industry, but broadsilk workers were still on strike at the end of October.

The Commissioners of the General Hospital at Saint John, New Brunswick, are giving favourable consideration to a proposed system of voluntary contribution for hospital insurance. Dr. R. S. D. Hewitt, general superintendent recently outlined a plan to have small payments made regularly as a hospital insurance entitling the contributor to hospital care when necessary. He noted that such a system had worked out well in England. It can only be carried out, he stated, when a considerable group is contributing. It was arranged to hold a special meeting shortly to go into the proposed scheme more fully.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Prosecution of Alleged Coal Combine in Province of Quebec

HEARINGS in the trial of six coal companies charged with violations of the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code were concluded at the city of Quebec on November 9 before Mr. Justice Laliberté, who reserved judgment to December 12.

The appointment of Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., by Premier L. A. Taschereau, to conduct prosecutions against members of the alleged combine, comprising the principal importers of British anthracite coal in the province of Quebec, was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, p. 687. Proceedings against the companies charged by the Crown were commenced in the Court of Sessions at Quebec in July. In August the cases were transferred to a special session of the Court of King's Bench called for September 11 to deal exclusively with the coal combine case. On September 19 all eleven firms entered pleas of "not guilty." A separate trial for the five companies not connected with Canadian Import Company, Limited, was granted, and an adjournment to October 10 was allowed to permit the defence to bring from Great Britain

as witnesses Sir Alfred Cope, managing director of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited, and R. O. Piercey, managing director of the T. T. Pascoe Company, of Swansea, Wales. The charges in the indictment against each of the eleven companies relate to arrangements to fix and enhance prices of coal and coke to the detriment of the public and to lessen unduly competition in the sale of these fuels in the cities of Montreal and Quebec and elsewhere in the province.

The six companies whose trial has been concluded are The Canadian Import Company; The Canadian Import Company, Limited; St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited; British Coal Corporation, Limited; F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited; and The F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited. The six defendants were tried without a jury. The first four were represented by Aime Geoffrion, K.C., and Lucien Moraud, K.C., and Hon. Lucien Cannon, K.C., acted as counsel for the two Weaver companies.

The trial of the five other companies alleged to be members of the combine has been set by the Court to commence on December 21.

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## National Economic Council in Mexico

A Mexican Act which come into force on August 1, 1933, provides for the establishment of a National Economic Council, which will be an advisory organ of the Federal Executive and to which all proposals affecting the general economic life of the country must be submitted for examination. The duties of the Council will be the following: to advise on questions referred to it by the Federal Executive, to submit to the Executive any plans it considers necessary for the improvement of the economic and social condition of the country, and to undertake any enquiries which may be necessary for the fulfilment of these tasks.

The National Economic Council will include representatives of the local economic councils, which will have one representative for each district. In addition, the Council will comprise the following members: ten representatives of agriculture, nominated by the National Council of Agriculture; ten represent-

atives of the mining industries, five being employers and five workers; ten representatives of manufacturing industry, five being employers and five workers; ten representatives of commerce, five being employers and five workers; ten representatives of public utility undertakings, five being employers and five workers; five representatives of banks and subsidiary establishments; five representatives of the consuming public; and five representatives of the liberal professions. It will also include ten economic experts appointed by the Government and a Secretary appointed by the President of the Republic. The members will be appointed for a period of two years and a substitute shall be appointed for each member.

The Act contains detailed provisions relating to the procedure of appointment and the bodies which are to appoint the members. Every member must be a Mexican citizen in full enjoyment of civic rights, and must genuinely belong to the occupation he is to represent in the Council.



## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

### Certain Vessels Exempted from Provisions of Canadian Act

THE provisions of the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion in 1931, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 981. That Act gave effect to the two international conventions mentioned in its title, to which conventions Canada had declared its adherence in the previous year (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1001). The points covered by the Conventions include the sub-division of hulls of ships into water-tight compartments so arranged that in case of accident the flooding will be localized; the provision of a sufficient number of lifeboats with competent men to man them, life jackets and life saving appliances for all on board; the equipment of ships with radio apparatus; the maintenance of a North Atlantic patrol for the reporting of icebergs and the destruction of derelicts, and the safety of navigation generally; the marking of load lines on the sides of ships indicating the maximum depth to which they may be loaded; division of the world into zones and the fixing of the depth to which ships may be loaded when undertaking voyages to the various zones. The operation of the Conventions is limited to ships engaged in international ocean voyages. They do not apply to ships plying on the Great Lakes.

By an order published in the *Canada Gazette*, October 21, 1933, certain exemptions are made from the requirement of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea that ships are to be fitted with radiotelegraph installation. The following ships are exempted from this requirement:

1. *Passenger Ships*: (a) Passenger ships licensed to carry, or carrying less than 50 persons, including passengers and crew, provided such ships do not in the course of any voyage go more than 20 miles from the nearest land or more than 200 miles in the open sea between two consecutive ports. (b) passenger ships, other than the above, which are not compelled to carry radiotelegraph apparatus under the provisions of Section 7 of the Radiotelegraph Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 95. (c) Passenger ships which make voyages entirely within the restricted areas specified in the Annex to Article 28, Chapter IV, Schedule 1, of the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931.

2. *Cargo Ships*: (a) Cargo ships which in the course of their voyage do not go more than

150 miles from the nearest land. (b) Cargo ships (i) of less than 2,000 tons, gross tonnage, until January 1, 1938; (ii) of less than 1,600 tons, gross tonnage, on and after January 1, 1938.

3. *General*: (a) Barges in tow and existing sailing ships—For the purpose of this regulation, an existing sailing ship shall be considered as one the keel of which has been laid before the 1st July, 1931. (b) Ships of primitive build, such as dhows, junks, etc., if it is practically impossible to fit them with a radiotelegraph installation. (c) Ships which are not normally engaged on international voyages, but which, in exceptional circumstances, are required to undertake a single voyage of that kind.

*Watches*.—The following ships, registered in Canada, which are required to be fitted with a radiotelegraph installation, are exempted from the requirement of a continuous watch:—

1. *Passenger Ships*: All passenger ships from 3,000 to 5,500 tons, gross tonnage, both included, until January 1, 1934, provided that during the period of such exemption they shall maintain a watch of at least 8 hours per day.

2. *Cargo Ships*: (a) All cargo ships over 5,500 tons, gross tonnage, until January 1, 1934, provided that during the period of such exemption they shall maintain a watch of at least 8 hours per day. (b) All cargo ships from 5,500 to 8,000 tons, gross tonnage, until January 1, 1935, provided that during the period of such exemption from January 1, 1934, they shall maintain a watch of at least 16 hours per day.

An inquiry by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics covering 91 per cent of all the co-operative credit societies in the United States showed a combined membership of 301,119 at the end of 1932. Share capital aggregated nearly \$22,000,000, and the combined assets of the societies in 23 States amounted to more than \$31,000,000. Nearly 16½ million dollars was granted to members in loans during the year, while over half a million was returned in dividends, by societies which reported on these points. As compared with 1929, although the number of societies nearly doubled, and the membership rose some 14 per cent, a decrease in share capital and business was shown.

## Rules governing the Public Service in Saskatchewan

Rules and regulations under the Public Service Act of Saskatchewan were given in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, October 16, 1933. The Public Service is classified into four main groups with salary grades in each group. The four divisions and the commencing salary in each subdivision are as follows: (1) Administrative Division—junior administratives, \$2,400; associate executive, \$3,400; senior executive, \$4,500; (2) Professional Division—junior, \$1,500; intermediate, \$2,600; senior, \$4,200; (3) Clerical Division—junior, \$780; intermediate, \$1,200; senior, \$2,160; senior A, \$2,760; (4) General Division—junior, \$600; intermediate, \$1,440; senior, \$1,800.

Admissions to the service are by competitive examinations, and, unless otherwise stipulated, the minimum standards of efficiency required in all cases is 60 per cent of the maximum possible marks. Provision is made to grant a percentage bonus to candidates in cases where knowledge of special local conditions or previous experience in similar positions is a factor, such bonus to be exclusive of the percentage to which war veterans are entitled. Eligibility lists expire after one year's establishment except where the public interest may be served by their continuance. It is also provided that no person shall be eligible for appointment if two or more persons belonging to his family are already employed in the service.

Other sections of the regulations deal with temporary and seasonal employment, transfers, promotions, leaves of absence, working hours, allowances and compensation, etc. A feature of the last named section is the provision for overtime payment for work performed in cases of "unusual urgency" by employees receiving less than \$2,400 per annum. The scale of payment for overtime is 50 cents per hour for those receiving less than \$900 per

annum; 60 cents per hour for those between \$900 and \$1,200 per annum; 70 cents per hour for employees between \$1,200 and \$1,500 per year; and 75 cents per hour for those receiving between \$1,500 and \$2,400 per annum.

### Joint Council

The last section of the regulations refers to procedure respecting the Joint Council in the Saskatchewan Government Service (the establishment and provisions of the Joint Council were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 661). The voting regulations specify that the Public Service Commission shall establish four separate lists of employees on the permanent staff, such lists to comprise (a) employees in the mental hospitals, jails, and other similar institutions; (b) employees in or under the Liquor Board; (c) employees of the Department of Telephones and Telegraphs, and any other public utility branches of the public service; (d) employees in the remainder of the public service. Such lists are termed "The Electoral Lists," and are to be retained by the secretary of the commission, and shall be open to inspection. Only employees whose names are on any such lists shall be entitled to vote. Provision is made for the holding of the election under officers appointed by the Saskatchewan Government Service Association. Candidates are to be nominated in writing by three employees entitled to vote. If there be no nomination of candidates from any of the four divisions of the Public Service, then the executive of the Saskatchewan Government Service Association is empowered to make the necessary appointment in the particular division failing to make a nomination. Each voter is entitled to vote for two candidates.

## Co-operation in Saskatchewan in 1932-33

The report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets of Saskatchewan for the twelve months ended April 30, 1933, has been published separately, being extracted from the annual report of the provincial Department of Agriculture for the same period. It describes the conditions in the industry as showing a marked improvement over the preceding year, and makes the following comments on conditions in the various co-operative organizations in the province.

"In spite of conditions which necessitated the continuation of the policy whereby the members of the Wheat Pool were given the

privilege of deciding whether to deliver their grain to a voluntary pool or sell at open market prices, it may be said that the Wheat Pool as a grain handling organization has held its own reasonably well, as is evident from the proportion of grain marketed through the Pool Elevators.

"The live stock industry in common with other branches of agriculture felt the effects of depressed prices and unfavourable markets. In spite of this situation, co-operative organizations associated with the live stock industry maintained their position rather well when conditions in general are considered.



"The Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool experienced on the whole a satisfactory year. While the volume of eggs and live poultry handled showed a decrease, the volume of dressed poultry marketed increased by forty-one per cent over the previous year.

"While the operations of the Saskatchewan Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association showed that marketing of dairy products upon the co-operative plan can be conducted successfully and that there is scope for further development in this regard, the experience of the last few years suggests that careful consideration of all the factors involved should be given by producers interested before attempts are made to organize co-operative dairy marketing associations in other localities.

"Co-operative associations trading in carlot quantities and having a small overhead as compared with associations operating stores, showed satisfactory financial results on the average during the year under review.

"Co-operative stores encountered more difficulties, but the systematic efforts made by the directors to reduce expenses and credit trading are indicated in the reduced loss per store during 1932 as compared with the previous year. . . . On the whole, it may be said that the Co-operative Wholesale Society conducted a satisfactory business during the year under review.

"A number of trading associations were incorporated during the year, the majority of these selling gasoline and oils to their members.

"Generally speaking it may be said that interest in consumers' co-operation is being well maintained, which indicates increasing recognition of the significance of the movement to the present social and economic structure.

"During the year, the branch co-operated to the fullest possible extent with the various co-operative organizations in the province."

### Musical Instrument Industry in Canada

Statistics of the musical instrument industry in Canada for 1932 are given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a new bulletin in the Census of Industry series. The report includes statistics relating to the production of musical instruments of every description, all materials and parts of same, gramophones and phonographs and accessories such as records, cabinets, etc. Reports were received from twenty establishments which were located as follows: Quebec four, Ontario fifteen and British Columbia one. These twenty factories represented a total capital investment of \$5,107,534. The total number of persons employed was 1,080 with a payroll amounting to \$993,941. The cost of materials used was \$1,141,198, whilst the value of production amounted to \$2,561,125 and the value added by manufacture \$1,419,927.

It is pointed out that the output of the musical instruments industry has been decreasing steadily during the past few years, the output of pianos, phonographs and phonograph records becoming smaller and smaller. The main product of this industry, viz., the radio, is now produced in the electrical apparatus industry. The output of these manufacturers, however, cannot be credited to this industry in view of the fact that electrical apparatus and not radios form their main products. Imports of musical instruments in 1932 were

valued at \$407,032 as compared with imports valued at \$800,525 in 1931, while exports were valued at \$57,315 in 1932 and \$206,076 in 1931.

At the recent annual meeting of the South Temiskaming Teachers' Institute, Mr. Frank Lendrum, chairman of the public school board at Cobalt, advocated the establishment of a minimum salary schedule for teachers in Ontario. Such a measure, he claimed, would protect teachers against members of their own profession who for various reasons were willing to accept lower salaries than their experience or living conditions warranted. He contended that school boards should not have authority legally to ask applicants for vacant positions to state the salary they would accept.

A commission on interstate compacts affecting labour and industries has been created by the State of Massachusetts as a step toward attaining greater co-operation between the various States in establishing more uniform labour laws. The commission is authorized to meet, with similar commissions formed in other States, for the purpose of drawing up a joint report to be submitted to the State legislatures. By such action it is hoped the labour laws will be made more uniform and the handicap placed upon States having more advanced laws regulating labour will be removed.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### Summary of Proceedings of the 53rd Convention

THE fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened at Washington, D.C., on October 2, 1933, by Richard A. Dickson, president of Washington Central Labour Council. After the invocation by Right Reverend John J. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, Md., the chairman welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of the city. Addresses followed from Mr. Luther H. Reichelderfer, president, board of commissioners of the District of Columbia; Hon. William H. King, United States Senator from Utah and chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, and Hon. Thomas P. Littlepage, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. President William Green thanked the speakers for their welcome, and after declaring the convention open, briefly reviewed events of special interest to the workers and expressed labour's demand for: (a) the 30-hour week and higher wages in the fair practice codes established under the National Recovery Act to make jobs for over 11,000,000 jobless workers; (b) the restoration of pay of government employees; (c) a comprehensive program of social justice legislation.

The president then called for the report of the credential committee. This report showed 554 delegates present, representing 92 international and national unions, 4 departments, 32 state branches, 234 central bodies, 40 local trades and federal labour unions, and 4 fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two the British Trades Union Congress, and one the National Women's Trade Union League of America. In submitting the report the secretary of the committee stated that it was the largest convention of the American Federation of Labor on record.

*Executive Council's Report.*—The report of the executive dealt with the various activities of the Federation during the past fiscal year. A synopsis of the report as read by First Vice-president Duffy, dealt with the following subjects: National Recovery Act; unemployment; trade union benefits; national legislation; public schools; Pan-American Federation of Labour; the right to organize; convict labour; repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; Geneva conference on shorter work-day; child labour amendment; minimum wage laws; and Puerto Rico.

*Report of Secretary.*—This report showed total revenues, including balance from the previous year, of \$826,368.87; expenditures amounted to \$424,236.07, leaving a balance as at September 1, 1933, of \$402,132.80, of which \$66,621.44 was in the general fund and \$333,511.36 in the defense fund. The decline in membership during the fiscal year was reported at 405,415, which left a membership of 2,126,846. The report of the trustees of the A. F. of L. Building showed a balance on hand of \$50,452.54.

*Committee on Organization.*—The committee on organization concurred in that part of the executive report which came under the caption "The right to organize," stating that this right was specifically incorporated in section 7-A of the National Recovery Act, and calling upon the workers to take advantage of these provisions without delay. Referring to that part of the executive's report under the heading "Organization," the committee expressed pleasure at the results obtained from the organizing campaign which had been inaugurated, there being 621 charters issued for local trade and federal labour unions by the American Federation of Labor within the past few months. The committee recommended co-operation in this movement by all city central bodies, state federations of labour, and national and international unions.

The following resolutions were concurred in by the committee and adopted by the convention: (1) urging the organizing of all hotel, restaurant and beverage workers; (2) endorsing the efforts of the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants' Union in endeavouring to extend their trade union organization; (3) that a special effort be made to organize the quarry workers; (4) re-affirming previous declarations that all workers are eligible to membership in the American Federation of Labor irrespective of creed, colour, nationality, sex or politics; (5) favouring the launching of an organizing campaign among the laundry workers.

*Union Labels.*—The committee on union labels drew attention to the fact that only one resolution was referred to it, and interpreted this as an evidence of satisfaction on the part of the delegates that the officials of the department were doing their utmost to further the interests of organized labour



through this channel. The resolution which was adopted recommended that the membership of the Federation patronize those retail establishments showing the "Blue Eagle" and the union store card, giving preference to all places displaying union emblems or where union buttons are worn.

*State Organizations.*—The committee on state organizations dealt with that portion of the executive report which referred to progress made on minimum wage laws for women and minors, and the social legislation obtained in the Island of Puerto Rico by the free Federation of Labour. Mention was made that sixteen states have enacted legislation for the protection of women and minors in employment by stipulating a minimum wage. Satisfaction was expressed for the progress made by the workers of Puerto Rico in organization and social and labour legislation. The committee strongly urged the desirability of having all locals affiliated with central bodies or state federations.

*Industrial Relations.*—The favourable recommendation of the Committee on Industrial Relations on the following resolution was adopted: Pledging the assistance of the American Federation of Labor to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance in bringing about a compliance with the agreement entered into between the United States Department of Labour and the Hotel Association of Cleveland, whereby the latter would re-employ, when opportunity afforded, their former employees who were locked out.

A resolution condemning the alleged anti-labour policy of the Associated Press was referred to the executive of the Federation, as were also two other resolutions, one dealing with a controversy between the Butte, Montana, Building Trades Council and the Hansen Packing Company, and the other a jurisdictional dispute between the building trades and local No. 333, Amalgamated Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters of America.

#### *Committee on Executive Council's Report.*

The committee on Executive Council's Report, which dealt mainly with jurisdictional disputes and amalgamations, reported that \$51,448,348.73 was paid out in benefits to members of organized labour by the various unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, an increase of \$11,486,475.59 as compared with the amount expended for benefits in the previous year. Mention was made of the amalgamation of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union and the United Hatters. The committee recommended that the ex-

ecutive continue its efforts to bring about an amalgamation between the Cigar-makers' International Union of America and the International Union of Tobacco Workers. The executive was urged to continue its efforts toward adjustment of jurisdictional disputes.

*Committee on Education.*—In the report of the Committee on Education attention was drawn to the demoralizing effect the economic depression was having on the public schools, many of which were being closed through lack of funds to pay the teachers. Mention was also made of that part of the executive council's report under the caption "Public Schools" wherein the attention of the delegates was drawn to the curtailment and retrenchments which have been inaugurated in the public school system in the name of economy, such as closing of schools wholly or in part; schools kept open by unpaid or partially paid teachers; charging of fees; dismissal of teachers, etc. The committee also dealt with a number of resolutions having reference to education. In addition the committee reported upon the dedication of Gompers Memorial (referred to later in this report), making special mention of the addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and William Green, president of the Federation. Child labour amendments and workers' education bureau were reported on by this Committee.

*Shorter Work Day.*—The committee on the shorter work day reaffirmed the stand taken by the Cincinnati convention of the Federation for the six-hour day and five-day week without wage reductions. A tribute of high appreciation was paid to President Roosevelt "and to his rare courage and clear vision that prompted the institution of the National Industrial Recovery Act." The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee that the executive council be directed to resolutely continue their efforts until the five-day, six-hour work week, without any reduction in pay, is included in every code adopted under the National Recovery Act. On recommendation of the committee the convention adopted the following resolutions: (1) Favouring the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a measure establishing a 30-hour work week without any reduction in the weekly pay received by government employees prior to the enactment of the "Economy Acts"; (2) the shortening of hours for members of the fire departments of the United States and Canada, with no reduction in monthly salaries.

*Local and Federated Bodies.*—This committee recommended that the convention reaffirm the pronouncements of former conventions of the A. F. of L., urging all national and international unions to take such action as in their judgment may best be calculated to bring their locals into their respective central labour unions.

*National Recovery Act.*—The committee on Resolutions to which was referred that portion of the report of the executive under the caption "National Recovery Act" drew attention to the statement "that the act is the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted by Congress." The committee was supported by the convention in assuring the President of the United States of the wholehearted support of the American Federation of Labor in his great undertaking. A resolution calling for adequate labour representation on all boards or committees appointed under the National Recovery Act was adopted by the convention on recommendation of the committee.

*Unemployment and Relief.*—The committee on Resolutions, reporting on that part of the report of the executive dealing with "Unemployment," recommended the adoption of the section which urged that for the coming winter the work hours should not be over 30 a week. The committee also urged the adoption of the recommendations of the executive council in regard to relief as follows: (1) the appropriation by Congress of adequate relief funds; (2) the making available for distribution to the unemployed of surplus agricultural products; (3) the educating of public opinion to the immensity of relief needs this winter; (4) that higher incomes and surplus profits should bear their fair share of the burden of relief.

In regard to the section of the report of the executive under the heading "discrimination against the older worker" the committee on resolutions recommended that an effort be made to secure legislation calculated to remedy this evil. The recommendation was adopted by the convention.

*National Legislation-Government Economy.*—Under this heading in the report of the executive council a comprehensive statement of the efforts made to prevent a reduction of wages and salaries of government employees was presented, and the committee on resolutions to whom this section of the report was referred, heartily commended the officers for their defense of these employees and recom-

mended that efforts be continued to have the salaries and wages of government employees restored.

*Immigration.*—The committee on resolutions, dealing with that part of the report of the executive under the subtitle "Immigration" concurred in the declaration "that there has never been a time when restricted immigration is more necessary than at present, and that therefore we must strive in every way to prevent any modification of the immigration laws." The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, which was confirmed by the convention: (1) demanding immediate effective immigration restrictions of Filipino labourers; (2) favouring the passage of the King bill providing, among other things, for the deportation of certain alien seamen; (3) calling upon American employers to refrain from the practice of giving preference in employment to labour not domiciled in the country.

*Amalgamated Clothing Workers Affiliated with American Federation of Labour.*—President Green submitted to the convention a supplementary report of the executive council, which contained particulars concerning the mutual understanding reached between the United Garment Workers of America and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, thus ending a lengthy jurisdictional controversy. Mention was also made in this report that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America had made application for affiliation with the Federation, and that a charter of affiliation had been granted.

*International Labour Relations.*—The committee on International Labour Relations urged the officers and executive council of the A. F. of L. to do all in their power to assist the Pan-American Federation of Labour. The committee further recommended representation of the United States in conferences of International Labour office at Geneva. The recommendations of the committee were adopted by the convention.

*Other Resolutions.*—The convention adopted the entire report of the committee after approving of its recommendations on the following resolutions:

Instructing the executive to make a further study of "credit unions" and calling upon the President of the United States to set up interim facilities of consumer credit.

Establishment of a system of national banks under Federal Ownership and control.

Adoption of an N.R.A. code, for telegraph communications industry.



Enactment of compulsory unemployment insurance laws in every State of the Union.

Licensing of all individuals, firms and corporations engaged in interstate business.

Legislation to establish federal technological research and statistical division under the appropriate department of the Government.

An interpretation of the National Recovery Act so that section 7 of the Act shall apply to all city, county and state employees, as it does to all other workers.

Opposing any reduction in the present salaries of fire fighters and that the personnel of fire departments be kept up to a standard established by qualified experts.

Expediting of the public works program by all proper and reasonable means.

Protesting against any policy tending to lower wages and prolong work hours that would destroy labour standards in the building trades under N.R.A. codes.

Granting of the franchise to residents of the District of Columbia.

Congressional investigation of wide scope into the operations of the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Construction of naval vessels and the manufacture of war munitions in navy yards and arsenals.

Establishment of a chair in a university of standing for the study of industrial problems as affecting the wage earners and the human values in society as a memorial to deceased leaders.

Pledging the Federation's co-operation with the International Fur Workers' Union in the latter's campaign against communism in the fur industry.

Investigation by Congress of the activities of strike breaking agencies.

Condemning attempts of political agents to disrupt trade unions.

Remedial action which will prevent violations of N.R.A. codes in the textile industry.

Establishment of the 30-hour week in the fur industry.

Commending the executive of the Federation for their efforts to purge the labour movement of rackets, racketeers and anti-union agitators.

That the Pullman Company be included under the emergency railroad transportation act, 1933.

Protesting discrimination against negro workers under N.R.A.

Continuance of efforts for the unconditional pardon or early release of Mooney and Billings.

Enactment of a compulsory old age pension by Federal and State laws.

Legislation providing for the assured security of depositors in banks.

Establishment of a new United States employment service in Puerto Rico, and that the workers of the island receive due protection under the N.R.A. codes.

A thirty-year optional retirement law for government employees.

Reaffirming opposition to use of cost of living as basis for determining wages, and urging restoration of working conditions to government employees.

Continuance of the United States Compensation Commission in its present official status as an independent government agency.

Extension of prevailing wage law to include painting of public buildings.

Removal of the prohibition on promotions for employees of the Federal Government.

Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment.

A resolution favouring the formation of an Independent Labour Party was not concurred in by the convention.

#### Address of Secretary of Labour, Frances Perkins

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour of the United States, addressed the delegates on the third day of the convention. She outlined the steps taken by the Department of Labour to put into effect the recommendations made by an advisory committee, on which were included a number of representatives of labour. This committee, she stated, was called together "to canvass some of the outstanding problems of labour and to draw up for me and for the Department of Labour a certain program of accomplishment which we might desire to see put under way within the next four years."

She invited the Federation to give their whole-hearted constructive co-operation to her department.

General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Act, addressed the convention on October 10, his speech being broadcasted over a national net work.

#### Other Addresses

During the sessions of the fourth day, the addresses of the fraternal delegates were delivered. Fred J. White, M.P.P., Calgary, Alta., president of the Alberta Federation of Labour, extended the greetings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the fraternal messages from the British Trade Union Congress were presented by James Rowan and A. Hall. In accordance with the established custom the president of the

Federation made presentations to the fraternal delegates.

Others to address the convention during its various sessions were: Miss Elizabeth Christman, fraternal delegate, National Women's Trade Union League of America; Rev. George Lakeland, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph.D., director, National Catholic School of Social Service; Hon. Jas. A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States; Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary, Workers Education Bureau of America; Sol. Rosenblatt, Deputy Administrator, National Recovery Act; Edward A. Hayes, National Commander, The American Legion, and Hon. James J. Davis, United States Senator.

### Dedication of Gompers Memorial

On October 8, the dedication of Gompers Memorial was solemnized in the presence of delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and their friends. The invocation was pronounced by Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, after which President Green presented Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, who in a short address spoke of the personal friendship which he held for many years with Samuel Gompers, of his great leadership and love of country. President Green, who followed, gave a short

historical account of the life of Samuel Gompers, referring to the growth and expansion of the American Federation of Labor under his wise leadership.

The monument was unveiled by James C. MacKay, nine years of age, great grandson of Samuel Gompers, and the benediction was pronounced by Rt. Rev. John M. McNamara.

### Officers Elected

The officers elected for the year 1933-34 were as follows: President, William Green, Washington, D.C.; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert, New York, N.Y.; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; fourth vice-president James Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; fifth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington, D.C.; sixth vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.; seventh vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York, N.Y.; eighth vice-president, G. M. Bugniet, Washington, D.C.; Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress: Michael J. Collieran, Bronx, N.Y.; and Edward Flore, Buffalo, N.Y..

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada: Joseph P. McCurdy, Washington, D.C.

San Francisco, California, was chosen as the convention city for 1934.

## Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America

The twenty-third convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was held in Toronto recently. Among the guest speakers who addressed the delegates were: Hon. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labour; Controllers W. D. Robbins and James Simpson (also vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada); P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress; W. C. McBrien, chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission; John Noble, vice-president of Toronto Trades and Labour Council; Joseph Tompkins, chairman, Ontario Executive of Trades and Labour Congress; William Collins, representing the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Tobin, president of International Brotherhood of Teamsters. A message was also received from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the International President, William D. Mahon, presented a detailed survey

of the activities of the organization during the two years since the last convention. This report showed that 72 agreements were renewed at the old rate; 86 were renewed with decreases and 61 supplemental agreements with decreases, making a total of 219 agreements during the period under review. This was considered as being a good showing under prevailing circumstances. In the same period, 15 local divisions managed to retain annual vacations with pay, while 66 locals retained old age pensions. There were eight cases of arbitration in the United States and three in Canada, while there was one strike involving three local divisions in the United States.

The president's report also indicated that the total paid out by local divisions in death, disability, old age and sick benefits for the two calendar years 1931 and 1932 amounted to \$528,867.62. In addition, the International Association, during the same period disbursed in funeral, disability and old age benefits the sum of \$1,682,325.02, thus making a grand



total expended in benefits of \$2,211,192.64. The problem of paying benefits on reduced revenues was studied by a special committee and debated at length by the convention. New regulations concerning benefits were adopted, the chief of which was the committee's recommendation that the maximum benefit in all cases be reduced to \$600 instead of \$800.

An adopted resolution aimed at the protection of seniority rights by requesting the aid of the American Federation of Labor in resisting "any discrimination as to the age of any street railway worker throughout the nation, and to promote and inject clauses into all codes affecting street railway and bus operators, forwarded to the National Recovery

Administration, prohibiting any violations of the spirit of that resolution, thereby making it a national policy of labour."

Another resolution which met with unanimous approval commended the United States President for his "stalwart courage" and fairness in pursuing his emergency program and pledged support to the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The convention expressed approval of President Mahon's advice to the Winnipeg local respecting the industrial dispute which developed there. The president's wire to the Winnipeg local urged that "no Amalgamated member should ever act as a strike-breaker."

### Progress of Indian Workers in Canada

The annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1933, describes the condition of the Indian population of Canada during the past year as follows: During the past year the Indians may be said to have held their own reasonably well in respect to economic and health conditions when the unfavourable situation throughout the country generally is taken into consideration. It must be admitted, however, that those Indians who are dependent upon industrial employment as wage earners are under a peculiar disadvantage as naturally their white competitors are favoured in securing such employment as is available. On the other hand, Indian agriculturists, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, are remarkably prosperous at the present time and undoubtedly in a much better position economically than their white neighbours. This gratifying situation may be ascribed to the intensive agricultural assistance and instruction given these Indians during the past half century by the Government. Furthermore, they are protected against the depression by their circumstances, inasmuch as they are exempt from payment of taxes, mortgage interest and principal and other overhead charges. The transition of these Indians appears remarkable when it is recalled that after the failure of the buffalo in 1878 they were left destitute, and were kept alive only by Government rations. Progressive policy has made these Indians self reliant in two generations.

The hunting Indians in the more remote districts are maintaining themselves quite comfortably according to their own native standards of living, which while primitive are simple and healthy. The hunting Indians, however, who are located in the intermediate

territory between civilization and the wilds are faced with a difficult problem owing to the depletion of the fur in the habitat and the competition of white trappers who are entering their hunting grounds in increasing numbers. The Indian fishermen of the west coast of British Columbia who were formerly a prosperous class have suffered severely owing to the depressed state of the fishing industry. It is hoped that this set-back is temporary in character and that these Indians, many of whom are of a progressive type, will be restored to their former good circumstances.

The Indian population remains about 108,000, and there has been no decline in their number in recent years.

The International Labour Organization, in its weekly publication *Industrial and Labour Information* for October 9, gives preliminary statistics of industrial production in the Soviet Union during the first half of 1933. During the first half of 1933, the value of industrial production showed an increase of 2.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, instead of 12 per cent as required by the program. This increase was due mainly to heavy industry, in which production increased by 7.4 per cent; light industry showed an increase of 0.7 per cent; and the wool industry and the food products industry (excluding the seasonal branches) only reached 94 per cent of the output in the first half of 1932. The total value of the production of State industry amounted to about 15,300 million roubles, of which 8,540 million roubles represented means of production and 6,760 million roubles articles of consumption. During the half-year 43.3 per cent of the program for the full year was completed.

## EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THE PROCTER AND GAMBLE COMPANY OF CANADA

**A**N Employees' Conference Committee was established recently by the Procter and Gamble Company of Canada, Limited, at their factory at Hamilton, Ontario. Similar committees exist in the factories of the Procter and Gamble Company in the United States. Mr. William Cooper Procter, Chairman of the Board, sets forth the purpose of the committee in a prefatory note to the constitution of the Committee, as follows:—

"In order to promote mutual understanding, to effect a friendly relationship and to bring about efficient co-operation to a greater extent than has existed heretofore, and to provide a plan whereby the desired results can be attained, the Employees' Conference Plan has been formulated and presented for adoption to the several plants of the Procter and Gamble Company and The Procter and Gamble Manufacturing Company. The purpose of the plan is to provide for regular conferences between the representatives of the employees and representatives of the management, in order to afford to the employees ready means of making suggestions and of bringing to the direct attention of the management matters which, in their opinion, need adjustment or correction, as well as to give to the management opportunity to outline its views and plans to the workmen, to the end that both may benefit and that a fuller understanding between them shall exist."

The Employees' Conference Committee consists of representatives of the employees, elected by ballot, and of the management. The latter are appointed by the superintendent, and must not exceed one-half of the number of employee representatives. It is provided that "there shall be no discrimination under this plan against any employee because of race, sex, political or religious affiliation, or membership in a labour or other organization. Each representative shall be wholly free in his performance of duties as such and shall not be discriminated against on account of any action taken by him in good faith in his capacity as representative."

The constitution provides that "for the purpose of securing proper representation, the superintendent shall divide the factory enrollment into election units composed of similar or related groups or departments, such as (a) office, clerical, and laboratory, (b) mechanical and miscellaneous labour, (c) process departments, (d) production departments. The employees shall elect not less than four representatives nor more than ten. Each election

unit shall have at least one representative. No election unit shall have less than one representative for every fifty employees. The basis of representation, however, shall be the same for all units in a factory. As new departments are created, representation shall be provided by the Conference Committee. Subject to the approval of the Conference Committee, election units may be reorganized when conditions, such as the creation of new departments, make such changes desirable."

It is further provided that "any employee, except a member of the supervisory forces, who has been on the company's payrolls for a period of one year prior to nomination, who satisfies the age requirements (21 years or over in the case of male employees, 18 years or over in the case of female employees) and who is a British subject shall be considered qualified for nomination and election as a representative. Any employee, except a member of the supervisory forces, who has been in the service of the company for sixty days prior to nomination or election shall be entitled to vote."

Procedure is laid down for the establishment of an organizing committee to conduct the first election of employee representatives; and for the subsequent elections to the Conference Committee. Elections are to be held annually, "one-half of the total number of employee representatives to be chosen at each annual election. Elections subsequent to the first elections shall be conducted by the employees, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Conference Committee. Elections shall be by secret ballot."

"Employee representatives are elected for a term of two years (after the first election) and are eligible for re-election." They may "resign only on presentation of a written resignation, stating reasons for such action, which shall be referred to the Conference Committee and which must be approved by that body before resignation becomes effective. A representative shall be deemed to have vacated office upon severance of his relations with the Company. An election unit may recall any one of its representatives by a majority vote of the employees in the unit in favour of such recall. Any five employees may request such a vote under rules prescribed by the Conference Committee. The employee representatives shall conduct such a vote."

The management representatives, as already noted, are appointed by the superintendent,



"not to exceed one-half of the number of employee representatives. Such appointments are to be made just subsequent to yearly elections and shall continue for one year."

"Immediately after each annual election the employee representatives are to meet and elect from among themselves a chairman and vice-chairman of the Conference Committee. The Employees' Service Supervisor may act as secretary for all meetings of the Conference Committee. The chairman or the superintendent may call a special meeting of the Conference Committee at any time. A special meeting of the employee representatives only (no representative of management attending) may be called at any time by the chairman. Special committees may be appointed by the chairman to investigate and report on any subject. Such special committees shall include at least one representative of the management. . . . Membership of special committees may be dissolved by the chairman of the Conference Committee at any time."

Regular meetings of the Conference Committee are held monthly. "For time necessarily occupied in actual attendance at regular Conference Committee meetings or at meetings of special committees, employee representatives shall receive a stated payment from the company of not less than \$1 each for each meeting provided that such meetings are held on employees' time. If held on company time the regular rate of pay of committee members shall be in force, involving no extra compensation. A committee, when concerned with matters of special interest to any particular department or class of employees, shall have the right to invite into conference such additional representatives of the employees or of the management as are likely to be particularly concerned in such matters."

The regulations provide that "any matter which may seem to require adjustment or consideration shall first be taken up by the employee interested with the foreman of his department. In a matter of special importance to the employee he may ask a representative from his election unit to assist him in taking up the matter with his foreman. Failing settlement in a manner satisfactory to the employee, he may take the matter up, through his representative, with the Conference Committee."

"Decisions made by a voting majority of the Conference Committee shall consist of the vote of three-fourths of all Employee Representatives present and three-fourths of the Management Representatives present, provided that there is a quorum. . . . When the Conference Committee cannot arrive at

a decision on any question, it shall be referred to the Committee on Appeals. The Vice-President in charge of manufacture shall be chairman of the Committee on Appeals, which committee shall be composed of two management representatives appointed by him, and the chairman and vice-chairman of the Conference Committee. They shall submit a ruling on any case presented to them by the Conference Committee within one month from its presentation, which ruling shall be binding on all concerned."

"A suitable place for meetings is to be provided for all committees." When possible, committees must "arrange to hold meetings during working hours. Actual time used will be paid for by the management." Members are "expected to attend all regular meetings of the Conference Committee. Satisfactory excuses for absence must be furnished to the Chairman in every case. Any member who fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the Conference Committee shall receive notification of his delinquency from the secretary, and if he fails to attend three regular consecutive meetings and does not present satisfactory excuses for his absence, he shall forfeit his membership, the officers making provision for the election of his successor. Final action in such cases shall be taken by the Conference Committee."

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A study of the comparative output of men and women employed on the same kind of factory work, carried on by two Italian experts over a period of 24 working days, showed that men produced their lowest output at the first hour of the work period, both morning and afternoon, while women reversed this, showing their lowest output at the last hour of each work period. A study of the production curves led to the conclusion that efficiency calls for shorter working hours for women than for men, with no overtime.

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The average weekly wage of chain-store employees in the United States, excluding supervisors and managers, was \$20.60 per week in March, 1929, and \$20.48 in January, 1931, according to a study made by the Federal Trade Commission. In 1929 the range of the average wage was from \$16.13 up to \$30 and over, the higher averages being relatively rare. A comparison of average wages in chain stores and independent stores for the eight kinds of business for which comparable figures were obtained showed higher averages for the independent stores, the difference varying with the kind of business.

## PROVISION OF RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR SHORT-TIME AND UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN CANADA

THE Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare is issuing a series of bulletins on "the problem of the constructive use of the leisure time of millions of Canadians, employed and unemployed, of both sexes and of all ages." The first bulletin defines the problem arising from "improved" methods of production, with the resulting unemployment. Events subsequent to the war, with extreme fluctuations in business, "have forced the problem into such prominence that it cannot be neglected. Any nation which as a whole is disposed to believe that it can be left to take care of itself can only assume such an attitude at its peril."

In Canada, action is checked by the uncertainty as to jurisdiction: "Does the task to organize the leisure-time activities of our civilization fall upon the cities or municipalities, or on the provinces, or on the Dominion as a whole? Does the matter lie in the realm of education or that of business? On whom must the responsibility be placed? Then again, who shall shoulder such financial obligations as may be entailed, and who shall co-ordinate the volunteer activities which will undoubtedly be offered once the problem is realized by a sufficient section of our population? There is no easy answer to those questions, yet Canada is no more immune from the necessity of facing the challenge of leisure than any of the other great nations of the world. The immense electrical developments which have taken place—especially in Ontario and Quebec—accompanied or followed by a greatly increased use of machinery of many types, and even the mechanization of agricultural production—especially on the prairies—have greatly decreased the necessity for long hours of labour. At the same time as the hours of those actually engaged in production tend to be reduced, with weeks of 40 hours or even less coming to be standard, there is also manifest a tendency for the age of children entering industry or business to be raised. This is true even when business is in full swing, in what we have been accustomed to call 'normal' times. But what of periods of depression, when many workers are discharged or placed on short time? A certain small percentage of the younger age-groups will resume educational work. Probably many girls who might otherwise be able to contribute in cash to the support of their homes will find domestic employment there instead. In lesser degree there will be odd jobs about the home which partially occupy the boys. But even among

the younger age-groups the vast majority face a complete absence of employment, whether gainful or otherwise, which can hardly fail to be injurious to themselves both physically and morally, as well as to the society in which they will have to take their places."

As to the effects of idleness on young persons the bulletin points out that recent comments by judges in several of the provinces on the extreme youth of the prisoners charged before them with quite serious crimes are a sufficient indication of the danger to society which this tendency, brought about largely through idleness, may constitute when allowed to develop unchecked. "The demoralizing effects of disappointment in the search for work are not limited to the individuals themselves but spread almost immediately to their families, and so, through groups composed of similar units, to and through a large part of society. The atmosphere of discontent which may be generated as a result cannot be regarded with anything but alarm."

Commercial interests, it is noted, have been quick to take advantage of the increased amount of leisure, as is shown for example in the tremendous increase in the motion picture industry and in professional sports. As contrasted with such recreations, the object of the Canadian Council is to develop the "constructive utilization of leisure time in which self-activity in sport, hobbies and other phases of recreation, has a central place."

The second bulletin shows that leadership and organization are the fundamental requirements in any community where an efficient program for the use of leisure time is desired, and outlines forms of organization that are considered to be suitable for large or small urban communities.

The third bulletin sketches in particular the recreational program in the large city. In addition to providing facilities for recreation, such as public parks and well equipped playgrounds, a good program should include such activities as soft ball, tennis, swimming, quoits, track and field events, football, lacrosse, handball, physical training, golf, skating and winter sports, life-saving and first aid. There should also be provision for community picnics, music, dramatics and pageants, gardening, handicrafts, and winter time social clubs. A large part of such a program, it is claimed, is already being carried out in some of the larger Canadian cities.

In addition to pure recreation, the Council strongly recommends the establishment of



occupational clubs for short-time or unemployed workers. No complete solution of this problem has been reached as yet, though such clubs exist in England. "It should not be beyond the capacity of large Canadian cities to devise their own schemes for similar enterprises. Those responsible for the operation of 'Day Shelters for Unemployed,' with cards and games alone, agree that this is not enough, and are taking steps to introduce occupational projects into the program."

"The Community Centre Plan, utilizing facilities provided for day school purposes but not required in the evenings, has recently been put into effect for family recreation purposes

as well as for the training of special groups—not only in Great Britain and the United States, but in Canada as well. Handwork, including mechanical drawing for boys; sewing and millinery for girls; knitting and dress-making for women, and economics lectures for men, have been found valuable features, together with dramatics, music, country dances, and other customary forms of recreation. The plan depends largely on volunteer co-operation and has been tested under Canadian conditions sufficiently to justify extension so that all sections of large cities requiring it might be granted its privileges and advantages at comparatively low cost."

### University Education for Workers in Ontario

The annual conference of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario was held at Stratford in September. The Secretary, Mr. Drummond Wren, reported that during 1932-33 session there were fifteen local associations, which organized 32 classes, with an aggregate enrolment of 1,328 students. The local associations are at Brantford, Brockville, Dundas, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Oakville, Peterboro, Stratford, St. Catharines, Windsor, Woodstock and Toronto. Toronto had fourteen classes, Hamilton three and London and Windsor two each. Elementary and advanced classes are conducted in such subjects as economic history, economic theory, psychology, public speaking, literature, appreciation of music, appreciation of art, composition, biology, astronomy, labour problems, current events, and public finance. The secretary called attention to the fact that while the average attendance was 27.5 per cent in 1931-32, it rose to 41.5 per cent in 1932-33. One-half more actual work was, therefore, done without any increase in tutorial expenses, a fact which also indicates the growing popularity of the movement.

At the conference, Mr. George Keen, Brantford, was elected president of the board of directors. The university representatives on the Board are Dr. Hamilton Fyfe, Principal of Queen's University; Dr. S. F. Maine, University of Western Ontario; and Professors H. R. Kemp and F. C. Auld, of the University of Toronto. Instruction is under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B.A., Director of University Extension of the University of Toronto.

President Keen outlines the history of the movement in the October issue of his magazine, the *Canadian Co-operator*, as follows: "Thirty years ago, on the initiative of a Woolwich co-operator, Dr. Albert Mansbridge, Workers Educational Associations were organized in Great Britain, and in connection

therewith tuition was secured from the universities. The Workers Educational Association of Ontario functions in a similar manner. Workers in industrial centres organize themselves into an association, and out of the membership form classes. When a class of twenty-five or more is organized, the University of Toronto provides and pays for instructors on such subjects as the class may decide upon; the lecturers being drawn from Toronto, Queen's University (Kingston), Western (London), and McMaster (Hamilton) Universities. The students pay annually a membership fee of \$1 each, and \$1 for each class attended. These nominal fees are retained by the local association to defray its own expenses, and to enable it to make a contribution towards the maintenance of the Workers Educational Association of Ontario. The classes meet one evening per week during the fall and winter months, and the courses consist of twenty lectures each."

During October a total of 3,187 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 13 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 153 accidents were reported, including 4 fatal cases; and 218 accidents to employees of the Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 3,558 cases, of which 20 were fatal.

It is stated that employers in the engineering and shipbuilding industries in Great Britain recently submitted to the trade unions concerned a communication on the possibility of establishing a 40-hour week. An agreement making this provision was concluded early in October between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

## Welfare Work in Montreal in 1932

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies has issued the eleventh year book on "Welfare Work in Montreal," describing the relief operations carried on by various organizations in the city in 1932. The volume comprises the annual reports of thirty-one agencies within the Financial Federation of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, as well as the reports of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies and of the Financial Federation campaign of 1933. This campaign is conducted for the purpose of securing the funds necessary for the operations of the affiliated organizations. The financial objective of the 1933 campaign was \$776,000, of which amount \$740,077 was raised, \$429,343 or 58 per cent, being in cash.

The Board of Directors of the Financial Federation, in their annual report, note a further aggravation of conditions resulting from unemployment during the year. "Not only have more men been thrown out of work, but the resources of those unemployed for varying periods of time have become exhausted. The result is that the army of destitutes has more than doubled. This has affected our agencies directly and indirectly. The federal, provincial and municipal Governments have undertaken to provide food, fuel, shelter and clothing to those who are able and willing to work, but have made no provision for medical care and leisure time activities which are almost equally essential. Agencies in the health field, such as the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Federation Health Service and the Child Welfare Association, having rendered free nursing and medical service to the unemployed to a degree unequalled in our experience. The Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Settlements and other recreational agencies have extended their programs to suit the needs of the unemployed. Indeed, practically all the agencies in the Federation have had to expand their activities,

so far as finances permitted, to include the unemployed. Actual relief to the unemployed in the Protestant Community is largely issued by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, of which Brig-Gen. G. E. McCuaig is the Chairman, and the destitute who are not eligible for government relief are assisted by the Family Welfare Association."

Special commendation is given of the work of the committee in charge of the Day Shelter for Unemployed men, the Community Garden League, and the Parks and Playgrounds and Family Welfare Associations. The Federation also expresses its deep appreciation of the help received from the city authorities: "The amount of destitution has reached such proportions that private charity cannot possibly hope unaided to grapple with the situation. Our thanks are due to the City Council for their co-operative attitude and for their intelligent help in the matter. Acknowledgement must also be made to the Federal and Provincial Governments who bore an equal share in the expenses."

Elsewhere the report states: "It is believed that the broader scope of unemployment relief, now recognized by government authorities, may do much to relieve the Family Welfare Association of oppressive burdens of unemployment relief that are properly a charge on public funds and can no longer be carried by our private charities. With a substantial saving in that agency's budget for unemployment relief and more minor adjustments in other budgets, it is hoped that the Federation will be able to finance its agencies during the coming year."

Various features of relief work among the unemployed are summarized under such headings as the Day Shelter, Family Relief, Unemployment Among Office Workers, Single Women, and Central Emergency Clothing Room.

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## Montreal Training Scheme for Unemployed Girls

A training scheme for unemployed girls was carried on last winter in the Y.W.C.A. building at Montreal. A description of the work, prepared by Miss Postill, general secretary of the Montreal Y.W.C.A., appears in the September issue of *Child and Family Welfare*, published by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. Courses were provided for "cook generals," and in sewing. Twenty-four girls took the former course, which lasted four weeks daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with a

half session on Saturday. Twice during the course the girls were sent out to the home of some interested person to do a day's work such as they would likely be required to do later on. This person made a report to the teacher, which helped her to estimate their ability and degree of adaptability and to correct faults. The course covered a general routine of house work, as much plain cooking as possible, table service and household etiquette. The girls were placed immediately on completion of



their course, and reports to date state that they are giving complete satisfaction. In the same way a considerable number of waitresses were trained, who work part-time on call. These girls were all registered as out of work and most of them either required financial assistance or would have required it very shortly. Care was taken to find sympathetic employers who would continue the training, so that what they had learned might not be lost and also that they might not become discouraged by being placed in a position where they were being exploited.

The work in the sewing shop is described as follows: "Whenever circumstances warranted it, when a girl came to the Y.W.C.A. destitute she was placed under the supervision of an experienced seamstress where she worked in a room set aside for that purpose from 9.30 a.m. until 4 p.m. five days a week. She was paid a salary of 75 cents or a \$1 a day, given a substantial noon meal and a substantial

tea, this allowing her to live on her earnings as she herself felt wisest and best. Orders were solicited for sewing from other organizations and from individuals for which a small fee was charged, which assisted with the financing. Special precautions were taken, however, not to harm other industries or to take work from anyone else. Work was also undertaken for the Emergency Unemployment Relief Fund for which payment was made.

"This has been a very satisfactory experiment," the secretary concludes, "and has not only offered relief but retained the self-respect of the girls, has improved their spirits and morale and given them some very useful instruction in needle work. We average twenty-five girls in the work room at one time and have paid for 1,357 days' work since the first of January, to which of course must be added the days' work given last year."

## AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WEEKS EMPLOYED FOR WAGE EARNERS IN CANADA, 1931

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin entitled "Earnings Among Wage-Earners for Canada and the Provinces, 1931," being No. XXXIII, giving the results of the seventh Census of Canada, 1931, and showing not only earnings but weeks of employment during the twelve months ending May 31, 1931. "Wage-Earners" in this bulletin includes those on wages, salaries, commission, etc., excluding those in business for themselves, owners, etc., therefore not covering all those gainfully employed reported in Bulletin No. XXXI (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, pages 819-821). The present bulletin gives data for 2,566,001 persons, ten years of age and over, out of the 3,924,533 persons, ten years of age and over, reported on

as gainfully employed in the previous bulletin. The information is given in four tables, the first a summary table by age groups and sex, total earnings, etc., by provinces; the second, average earnings and weeks employed by age groups and sex, by provinces; the third, total and average earnings and weeks of employment for certain occupations, male and female, by provinces; the fourth, by industries, total and average earnings, numbers employed, etc. Out of the 2,566,001 "wage-earners" there were 88,963 who did not report their earnings, leaving 2,477,038, of whom 1,948,500 were males and 528,538 females.

The accompanying tables give the figures for Canada by age groups, and for selected occupations.

NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS, AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY AGE GROUPS DURING 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1931

Age groups	Male			Female		
	Number	Earnings	Employment	Number	Earnings	Employment
		\$	weeks		\$	weeks
17 and under.....	70,063	270	40.58	46,609	251	43.11
18-19 years.....	103,839	405	39.69	73,946	376	44.93
20-24 ".....	298,375	613	40.33	169,784	534	46.95
25-34 ".....	522,213	899	41.20	128,822	698	47.70
35-44 ".....	423,376	1,170	42.29	56,858	759	47.48
45-54 ".....	315,373	1,203	41.80	32,107	698	47.25
55-64 ".....	156,290	1,072	40.07	14,973	570	46.97
65-69 ".....	37,487	899	38.25	3,499	422	46.53
70 and over.....	21,484	791	38.65	1,940	340	48.15
All ages.....	1,948,500	927	41.12	528,534	560	46.59

NUMBERS OF WAGE EARNERS, AVERAGE EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE WEEKS EMPLOYED DURING 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1931

Occupation	Persons	Average earnings	Average weeks	Occupation	Persons	Average earnings	Average weeks
<i>Male</i>	No.	\$	No.	<i>Male—Cont.</i>	No.	\$	No.
Bakers.....	8,075	912	44-08	Stone cutters and dressers; monumental carvers.....	2,618	1,059	40-11
Barbers, hairdressers.....	6,141	872	45-13	Tailors.....	6,680	858	37-50
Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgers.....	9,179	913	39-36	Teachers—school.....	15,433	1,576	50-46
Boilermakers, platers, riveters....	4,604	1,024	39-22	Teamsters, draymen, carriage drivers.....	17,453	749	42-54
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	28,567	1,232	47-42	Telegraph operators.....	5,932	1,503	46-29
Brick and stone masons.....	9,423	830	29-58	Truck drivers.....	37,850	846	42-74
Butchers and slaughterers; trimmers.....	9,057	896	44-05	Waiters, dining car stewards.....	10,334	718	43-77
Cabinet and furniture makers....	3,077	858	40-30				
Carpenters.....	66,989	789	34-85	<i>Female</i>			
Chauffeurs, bus drivers.....	11,942	849	43-73	Bookbinders.....	1,107	605	44-00
Compositors; printers, n.s.....	10,121	1,460	46-28	Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	20,866	841	48-60
Conductors and motormen—street car.....	8,606	1,325	48-91	Charworkers, cleaners.....	3,505	375	44-92
Cooks.....	16,164	691	39-26	Confectionery and biscuit makers.....	1,422	437	42-24
Electricians and wiremen.....	18,160	1,222	43-77	Domestic servants.....	121,176	252	46-83
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging).....	406,974	480	32-62	Dressmakers.....	3,761	532	44-02
Locomotive engineers.....	7,830	2,198	47-89	Furriers—fur cutters, dressers, sewers.....	1,168	547	39-77
Locomotive firemen.....	5,854	1,297	40-45	Hairdressers, manicurists.....	3,036	625	45-81
Longshoremen, stevedores.....	4,723	660	32-24	Ironers and pressers.....	1,987	466	43-90
Machine operators—boots and shoes.....	5,740	677	39-46	Knitters and hosiery frame tenders.....	2,178	468	42-30
Machinists.....	29,785	1,044	40-80	Machine operators—boots and shoes.....	3,234	435	42-27
Mechanics.....	38,229	948	41-75	Matrons and housekeepers.....	19,577	328	48-31
Miners—coal.....	17,126	638	29-00	Milliners.....	1,949	583	41-70
Moulders, coremakers, casters.....	7,713	756	33-89	Nurses—graduate.....	9,359	914	47-13
Other clerical (office clerks).....	88,887	1,159	48-25	Other clerical (office clerks).....	28,223	832	49-31
Other machine operatives—in pulp and paper making.....	2,271	928	42-74	Packers, wrappers, labellers.....	7,556	424	42-39
Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	25,279	761	35-07	Paper box, bag, and envelope makers.....	1,819	460	43-50
Plasterers and lathers.....	4,951	771	28-70	Saleswomen.....	41,781	534	45-74
Plumbers, steam fitters, gas fitters.....	12,991	1,017	39-03	Sewers and sewing machinists—shop or factory.....	19,432	447	41-30
Railway conductors—Steam railway.....	4,619	2,136	49-23	Spinners.....	2,544	421	41-15
Salesmen.....	93,284	1,048	46-23	Stenographers, typists.....	63,686	831	47-59
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	5,502	934	38-72	Teachers—school.....	52,899	918	50-08
Shippers.....	14,889	1,002	45-95	Telephone operators.....	14,118	682	48-80
Stationary enginemen.....	16,287	1,183	42-83	Waitresses.....	12,323	378	44-14
				Weavers.....	3,222	485	43-51

<sup>1</sup> Not including "Paper makers."

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1933

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter July to September, 1933, showed a gain over that of the corresponding quarter last year, as there was an increase of about 5 per cent in both vacancies listed and placements effected. This gain was largely accounted for by the construction and maintenance group, where placements were substantially higher, due to work provided on highways and other government projects for the relief of unemployment, but was materially lessened by a heavy reduction in farming. Logging, services, mining and manufacturing also reported additional placements, the remaining groups, transportation and trade, recording only nominal declines. Provincially, all except the Prairie Provinces reported in-

creased vacancies and placements, the highest gain being in Ontario and the decline in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta about evenly distributed.

From the chart on page 1113, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September, it will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of July; remained practically unchanged during the latter half of that month; pursued an upward trend during the first part of August; followed by a decline until the middle of September, when an upward course was again pursued, the level of each curve at the end of the quarter under review being about 2 points below that shown at the close of the corresponding period last year. During the period July



to September, 1933, there was an average of 53.6 vacancies and 51.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58.0 vacancies and 55.4 placements for each 100 applications during the corresponding period last year.

The average number of positions offered daily during the present quarter was 1,181, of applications registered 2,203 and of placements effected 1,123, in contrast with a daily aver-

age of 1,123 vacancies, 1,935 applications and 1,072 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1932.

During the three months, July to September, 1933, the offices reported that they had made 91,035 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 86,467 placements, of which 49,369 were in regular employment and 37,098 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 37,180 were of

#### VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual	
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>444</b>
Animal products edible.....				1		1	13	13		58	29	29
Fur and its products.....										1	1	
Leather and its products.....							1	1		45	35	6
Lumber and its products.....	4	2	2	8	1	7	17	17		80	50	22
Musical instruments.....										6	4	2
Pulp and paper products.....				1	1	1	99	97	4	134	46	66
Rubber products.....				1		1				90	85	3
Textile products.....	2		1				63	44		122	95	19
Plant products edible.....	1		1	2		2	16	15		273	164	104
Plant products, n.e.s.....							8	10		38	34	4
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....							26	25		82	39	36
Clay, glass and stone.....							50	50		37	21	15
Electric current.....							4	4		30	29	1
Electric apparatus.....				1		1	48	47		95	76	15
Iron and steel products.....	12		12	29	1	28	43	39	2	322	209	102
Non-ferrous metal products.....										21	17	4
Mineral products.....				5		5	22	9	12	48	34	14
Miscellaneous.....							14	14		29	27	2
<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>392</b>		<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Fishing and Hunting.....</b>										<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Farming.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>					<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>
Coal.....							13	13		52	89	1
Metallic ores.....	7	7					4	4				
Non-metallic ores.....												
<b>Communication.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>								<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>261</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>202</b>
Forwarding and storage.....	1		1	18	1	18	4	4		225	26	196
Railway.....				130	39	91				4	2	2
Shipping and stevedoring.....				4		4	1	1		32	28	4
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance.....</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19,845</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>12,563</b>
Railway.....				7		7				107	92	10
Highway.....	2,415	707	1,708	1,661	81	1,580	31	31		15,886	4,598	11,215
Building and other.....	13		13	112	105	7	959	937	12	3,852	2,402	1,338
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>10,429</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>4,794</b>
Governmental.....	18	1	17	13		13	76	76		690	218	468
Hotel and restaurant.....	16	7	5	42	24	17	244	198	11	891	577	189
Professional.....	50	11	36	5	1	4	101	86	1	282	126	141
Recreational.....	5	2	3				27	17	3	321	122	185
Personal.....	108	1	108	162		162	335	152	146	1,921	201	1,692
Household.....	688	164	425	969	176	785	5,799	3,267	849	6,297	2,920	2,119
Farm household.....	1	1								27	14	
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>694</b>
Retail.....	42	9	31	10	2	8	128	77	42	792	181	597
Wholesale.....	3		3	2		2	213	141	4	124	26	97
<b>Finance.....</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>All Industries.....</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>37,352</b>	<b>16,004</b>	<b>19,505</b>
Men.....	2,717	801	1,872	2,408	455	1,945	2,639	2,340	169	29,408	12,085	16,906
Women.....	808	194	504	1,016	201	805	6,289	3,566	925	7,944	3,919	2,599

men and 12,189 of women, while casual work was found for 29,791 men and 7,307 women. Records for the corresponding quarter of 1932 showed 82,490 placements, of which 45,376 were in regular employment and 37,114 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 132,123 men and 37,441 women, a total of 169,564, in contrast with a registration of 148,944 persons during the same period in 1932.

Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1933, of 90,888 vacancies, of which 67,703 were for men and 23,185 for women, as compared with 86,425 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1933.

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1933

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
68	23	46	154	11	141	150	101	49	72	35	39	2,446	1,555	798
4	4	.....	20	1	19	5	4	1	4	3	1	105	54	51
2	.....	2	4	2	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5
4	.....	4	2	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	39	11
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	37	33	4	22	23	1	169	127	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2
.....	3	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	252	149	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	186	4
15	3	12	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	43	34
21	7	14	15	4	11	10	5	5	12	7	6	350	202	143
5	4	1	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	48	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....
1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	6	2	1	.....	1	118	70	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	71	7
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	33	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	1	154	130	19
7	1	6	32	.....	30	47	22	25	16	1	15	508	273	220
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	26	18	8
1	.....	1	4	1	3	10	1	9	4	.....	4	94	45	48
.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	47	42	5
25	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	120	.....	161	158	3	2,604	2,279	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	9	9	.....
3,491	3,482	87	5,035	4,736	123	3,211	3,059	149	359	325	31	15,079	13,848	1,106
45	8	.....	101	97	2	87	86	.....	80	80	.....	389	334	3
.....	.....	.....	101	97	2	83	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	179	2
45	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	80	80	.....	193	193	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2
3	2	3	59	3	56	49	4	45	53	6	46	583	115	466
3	1	3	59	3	56	49	4	45	16	.....	16	375	38	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	41	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	6	30	74	35	38
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3,805	2,930	1,046	1,256	419	838	3,050	1,386	1,590	7,723	4,306	3,334	40,880	17,994	22,748
.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	11	6	5	6	6	.....	140	113	22
3,799	2,756	1,039	1,193	396	799	2,750	1,227	1,487	5,727	4,161	1,550	33,462	13,957	19,378
9	174	7	54	14	39	289	153	98	1,990	139	1,834	7,278	3,924	3,348
2,190	1,166	993	2,525	1,378	874	1,550	1,007	512	1,765	741	1,022	27,122	12,654	10,780
3	3	1	47	.....	47	3	2	1	74	5	69	924	305	616
164	153	21	59	34	24	74	68	2	89	64	24	1,579	1,125	293
47	19	28	226	195	29	28	8	20	99	40	56	838	486	315
25	5	20	51	2	49	46	9	37	22	7	17	497	164	314
133	8	125	275	9	267	186	18	167	279	13	262	3,399	402	2,929
1,567	752	796	1,386	810	456	789	496	285	1,202	609	594	18,697	9,194	6,309
251	226	2	481	328	2	424	406	.....	3	3	.....	1,188	978	4
70	15	55	171	19	151	57	19	38	52	19	31	1,664	508	1,059
47	10	37	145	17	127	42	14	28	44	19	25	1,250	329	895
23	5	18	26	2	24	15	5	10	8	.....	6	414	179	164
1	.....	1	5	.....	4	16	5	11	2	.....	2	105	21	86
9,704	7,680	2,231	9,310	6,663	2,190	8,367	5,787	2,334	10,278	5,678	4,558	90,888	49,369	37,098
7,536	6,498	1,282	7,099	5,332	1,591	7,022	4,758	2,106	8,874	4,911	3,920	67,703	37,180	29,791
2,168	1,182	949	2,211	1,331	599	1,345	1,029	288	1,404	767	638	23,185	12,189	7,307



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers were busily engaged in fall ploughing and in gathering the root crop in the Maritime Provinces. In Nova Scotia, due to excessive rain, the potato crop was only fair, but better conditions in this line were noted in New Brunswick, potatoes there being in some localities 25 per cent better than those of last year, with no blight or rot. Fishing was somewhat hampered by severe storms; nevertheless, catches were fair. Other than the repairing and building of camps and the placement of a few pulpwood cutters, activity in logging was at a standstill, although indications appeared brighter for more extensive operations in the near future. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to 6 days per week, with conditions reported as slightly better, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked 4 to 6 days. A metal mine in the latter district, which had ceased operations when the price of its product dropped too low to admit of profitable mining, was making a test shipment of concentrates to Ottawa, and it was hoped that the result of the test might show how this ore could be treated profitably by a new process. If so, the probabilities were that the mine would be reopened shortly, which would be of great benefit to many workmen in that district. Oil companies reported business slow, due to the partial cessation of automobile traffic, but sugar refineries were busy, also bakers and confectioners, the latter busily preparing for the Christmas trade. Steel plants were also slightly more active. Large business projects already underway were progressing favourably, while a fair number of mechanics and unskilled workers were employed on small dwellings and minor repair jobs. Highway, street and sewer construction also continued as a relief measure. Passenger traffic by railway and automobile was somewhat slow, but there was a fairly heavy movement of freight, both by rail and water, this consisted chiefly of lumber, flour and potatoes. Trade was fair. There was a continued demand for domestics and charworkers, and placements made accordingly.

There were practically no orders received for farm help in the Province of Quebec, nor was there any demand for miners. Logging, however, showed a revival of business as

camps were being reopened. Manufacturing, in Hull, showed an increase in the number of workers employed. In Montreal, clothing, boots and shoes and textiles were active, but metallurgy and rubber were quiet. In Quebec City, the principal industries, leather and fur, were busy, with conditions reported satisfactory in all lines at Sherbrooke. Building construction was dull for the most part, only a few men being engaged in this line of work, but over 5,000 workers were employed by the Municipality of Montreal on relief projects. Trade was fair. Orders for domestics were numerous and applicants were registered in large numbers, but wages offered were much reduced.

Few calls were reported for farm help in Ontario and these consisted chiefly of apple pickers and choremen. Due to the facts that some men were financially unable to pay their transportation to logging camps and that others were unwilling to accept piece work rates offered and entertained the hope of obtaining employment in other lines of industry, orders for pulpwood cutters in some districts remained unfilled. However, the majority of points were gradually receiving their complement of workers. In the Sudbury district approximately 900 men were engaged, compared with less than 300 last season, all camps there being well manned, with only a few replacements made as occasion arose. In this district, also, mining was very active, all companies working as formerly reported. No vital change was noted in manufacturing, except amongst a few firms which were more busily engaged in preparing for Christmas orders. Manufacturers of foodstuffs and distilleries reported business good, while sugar refineries and textiles were also busy. Steel and iron industries were fairly well employed and at Oshawa, men were being referred daily to the automobile factories. At Windsor, however, employment conditions in that particular industry appeared none too bright, as all factories there were soon expected to close for an indefinite period, or until work on the new models was forthcoming. Many other industries throughout the Province continued to operate with reduced staffs. Relief work on various government and municipal projects was still the main channel of labour provided for the majority of unemployed, building construction being quiet and taking care of only a few of those seeking positions. Boat movements of grain remained fairly steady at Fort

William, but not with the rush of former years at the approaching close of navigation. All railways running out of St. Thomas were busy, and the men who were working were making good time. A large number of brakemen and firemen, however, were still idle. Industrial conditions showed little change in the women's division, their only opportunity being in the domestic field, where orders are plentiful but wages low. Difficulty was still found in getting cooks and cooks-general who were experienced workers.

A slight decrease was noticeable in the demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces, although it was good for the season of the year and there was little or no difficulty in meeting it. A large number of enquiries was reported regarding the Farm Labour Relief Scheme. More men were moving to the logging camps and it was expected that this increase would continue. Small mines were not busy, but improvement was noted at the larger centres with the coming of colder weather and although the mining industry was a considerable way from having reached its maximum output, orders showed a gradual increase. Manufacturing was quiet. Some building construction was under way at Winnipeg and Edmonton, but, throughout the three provinces, the main source of work offered was that provided by the government or the municipalities on the various relief programs. Wholesalers, particularly in Winnipeg,

reported a fairly steady call for groceries, drygoods and footwear, but other lines were rather quiet. Retail trade showed little change. Requests for day workers in the Women's Division were substantially fewer in the larger cities, but a better demand existed for general domestics: this was easily met.

With the approach of winter there were fewer requests for farm workers in British Columbia. Apple picking was nearing completion and all men experienced in this line were immediately placed. Harvesting the beet crop in the Ladner district had been held up on account of heavy rains. Both salmon and herring fishing were good at Nanaimo, but no demand for fishermen. There was little movement of labour in connection with the lumber camps in operation, but sawmills continued to operate steadily, although many of the shingle mills were running on short time. Mining was active at Prince Rupert and Nelson, but quieter at Nanaimo. Apart from additions and improvements to smaller buildings, little building construction was in evidence. Relief work on highways and other government projects continued. Work on the waterfronts at the various ports was also less active, although lumber shipments at Victoria were good. Trade was dull. There were still many applicants registered in the women's division for whom no positions could be found, thus adding to the already large number receiving relief.

### Family Allowances in France

A recent French decree prescribed that the Act of March, 1932, relating to family allowances (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 542) should come into force for the mining, metal, chemical, textile, building and public works industries on October 1, 1933, and for the tulle and mechanical lace-making industries on January 1, 1934. A further decree which will cover most other industries is now in preparation. The application of the Act to commerce and agriculture will not be considered till later.

The Minister of Labour, after consultation with the local committees and the National Committee on Family Allowances, has issued a number of Orders fixing the minimum rates of allowances for the different departments. For the funds of the Paris area the minimum rate of allowances was fixed, as follows: 1.20 francs a day, or 30 francs a month, for families of workers and salaried employees with one dependent child; 2.80 francs a day, or 70 francs a month, for families having two dependent children; 4.80 francs a day, or 120 francs a month, for those with three dependent children; 8 francs a day, or 200 francs

a month, for those with four dependent children; and 3.20 francs a day, or 80 francs a month, for each dependent child after the fourth.

### Safety Trophy for Industry in Quebec

The Province of Quebec Safety League, at a meeting held at Three Rivers in October, decided to organize a special effort to prevent industrial accidents in the province. On behalf of the provincial government, the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, offered a trophy to be awarded to the company having the least loss of time from accidents. Mr. M. O. E. Sharpe, a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, stated that accidents reported to the Commission had increased 50 per cent during the past three months as compared with the corresponding period in 1932. He declared that if conditions should not improve, it would become necessary to distribute the cost of these accidents in such a manner that "safe" employers would not be obliged to pay for the carelessness of those who were responsible for the increase.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 8,240, the employees on their payrolls numbering 834,348 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,762, having an aggregate membership of 149,310 persons. It should

be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1933, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed its sixth consecutive monthly increase, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 firms, whose staffs aggregated 834,348 persons, as compared with 816,458 in the preceding month. Activity has frequently declined between September and October in the twelve years of the record, the change, on the average, being a fractional reduction; the gain this year is therefore unusually interesting, particularly so because it is the largest advance reported on October 1 since the record was commenced in 1921. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 90.4 on October 1, 1933, compared with 88.5 on September 1, 1933, and 86.7 on October 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:—1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The continuous recovery that has characterized employment since April has resulted in the re-instatement of approximately 134,000 persons by the employers making returns, an average of more than 16 per establishment during the six months. This decided improvement in business among the co-operating firms has no doubt also been accompanied by important gains among the smaller firms in the industries covered, as well as among employers in the industries for which no statistics are available,

so that the number of workers obtaining employment in this general expansion of industrial activity must greatly exceed the 134,000 mentioned above. The Bureau's index of employment has risen from 76.0 on April 1 to 90.4 on October 1, an advance of 14.4 points or 18.9 per cent in six months. Only in 1928 and 1929 out of the twelve years for which comparable data exist, were there larger increases in the corresponding six months, while last year a decline of nearly three points had been indicated between April and October.

The most pronounced increase since September 1 was in highway construction, but there were important gains in logging, mining and trade, while shipping was also brisker. The improvement in mining and trade was more pronounced than on October 1 in any earlier year of the record; that in logging was greater than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. On the other hand, services, building and railway construction, and communications were slacker, the declines in most of these industries being seasonal in character. There was also a slight reduction in factory employment, the first indicated since the beginning of the year, due in the main to seasonal curtailment in fish-preserving and lumber factories.

### Employment by Provinces

As on the same date in 1932, firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases, but in Quebec, Ontario and

the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward, the largest advances taking place in the Prairie area.

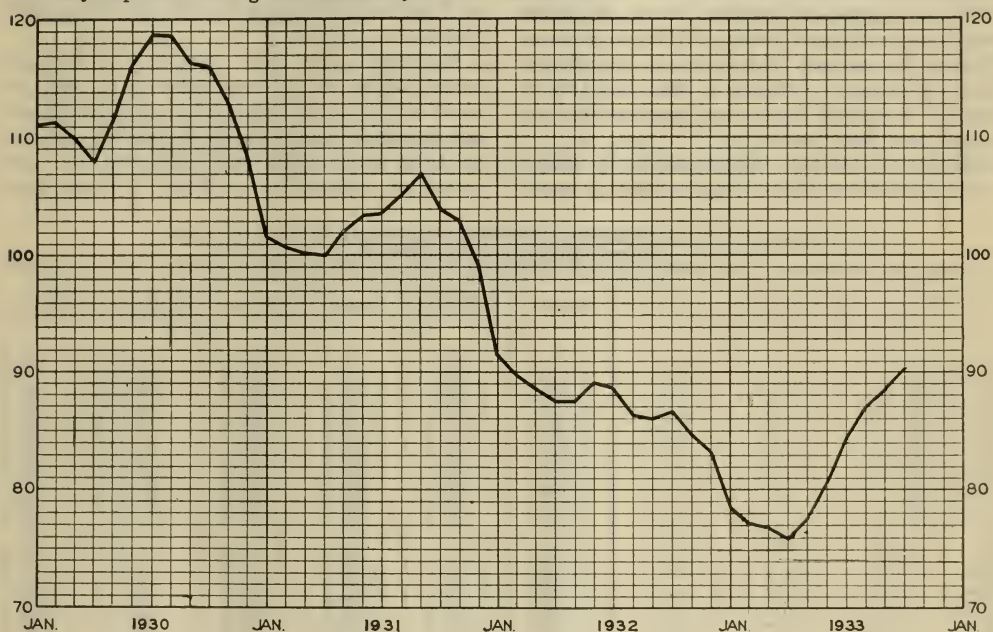
*Maritime Provinces.*—A slight decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 576 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 64,115 persons on September 1, to 63,502 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was several points lower than on October 1, 1933. Manufacturing, mainly of lumber products, construction and services reported the bulk of the decrease

ing month took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of textile products), in logging, shipping, highway construction and retail trade. On the other hand, building and railway construction showed curtailment; within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper factories were decidedly slacker. Statistics were compiled from 2,009 firms in Quebec with 240,778 workers, compared with 235,148 at the beginning of September. A much less extensive advance had been noted on October 1, 1932, when the index was lower.

*Ontario.*—The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 3,629 employers of 337,258

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



as compared with September 1, 1933, while there were gains in logging, mining, shipping and trade.

*Quebec.*—There was a further increase in Quebec, the sixth recently recorded. During the months since April 1, over 42,800 workers have been added to the staffs of the firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, an increase which compared very favourably with that of only some 2,000 recorded in the same period in 1932; the continuously upward movement in the last six months has extended over a longer period than in any other year since 1926. The advance indicated on October 1 over the preced-

persons, or 5,749 more than in the preceding month. As in Quebec, the improvement on October 1 continued the favourable movement in evidence during the last six months, some 42,900 employees having been reinstated by the co-operating establishments since April 1. This expansion is in marked contrast to the decline of over 19,000 workers reported in the payrolls of the firms whose returns were received in the corresponding six months of last year. A smaller gain over the preceding months had been reported on October 1, 1932, and employment was then in less volume. Manufacturing as a whole (particularly of textile and canned products) logging, highway



construction and retail trade showed heightened activity, as compared with September 1, 1933, while employment decreased in iron and steel plants, transportation, building and railway construction and services.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, being the sixth consecutive gain indicated; nearly 25,200 persons have been added to the payrolls of the reporting employers during this period of recovery. The improvement since the beginning of September occurred mainly in highway construction, coal-mining, steam railway operation and trade. Manufacturing showed little general change, while hotels and restaurants released employees, owing to the close of the tourist season. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,210 firms with an aggregate working force of 122,685 employees, compared with 112,878 on September 1. An increase had also been recorded at the beginning of October in 1932, but this involved a smaller number of workers and the index was then lower.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manu-

facturing (a result of the completion of the fish-canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported greater activity. Data were tabulated from 816 employers, whose payrolls declined from 72,808 persons on September 1, to 70,125 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much smaller scale were registered on October 1, 1932, but the index then was a few points lower.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Winnipeg practically no general change took place.

*Montreal.*—For the seventh consecutive month, there was a large increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,143 co-operating establishments employed 128,345 persons, or 4,392 more than on September 1. The advances recorded since March 1 have pro-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	108.8	95.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	99.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929.....	123.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.5
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.3	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	85.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.6	28.9	40.4	14.7	8.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

vided work for nearly 17,600 extra persons, contrasting favourably with the decline of over 2,600 employees in the staffs of the firms reporting for the same period in 1932. Manufacturing showed the greatest gain on October 1, as compared with September, but there was also improvement in transportation, construction, services and trade; within the manufacturing group, textile, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories indicated considerable expansion. Smaller advances had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

*Quebec.*—Activity in Quebec declined at the beginning of October, 157 workers having been laid off since September 1 by the 156 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,409 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, and construction and manufactures were also slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1932, when a larger decrease had been reported.

*Toronto.*—Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,219 firms employing 108,735 persons, compared with 105,746 in their

last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber, lumber and animal food products) was much busier, and services and trade also absorbed more workers. Smaller additions to staffs had been reported on October 1 a year ago, but employment generally was then at a rather higher level.

*Ottawa.*—Construction was not so active, while manufacturing and transportation showed small gains. The forces of the 157 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,871 workers, or 47 more than on September 1. The index of employment was slightly lower than on the same date in 1932, when a large reduction had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—A decrease occurred in manufacturing in Hamilton, largely in iron and steel factories, while textiles were more active. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed on the whole only minor changes. Statements were tabulated from 243 firms with 23,733 employees, compared with 24,443 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher; little general change had then been reported.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922.....	93.5	.....	100.4	.....	.....	.....	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.0	.....	99.6	112.4	95.9	.....	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	.....	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1933.....	15.4	1.5	13.0	1.4	2.8	1.2	4.1	3.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was an increase in the number employed in the Border Cities, occurring mainly in the automobile and allied trades. One hundred and thirty-seven establishments recorded 9,931 employees, as against 9,759 on September 1. A very large decline had been reported on October 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Winnipeg.*—Little general change was shown in Winnipeg on October 1, when the 395 co-operating firms employed 34,352 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation were rather less active, while construction and trade showed improvement. The situation at the beginning of October of a year ago had also remained practically the same as in the month before, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

*Vancouver.*—There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 350 employers with 26,712 persons on their payrolls, compared with 27,026 on September 1. Manufacturing reported a decline, and there was a falling-off in transportation; construction,

however, showed improvement, and trade was rather brisker. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded on October 1, 1932, when the index stood at 88.5, as compared with 85.9 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Manufacturing

There was a slight slowing-up in factory employment on October 1, when the 5,008 co-operating establishments reported 430,743 operatives, or 380 fewer than on September 1. The decline was mainly due to seasonal curtailment in fish-preserving, sawmilling and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper mills also released employees. The losses in fish canneries, following a very active season, were unusually large, but those in the lumber and iron and steel divisions involved fewer workers than has generally been the case at the beginning of October in the last twelve years. On the other hand, vegetable food, rubber, textiles, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactures afforded increased employment, the

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.7	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1933.....	100.0	51.6	2.1	5.8	2.6	11.6	13.5	2.6	10.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

seasonal gain in textiles being greater than the average for October 1.

The small falling-off noted on the date under review is the first interruption in the series of advances which, extending from January 1 to September 1, resulted in the index of factory employment being 12·4 points higher on the latter than the former date; in spite of the minor reduction recorded in the present report, this index was 12·3 points, or 16·5 per cent, higher on October 1 than at the beginning of the year. This improvement over January compares very favourably with the fractional gain that occurred between January 1 and October 1 in 1932, with the decline of nearly two points between those two dates in 1931 and with the increase of only 1·3 points in 1930.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments,

those in the latter being especially pronounced following an unusually active season. Statistics were received from 242 manufacturers, employing 19,910 persons, as compared with 23,356 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in British Columbia, was on a much greater scale than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was practically the same as on October 1, 1933.

*Leather and Products.*—Following eight months of steadily increasing activity, there was a minor curtailment in the leather industry on October 1, footwear factories showing small reductions in staffs, while miscellaneous leather goods afforded slightly more employment. The 256 employers making returns reported 20,252 workers, or 40 fewer than on September 1. A rather larger decline had been noted at the beginning of October of a year

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MAIN DIVISIONS (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1933	Sept. 1, 1933	Oct. 1, 1932	Oct. 1, 1931	Oct. 1, 1930	Oct. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	51·6	86·7	86·8	84·1	91·8	107·8	120·2	115·7
Animal products—edible.....	2·4	109·2	127·4	109·7	102·8	111·7	117·1	119·6
Fur and products.....	·2	99·5	101·5	88·6	91·2	107·5	103·1	99·5
Leather and products.....	2·4	100·1	100·2	90·6	92·0	86·7	97·7	96·4
Boots and shoes.....	1·7	107·5	108·2	97·4	100·7	88·4	100·7	.....
Lumber and products.....	4·0	63·9	66·5	58·1	72·9	92·4	116·6	117·6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2·2	54·4	58·9	46·6	60·6	83·4	114·7	116·3
Furniture.....	·7	71·7	70·5	72·9	98·2	110·1	125·4	120·0
Other lumber products.....	1·1	87·6	87·0	82·2	90·6	106·2	115·8	118·7
Musical instruments.....	·1	29·8	29·6	48·5	66·4	73·3	101·8	112·6
Plant products—edible.....	4·1	119·6	115·2	121·0	116·5	143·1	134·8	121·5
Pulp and paper products.....	6·4	88·0	89·5	87·3	96·9	108·6	114·2	109·0
Pulp and paper.....	2·8	76·8	79·3	73·4	86·6	104·4	111·9	112·6
Paper products.....	·9	100·8	102·3	99·7	99·5	109·8	116·8	120·8
Printing and publishing.....	2·7	98·6	98·7	101·7	109·7	113·9	116·3	110·8
Rubber products.....	1·3	86·2	84·2	81·0	94·4	107·9	137·2	135·2
Textile products.....	10·6	104·5	101·5	98·6	96·2	99·3	106·9	105·2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4·0	114·3	115·2	105·0	95·3	92·8	102·2	109·4
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1·9	81·2	82·8	75·7	75·1	84·3	96·5	101·9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	·9	125·8	126·0	109·8	99·1	86·3	98·5	106·7
Silk and silk goods.....	·9	413·3	397·9	378·5	330·8	293·0	217·0	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2·3	118·2	113·9	110·0	105·7	104·9	115·4	105·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	93·5	89·0	92·1	95·4	106·9	107·6	106·5
Other textile products.....	1·1	86·9	81·3	80·9	86·8	89·4	105·1	110·5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1·8	117·0	109·3	115·2	111·6	128·0	128·2	121·5
Tobacco.....	1·1	111·5	105·5	109·8	102·7	114·9	115·5	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	·7	124·5	113·2	122·7	124·4	148·8	148·2	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	·1	112·2	96·4	95·9	97·7	131·7	177·3	150·2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1·0	111·4	111·3	107·5	113·9	116·7	120·6	110·0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	·8	64·0	64·6	70·2	106·0	127·1	136·7	123·3
Electric current.....	1·7	112·2	112·1	113·9	132·4	133·6	138·9	127·9
Electrical apparatus.....	1·2	95·7	91·8	105·2	134·5	158·7	158·2	127·4
Iron and steel products.....	9·8	62·5	62·8	61·1	71·6	98·2	120·9	116·4
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1·0	66·7	63·7	59·8	77·8	102·6	132·6	125·0
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	·9	65·8	65·3	68·9	93·1	115·5	132·5	127·6
Agricultural implements.....	·3	25·3	29·6	21·4	23·9	40·8	103·0	98·4
Land vehicles.....	4·6	64·2	65·0	62·4	62·8	95·3	112·8	115·0
Automobiles and parts.....	1·1	65·9	68·8	46·0	59·6	89·4	126·8	158·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	·2	47·5	42·7	61·8	66·9	106·3	146·2	101·9
Heating appliances.....	·5	39·9	81·4	81·7	105·2	122·4	138·0	123·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	·4	54·7	55·3	54·8	99·6	144·3	175·3	144·6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	·4	65·0	63·0	64·9	78·2	99·8	123·0	119·5
Other iron and steel products.....	1·5	68·1	67·5	67·4	87·8	98·8	113·7	114·5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1·7	91·6	91·6	81·7	101·8	132·5	132·9	122·3
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1·5	128·2	127·5	121·4	124·6	138·2	149·1	135·4
Miscellaneous.....	·5	104·1	99·3	99·1	103·2	115·1	116·6	109·6
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100·0	90·4	88·5	86·7	103·9	116·2	125·6	118·8

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported by the firms making returns on the date under review.



ago, and the index number was then nearly ten points lower than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a higher level than on October 1, 1932. The decrease on the date under review took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and miscellaneous wood-using factories were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 33,145 persons was reported by the 761 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 34,442 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in all provinces.

*Musical Instruments.*—A slight gain was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was duller than during last autumn. Thirty-five establishments reported 861 employees, as compared with 822 in the preceding month.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Practically all branches of the vegetable food division showed improvement; the largest gains, however, occurred in canning and sugar and syrup factories. The staffs of the 399 reporting firms aggregated 33,902 persons, or 1,270 more than in their last report. Employment was brisker in all provinces, but firms in Ontario showed the most pronounced advances. The general increase was smaller than that registered on the corresponding date in 1933, when the index was slightly higher.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a decrease in the staffs reported by 561 employers in this group, who had 52,972 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 53,790 at the beginning of September; this took place very largely in pulp and paper mills. Considerable gains were recorded in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but there were large losses in Quebec. A similar reduction, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number then was fractionally lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a slight improvement on October 1, 1933; data were compiled from 45 firms with 10,972 employees, as against 10,781 in their last report. A smaller increase had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when employment was quieter.

*Textile Products.*—All branches of the textile group reported heightened activity, but the greatest advance occurred in garment and personal furnishing, hosiery and knitting, headwear and silk factories; 860 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 85,880 workers at the beginning of September, to 88,413 on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario re-

corded the bulk of this expansion. Greater gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the index then was lower than on October 1, 1933. Practically uninterrupted expansion has been indicated, on the whole, in the textile trades during the present year, an unusually long period of recovery.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was an increase in employment in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 152 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 15,096 workers, or 1,004 more than on September 1; beverage and tobacco factories showed greater activity. Employment was in larger volume than in the autumn of 1932, when improvement had also been shown.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Reductions in staff were indicated in building material plants, in which employment was in much less volume than on October 1, 1932. The forces of the 183 co-operating employers were decreased by 141 persons to 6,912 at the beginning of October.

*Electric Current.*—No general change occurred in electric current plants on October 1, when 93 establishments reported 13,866 workers, compared with 13,858 on September 1. A decline had been indicated on the corresponding date of last year, the index number then stood at 113.9, compared with 112.2 on October 1, 1933.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 100 of which had 10,403 employees, or 426 more than in their last report. This gain, which took place mainly in Ontario, was larger than that noted on October 1, 1932, but the index number was then many points higher.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The heating appliance, steel shipbuilding, foundry and machine shop and some other branches of the iron and steel group registered increased employment, while there were reductions in the automobile, agricultural implement and crude, rolled and forged divisions. Statements were received from 774 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 81,694 persons, as compared with 82,039 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while a betterment was shown in the Maritimes and Quebec. Much more extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October last year, but employment was then in less volume.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—A combined working force of 14,376 persons was reported by the 137 co-operating employers, who had 14,393 employees at the beginning of September. There was improvement in smelters

and refineries and in factories using the precious metals, while lead, tin, zinc and copper plants were slacker. The index was some ten points higher than in the autumn of 1932.

### Logging

Statements were tabulated from 223 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 4,514 workers to 17,704 on the date under review. This advance was on a much larger scale than in the early autumn of 1932, and also exceeded the gains noted on October 1, 1931 or 1930. The index was higher than at the beginning of October of the last two years. Camps in Quebec and Ontario absorbed most of the men added to payrolls on October 1 of the present year.

### Mining

*Coal-Mining.*—There was an important increase in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was fractionally lower than on October 1, 1932, when the improvement over the September 1 payrolls was not so marked. Returns were received from 95 operators employing 24,001 persons, as compared with 21,849 in their last report. Gains were indicated in both eastern and western coal fields, those in Alberta being most pronounced.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in this group showed an increase on October 1; 81 employers reported 18,763 workers, or 312 more than at the beginning of September. Ontario and British Columbia registered most of the advance. A smaller gain had been noted on the corresponding date last year, and the index number then was many points lower.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Little general change was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 78 firms employing 5,362 persons. The index was decidedly higher than on October 1, 1932.

### Communications

There was a falling-off in employment in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,716 employees, as compared with 22,036 on September 1. The index was lower than in the autumn of 1932, when the tendency was also downward.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—A slight decrease was indicated in local transportation, 99 persons being released from the forces of the 178 co-operating firms, who reported 24,242 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in smaller volume than on October 1 of last year, when the situation had improved as compared with the preceding month.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 100 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls declined from 57,304 on September 1, to 57,259 at the beginning of October. An increase had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index was then higher. There were reductions on the date under review in Ontario, but gains in the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Moderate improvement was registered in the water transportation group, in which 91 companies employed 15,443 workers; this was an increase of 362 as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. A slight gain had been noted on October 1 of last year, when the index was a few points lower than on the date under review.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Following five months of continuous expansion, there was a decline in employment in building, 248 persons being let out from the forces of the 644 co-operating contractors. They had 18,172 employees; this number was smaller than that reported at the beginning of October a year ago, although a larger decrease had then been indicated. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia minor improvement was shown, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Highways.*—Employment in this group increased in all except the Maritime Provinces, the gains being partly due to the extension of unemployment relief works in some localities. Statements were tabulated from 357 employers, whose staffs, standing at 67,657, were larger by 11,017 workers than on September 1. The number of persons employed in the group was greater than on October 1, 1932.

*Railways.*—A slight falling-off in employment was reported on railway construction. The forces of the 37 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 27,831 at the beginning of September, to 27,257 on the date under review. Improvement on a small scale was registered on October 1, 1932, when the level of employment was higher.

### Services

The closing of summer hotels, together with losses in laundries and dry cleaning and other service establishments, accounted for a decrease of 1,195 persons in the staffs of the 363 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 21,610 on October 1. The seasonal declines also indicated on the same date last year involved a much larger number of workers, but employment was then rather more active.



### Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 904 firms reported 84,419 employees, compared with 81,978 in the preceding month. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded on October 1 of 1932 or of any other year for which data are available, a significant indication of the increased purchasing power of the public, resulting from the heightened employment recorded in recent months. The index on the

date under review stood at 115.0, compared with 114.5 on October 1, 1932.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1933

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of unemployment among local trade union members during September remained approximately the same as in the previous month according to the reports received from an aggregate of 1,762 labour organizations, with 149,310 members. Of these 29,492, or 19.8 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 19.9 per cent of inactivity in August. Fractional improvement in conditions only was apparent from September last year, unemployment at that time standing at 20.4. The level of activity in the various provinces differed but slightly in comparison with August, minor increases and decreases in employment practically offsetting each other. In Alberta a favourable tendency was noted from August, due to increased activity in the coal mines of the province, and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan there was very slight advancement. On the other hand, activity in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia unions eased off to some extent from the previous month. Compared with the returns for September last year Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia unions all reported an upward employment trend during the month reviewed, the gains in the first two provinces named being over 2 per cent and in

the latter but nominal. In the remaining provinces there was some curtailment in the volume of work available, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions showing declines on a rather small scale, and Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta recessions of less than 1 per cent.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Conditions in Halifax were substantially improved from August, gains of much lesser proportions being recorded by Saint John and Toronto unions. In Regina also the tendency was toward greater activity, though the change was quite slight. Montreal unions, on the contrary, reported moderate curtailment of activity, and in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver the recessions were very small. As in the previous comparison, Halifax unions reflected a considerably higher level of employment than in September, 1932. In Saint John and Toronto also a better volume of work was afforded though the gains were not particularly noteworthy and in Regina and Vancouver there was but fractional improvement. Unions in Montreal, however, reported a drop in activity of over 2 per cent and Edmonton and Winnipeg lesser declines.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1927 to date. There was practically no variation in the level of the curve during September from the previous month, almost stationary employment conditions being shown. What slight change was indicated in the curve from September last year was in a favourable direction, employment tending upward during the period reviewed.

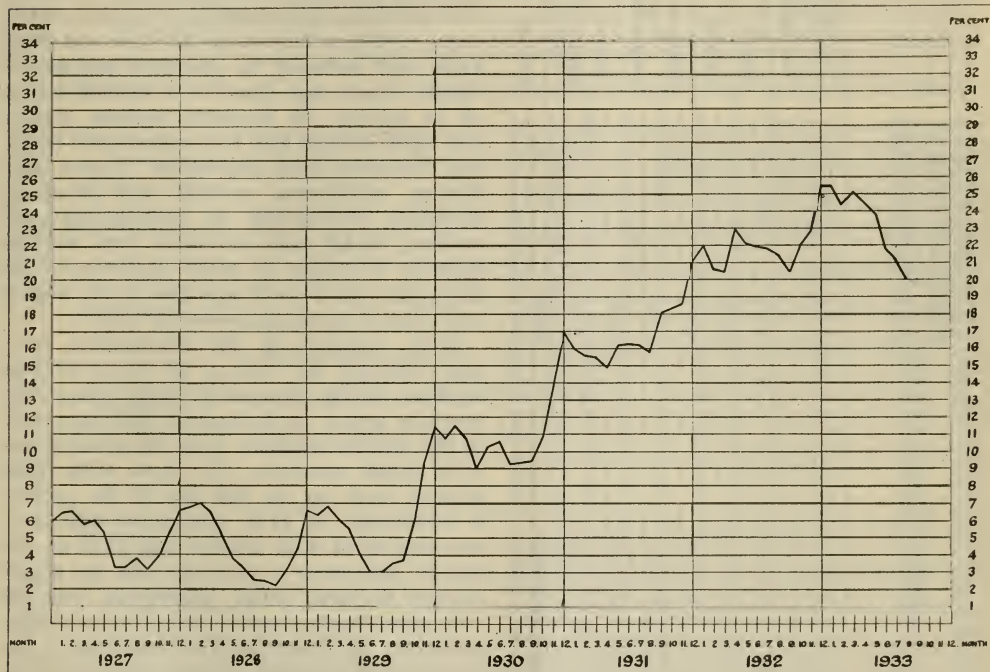
The manufacturing industries, with 475 unions reporting a membership of 42,229 persons in September, showed that 8,991 were

without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 21.3, contrasting with percentages of 20.1 in August and 21.3 in September a year ago. Leather workers and general labourers reported the most noteworthy curtailment of employment from August, and among pulp and paper makers, fur, iron, steel and brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen and cigar makers, the trend was also towards lessened activity. On the other hand, metal polishers showed pronounced improvement, which, however, affected very few workers, as their membership formed only a small share

and garment workers, bakers and confectioners and printing tradesmen also suffered some curtailment of activity.

A better employment volume was shown among coal miners during September than in the previous month as manifest by the returns tabulated from 52 unions with a total of 15,375 members. Of these, 1,501 or 9.8 per cent were without work on the last day of the month, in contrast with 13.1 per cent in August. The improvement from August was largely centered in Alberta, due to an increase in orders, though slight gains in employment were apparent in Nova Scotia. Short time

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



of the group total. Hat, cap, wood, textile, garment and glass workers also reported gains in activity which were of moderate proportions. Compared with the situation in the manufacturing industries during September, 1932, employment for cigar makers, hat, cap and textile workers was extensively improved. Pulp and paper makers, iron and steel workers and metal polishers were also somewhat better employed. Of the declines which affected a counteracting influence on the gains just mentioned the most significant occurred among general labourers, leather and wood workers, though fur, jewellery, glass, brewery

work also appeared less prevalent. In British Columbia there was but a nominal adverse change from August conditions. A more favourable situation obtained in the coal mines also as compared with September, 1932, when 12.3 per cent of inactivity was reported in the group as a whole. In this comparison Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions registered heightened employment during the month reviewed, the increase in Nova Scotia involving the greatest number of miners. On the other hand, Alberta miners reported slight employment cessation from September a year ago.



From unions in the building and construction trades 212 reports were received during September, covering a membership of 15,099 persons, 9,930, or 65.8 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with 63.6 per cent in August. Large increases in slackness from August were reported by electrical workers and granite and stone cutters, while among plumbers and steam-fitters the tendency was towards lesser activity, though the change was but frac-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	3.4	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.4	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.3
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Sept., 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	4.0	1.8
Sept., 1920.....	0.3	0.1	7.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	5.1	3.3
Sept., 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Sept., 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Sept., 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Sept., 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept., 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	0.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Sept., 1928.....	0.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.2	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.9	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	23.1	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.3	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	13.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.7	25.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.7	19.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.8	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8

tional. On the contrary, tile layers, lathers and roofers registered a pronounced gain in activity from August, which, however, affected few workers, and among bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers improvement on a moderate scale was noted. The change among carpenters and joiners from August while favourably inclined was practically negligible. Among hod carriers and building labourers the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months under comparison. Curtailment of activity was noted in the building and construction trades also from September, 1932, when 61.5 per cent of the members reported were without employment. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were much better engaged than in September last year and slight gains only occurred for plumbers and steam-fitters. There was, however a decided falling off in activity for electrical workers, granite and stone cutters and hod carriers and building labourers from September a year ago. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers moderate curtailment of employment was evident, bridge and structural iron workers showing reductions of minor importance, and carpenters and joiners, and tile layers, lathers and roofers fractional recessions only.

Little variation in the employment level was reflected by unions of transportation workers during September from either the previous month or September, 1932, according to the reports tabulated from 774 associations, with 56,496 members. Of these 6,794 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 12.0, contrasted with percentages of 11.4 in August and 11.3 at the end of September a year ago. In the steam railway division, which constituted over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, the situation remained much the same during the three months reviewed, with a slight tendency towards greater activity in September of this year. Conditions for navigation workers, however, were somewhat quieter than in both the previous month and September a year ago. The volume of unemployment reported by teamsters and chauffeurs remained identical with that of August, but considerable improvement was shown in comparison with September, 1932. Among street and electric railway employees the trend was toward a decline in activity from August, though employment tended upward from September a year ago, the changes, however, being of very little importance.

Retail clerks were quite busily engaged during September, the 4 associations making

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1919	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1920	20.222	9.1	3.9	11.4	7.7	6.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1921	16.1	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1922	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1923	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1924	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1925	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1926	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1927	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1928	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1929	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1930	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
January, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
February, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
March, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
April, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
May, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
June, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
July, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
August, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
October, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
November, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
December, 1931	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
January, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
February, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
March, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
April, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
May, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
June, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
July, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
August, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
October, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
November, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
December, 1932	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
January, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
February, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
March, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
April, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
May, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
June, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
July, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
August, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8
September, 1933	0	0	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.7	17.5	15.1	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.5	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1	1	1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.8



returns with 1,026 members showing 0.6 per cent of idleness compared with percentages of 1.1 in August and 1.9 in September last year.

Activity for civic employees eased off slightly during September from the preceding month as indicated by the returns received from 69 locals embracing 6,454 members. Of these, 333 or 5.2 per cent, were without work at the end of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 4.8 in August. A somewhat better volume of employment was available than in September last year, when 7.1 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Reports tabulated for September from 126 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, covering 4,158 members, showed that 839, or 20.2 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 19.7 per cent of inactivity in August and with 20.0 per cent in September last year. Theatre and stage employees alone were afforded a greater volume of work than in August, the improvement being about 3 per cent. Curtailment slightly more than offsetting this gain, however, was apparent among unclassified workers, stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers. Hotel and restaurant employees registered an unchanged situation from August. Compared with the return for September last year, theatre and stage employees, with a drop in available work of over 5 per cent during the month reviewed, reported the most noteworthy recessions, lesser declines being shown by barbers and unclassified workers. Condi-

tions for stationary engineers and firemen, however, were moderately improved from September a year ago and slight advancement was noted among hotel and restaurant employees.

Fishermen, with 2 unions reporting during September a membership of 705 persons, indicated an unemployment percentage of 24.8, contrasted with 21.3 per cent of idleness in August. There was a substantial drop in activity from September, 1932, when 10.6 per cent of the members recorded were without employment.

Among lumber workers and loggers during September a better situation obtained than in either the previous month or September last year, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite pronounced. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 4 associations of these workers with 605 members, 102 or 16.9 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 20.5 in August and 42.3 in September, 1932.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1933

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1933, showed only a very slight gain in the average daily placements over those of the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. The slight increase over August in the daily average was due to there being fewer working days in September than during the previous month, the total placements for September being slightly less than those recorded during August. A heavy reduction from the preceding period was noted in farming, followed by a smaller decline in construction and maintenance. Gains were noted in all other groups, the largest in services, manufacturing and logging. In comparison with the corresponding month last year a substantial decline was recorded again in farming, but this was largely offset by a noteworthy gain in construction and maintenance owing to highway relief work

provided by the Government and the various municipalities. Minor losses occurred in trade and transportation, all remaining groups showing gains, the highest, outside of construction and maintenance, being in logging and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, dipped sharply during the first half of September but followed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the month under review and at the end of September had attained a level about 2 points below that shown at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 44.6 during the first half

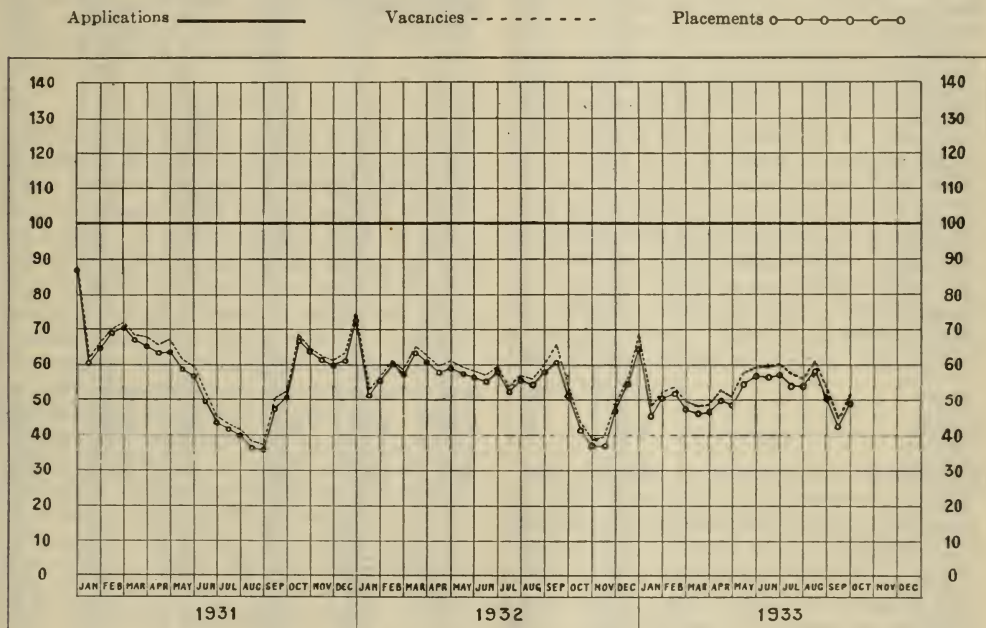
and 51.5 during the second half of September, 1933, in contrast with the ratios of 65.8 and 54.0 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 42.6 and 49.1, as compared with 60.6 and 51.2 during the corresponding month of 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September was 1,198, the same as that of the preceding month, while 1,285 was recorded in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices

30,204 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,534 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,746, of which 11,457 were of men and 4,289 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,788. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,685 for men and 8,250 for women, a total of 29,935, while applications for work totalled 62,579, of which 48,676 were from men and 13,903 from women. Reports for August, 1933, showed 32,323 positions available, 56,588 applications made and 30,667 placements effected, while in September, 1932, there were recorded 32,111 vacancies, 53,437 applications for work, and 29,944 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



during the month under review was 2,504, in comparison with 2,096 in August, 1933, and with 2,138 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September 1933 was 1,142, of which 630 were in regular employment and 512 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,136 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,198 daily, consisting of 743 placements in regular and 455 in casual employment. During the month of September, 1933, the offices of the Service referred

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1923, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (9 months).....	123,691	118,875	242,566



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	722	73	853	682	86	557	1,754	100
Halifax.....	232	24	372	198	54	144	1,069	44
New Glasgow.....	100	49	90	94	28	27	545	23
Sydney.....	390	0	391	390	4	386	140	33
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,085	2	1,121	1,080	147	933	895	65
Chatham.....	55	1	69	55	2	53	305	0
Moncton.....	730	1	727	725	96	629	82	35
Saint John.....	300	0	325	300	49	251	508	30
<b>Quebec</b> .....	3,036	252	7,177	3,363	1,910	484	3,644	1,418
Amos.....	10	6	44	4	4	0	54	41
Hull.....	210	0	405	219	202	8	184	108
Montreal.....	1,773	163	4,141	1,644	1,024	203	2,418	548
Quebec.....	734	63	1,871	989	457	203	687	471
Rouyn.....	23	1	74	23	21	2	41	56
Sherbrooke.....	107	8	358	138	80	18	145	102
Three Rivers.....	179	11	284	346	122	50	115	92
<b>Ontario</b> .....	12,692	406	33,304	12,431	5,201	6,674	45,816	3,364
Belleville.....	154	0	190	150	60	90	292	114
Brantford.....	142	0	641	141	90	51	2,413	77
Chatham.....	380	4	481	375	60	315	621	38
Fort William.....	628	0	645	628	560	68	387	286
Guelph.....	58	10	142	62	30	19	895	74
Hamilton.....	422	2	1,034	446	181	237	1,825	143
Kingston.....	770	12	899	747	178	569	979	23
Kitchener.....	2,065	0	2,425	2,081	97	1,963	1,080	42
London.....	729	11	1,134	734	520	193	2,434	258
Niagara Falls.....	139	4	212	137	39	98	1,674	45
North Bay.....	432	1	517	457	431	26	322	70
Oshawa.....	1,197	0	1,233	1,194	43	1,151	564	46
Ottawa.....	645	76	1,277	652	337	200	1,444	331
Pembroke.....	275	6	362	293	212	81	25	61
Peterborough.....	73	1	65	87	44	31	389	45
Port Arthur.....	765	0	576	628	576	52	1,022	321
St. Catharines.....	183	1	261	183	60	123	2,496	97
St. Thomas.....	136	4	158	132	44	88	483	73
Sarnia.....	180	0	178	179	84	95	579	53
Sault Ste. Marie.....	56	1	270	62	30	17	128	34
Stratford.....	94	0	96	94	49	45	805	76
Sudbury.....	269	14	733	203	153	50	405	43
Timmins.....	212	6	403	189	150	39	399	45
Toronto.....	2,258	231	18,794	2,187	994	862	20,908	809
Windsor.....	430	22	578	390	179	211	3,247	160
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,843	10	5,495	3,044	2,227	801	16,509	1,527
Brandon.....	172	6	275	159	131	28	393	306
Winnipeg.....	2,671	4	5,220	2,885	2,096	773	16,116	1,221
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,664	91	3,054	2,638	1,923	695	2,024	4,895
Estevan.....	210	2	246	210	150	60	74	134
Melfort.....	117	0	117	117	117	0	0	281
Moose Jaw.....	603	26	711	603	243	340	428	690
North Battleford.....	153	2	146	146	131	15	0	341
Prince Albert.....	161	11	179	142	119	23	46	258
Regina.....	530	43	631	522	442	80	929	825
Saskatoon.....	333	0	412	339	284	55	381	1,239
Swift Current.....	168	0	206	174	136	38	130	653
Weyburn.....	127	0	132	126	106	20	0	314
Yorkton.....	262	7	274	259	195	64	36	160
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,952	16	5,414	2,960	2,121	830	8,004	5,595
Calgary.....	981	0	2,001	986	945	41	3,566	2,343
Drumheller.....	308	1	632	305	223	82	292	619
Edmonton.....	834	7	1,850	845	727	109	3,231	1,838
Lethbridge.....	536	7	656	539	113	426	697	539
Medicine Hat.....	293	1	275	285	113	172	218	256
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,941	33	6,161	4,006	2,131	1,814	5,158	1,315
Kamloops.....	298	6	382	295	285	10	49	18
Nanaimo.....	574	0	548	565	558	7	286	831
Nelson.....	275	13	286	276	86	190	8	38
New Westminster.....	52	0	127	53	40	13	120	28
Penticton.....	81	2	109	78	44	31	44	39
Prince Rupert.....	105	0	120	105	10	95	149	1
Vancouver.....	1,236	6	3,064	1,320	1,009	253	3,777	281
Victoria.....	1,320	6	1,525	1,314	99	1,215	725	79
<b>Canada</b> .....	29,935	883	62,579	30,204	15,746	12,788	83,804	18,573*
Men.....	21,685	186	48,676	21,764	11,457	10,134	70,347	14,645
Women.....	8,250	697	13,903	8,440	4,289	2,654	13,457	3,928

\* 294 placements effected by offices since closed.

## NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of September, 1933, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia, were over 47 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but nearly 54 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 52 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a gain of nearly 43 per cent in comparison with September, 1932. This large gain in placements over September of last year was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction, as losses were reported in all other groups, except logging. All changes, however, other than in construction and maintenance were quite small. There were 312 placements in construction and maintenance, and 300 in services. Of the latter, 217 were of household workers. During the month 6 men and 80 women were placed in regular employment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of over 6 per cent in the number of orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly smaller percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. Increased placements on highway construction, with small gains in manufacturing and transportation, accounted for the increase over September of last year. Small declines only were reported in other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 37; transportation, 19; construction and maintenance, 633; and services, 406, of which 332 were of household workers. There were 84 men and 63 women placed in regular employment.

## QUEBEC

During September, employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 3 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but 51 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed a nominal decline only from August, but were 48 per cent above September, 1932. The placement of a large number of female workers through offices which had not been opened in September of last year accounted for the substantial gain under this comparison, although minor increases were also recorded in manufacturing,

construction and maintenance, trade, and farming. Logging was the only group to show any loss of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 127; logging, 128; construction and maintenance, 204; trade, 82; and services, 1,820, of which 1,638 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 587 of men and 1,323 of women.

## ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for nearly 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 37 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with August, and of over 36 per cent in comparison with September, 1932. Increased placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance, with smaller gains in logging, manufacturing and transportation, accounted for the improvement over September of last year. Small losses were reported in services, farming and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 645; logging, 480; farming, 792; transportation, 101; construction and maintenance, 6,380; trade, 321; and services, 3,113, of which 1,884 were of household workers. There were 3,736 men and 1,465 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during September, were over 33 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, and nearly 12 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 29 per cent when compared with August, and of 7 per cent in comparison with September, 1932. Reduced placements in farming, services, manufacturing, and trade accounted for the loss from September of last year. This decline was, however, offset to a large degree by a substantial increase in placements on highway construction. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 44; farming, 432; construction and maintenance, 1,713; trade, 26; and services, 791, of which 635 were of household workers. Regular employment was obtained for 1,832 men and 395 women during the month.



## SASKATCHEWAN

There was a loss of 37 per cent in the number of workers required through employment offices in Saskatchewan during September when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 59 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 34 per cent less than in August and nearly 54 per cent below September, 1932. A large decrease in farm placements from September of last year accounted for the loss under this comparison, although services also showed a decline. Gains were reported in construction and maintenance and mining, while the changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 38; farming, 1,232; mining, 82; transportation, 28; construction and maintenance, 494; trade, 62; and services, 681, of which 488 were of household workers. There were 1,544 men and 379 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were nearly 8 per cent better than in the preceding month but 56 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a loss of over 53 per cent in comparison with September, 1932. Farm placements were considerably less than in September of last year, which accounted for the substantial decline under this comparison. Fewer placements were also made in services. There was an increase in bush placements, and nominal changes only were reported in other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: manufacturing, 32; logging, 41; farming, 1,216; mining, 44; construction and maintenance, 1,076; trade, 22; and services, 492, of which 389 were of household workers. During the month 1,790 men and 331 women were placed in regular employment.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were over 21 per cent more than in the preceding month and nearly 34 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 23 per cent in placements when compared with August, and of 34 per cent in comparison with

September, 1932. The increase in placements over September of last year was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction as small gains in services, logging, and mining were offset by losses in transportation, trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 28; logging, 58; farming, 76; construction and maintenance, 3,085; and services, 652, of which 422 were of household workers. During the month 1,878 men and 253 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,746 placements in regular employment, 6,710 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 322 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 291 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 31 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour from Ontario centres during September was entirely to provincial points and comprised the transfer of 241 workers. To points within their respective zones Port Arthur transferred 60 bush workers, 2 highway construction cookees, 1 mine cook, and 1 airport construction labourer, Fort William 7 loggers, and Sudbury 113 bush workers. The Sudbury zone was also the destination of 26 loggers travelling from Toronto, and of 15 pulp cutters transferred from North Bay. In addition, the Belleville zone received 1 baker from Hamilton, and Timmins 14 bush workers and 1 carpenter from North Bay. In Manitoba 32 persons availed themselves of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 31 of whom went to positions outside the province. These all secured their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg office, and included 21 bushmen, 5 mine workers, 2 hotel workers, and 1 labourer proceeding to points in the Port Arthur zone, and 2 hotel chambermaids going to Regina. The 1 worker sent to provincial employment was a farm hand travelling from Winnipeg to a point within the same zone. The Regina office was responsible for the

labour movement in Saskatchewan during September, which involved the despatch of 3 workers to points within the province. Of these, 2 were teachers for the Regina zone, while 1 was a farm hand for employment in the Saskatoon zone. Reduced rate certificates granted in Alberta during September were 18 in number, all provincial. These were issued at the Edmonton office to 10 mine workers, 5 farm hands, 2 farm household workers, and 1 carpenter going to centres within the Edmonton zone. Business transacted by British Columbia offices in September involved the issue of 28 reduced rate certificates to provincial points. The Vancouver office granted 16 of these to 8 mine workers, 3 bush workers, 3 hotel employees, 1 farm hand, and

1 town housekeeper journeying to centres within the Vancouver zone. In addition, from Vancouver 2 mine workers and 1 fruit cannery worker were despatched to Kamloops and 1 blacksmith, 1 hotel worker and 1 fruit packer to Penticton. To the Penticton zone also were destined 5 fruit pickers travelling from Victoria and 1 apple sorter from New Westminster.

Of the 322 persons who secured Employment Service reduced transportation rate certificates during September 225 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 70 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 15 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 12 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in September, 1933

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at \$2,032,839; this was an increase of \$94,757 or 4.9 per cent from the total of \$1,938,082 in August, 1933, but a decrease of \$416,896 or 17.0 per cent in comparison with the aggregate of \$2,449,735 recorded in September of last year. The increase over August, though not large, is interesting because in the experience of the last thirteen years the September total has usually been smaller than that for August, the average decline between the two months amounting to 12 per cent.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued 250 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$809,000 and over 1,750 permits for other buildings valued at more than \$1,082,000. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 200 dwellings and 1,400 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$600,000 and \$1,150,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1933, that of \$184,454, or 47.5 per cent in Quebec being greatest. The remaining provinces recorded declines, of which that of \$200,218 or 19.9 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1932, there were reductions in all provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec, where there were advances of \$91,200 and \$42,322, respectively. In this comparison, British Columbia showed the largest loss of \$179,662 or 40 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered a higher total of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month of

last year. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed a gain in the former but a loss in the latter comparison, while Toronto showed a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Quebec City, Galt, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Brandon, Prince Rupert and Victoria recorded increases as compared with both August, 1933, and September, 1932.

#### *Cumulative Record for First Nine Months 1933*

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 60 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	2,032,839	16,125,512	13.4	77.2
1932.....	2,449,735	35,026,199	29.1	77.6
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73.7	82.7
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	105.2	92.7
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154.8	99.2
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137.8	96.7
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117.5	96.3
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100.0	100.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	81.9	103.1
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	80.6	108.2
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	90.1	111.8
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	97.2	108.5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	73.7	126.8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	80.0	144.2



The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was lower than in 1932 and earlier years of the record; the average index num-

bers of wholesale prices of building materials, however, were also lower in 1933 than in any other year of the record.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at September 25, 1933, showed a substantial improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better than in September, 1932, nearly every industry showing a reduction in the numbers unemployed as compared with a year ago. The improvement since August 21, 1933, was most marked in coal mining, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, engineering, vehicle building, metal goods manufacture, the pottery, textile and leather industries, boot and shoe, furniture, cocoa and chocolate manufacture, and the dress industries except tailoring.

On the other hand, there was seasonal decline in building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding-house service, in the tailoring and distributive trades, and in certain of the food manufacturing industries and transport services.

In the South of England employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands it showed an appreciable improvement, and was moderate. There was an improvement also in the Northern Counties and in Wales, but employment in those areas was still bad. It remained bad also in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, though improving slightly in the latter area.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at September 25, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 18.5, as compared with 19.2 at August 21, 1933, and with 22.8 at September 26, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 25, 1933, was 15.4, the same as at August 21, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.1, as compared with 3.8. For males alone, the percentage at September 25, 1933, was 21.7, and for females, 10.1; at August 21, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22.5 and 10.5.

At September 25, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges

in Great Britain was 1,857,064 wholly unemployed, 393,517 temporarily stopped, and 86,146 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,336,727. This was 74,410 less than a month before, and 521,284 less than a year before. The total included 1,929,896 men, 57,076 boys, 309,925 women and 39,830 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at September 25, 1933, was 2,398,718.

### United States

Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labour from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 3.2 per cent in September, 1933 as compared with August, 1933 and pay rolls increased 2.7 per cent over the month interval. The index of employment in September, 1933 stood at 73.9, compared with 71.6 in August, and the September index of pay rolls was 53.3, compared with 51.9 in the preceding month.

Comparing the changes in employment and pay rolls over the year interval, it is seen that the level of employment in September, 1933, is 26.3 per cent above the level of the September, 1932 employment index (58.5) and pay rolls in September, 1933 showed a gain of 39.9 per cent over the September, 1932 pay-roll index (38.1).

These continued gains in September mark the sixth successive month in which increased employment and pay rolls have been reported in manufacturing industries. While the per-

centage gains in employment and pay rolls in September were not so pronounced as the gains shown in the 4 months immediately preceding, the increases continued on a broad scale, 73 of the 89 manufacturing industries reporting gains in employment over the month interval and 61 industries reporting increases in pay rolls.

These changes in employment and pay rolls in September, 1933 are based on reports supplied by 18,330 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,362,727 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest September 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$62,766,612. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The average percentages of increase between August and September over the preceding 10-year period were 1.2 per cent in employment and 0.5 per cent in pay rolls. The increases, therefore, in September of the current year are somewhat larger than the average increases over the preceding 10-year period and may be attributed to a combination of seasonal gains plus an increase in number of workers added to the reporting companies' pay rolls by the adoption of NRA codes.

The Labour Day holiday somewhat lessened the extent of the general increase in pay rolls in September, as a number of establishments which pay on a bi-weekly or one-half monthly basis reported a close-down for the holiday which decreased the average weekly earnings of employees during the period reported.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—A general expansion in employment in September is noted in the group of non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, each of the 16 non-manufacturing industries reporting increases in number of employees over the month interval, and all but three industries reporting increased pay-roll totals. While the increases shown in several of these industries were seasonal in character, the gains in practically all instances were more pronounced than usual, reflecting increased business activity combined with accessions in number of employees under the various codes.

The increases in employment in September ranged from a pronounced seasonal increase of 55.8 per cent in the canning and preserving industry, which reaches its peak of employment in September, to a gain of 0.2 per cent in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation

industry. The anthracite mining industry reported a gain of 19 per cent in number of workers coupled with an increase of 30.2 per cent in pay-rolls reflecting seasonal demands. Retail trade establishments reported an increase of slightly more than 10 per cent in employment coupled with a corresponding increase in pay-roll totals. The increases in employment in the remaining 12 industries in the order of their percentage gains were as follows: crude petroleum producing, 8.9 per cent, dyeing and cleaning, 6.7 per cent; metal-liferous mining, 5.8 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 4.7 per cent; building construction, 4.5 per cent; wholesale trade, 3.0 per cent; power and light, 2.8 per cent; hotels, 2.1 per cent; laundries, 1.8 per cent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 0.7 per cent; and telephone and telegraph, 0.4 per cent.

With the exception of the 3 industries comprising the public utility group, each of the non-manufacturing industries reported more employees on their pay rolls in September 1933 than in September 1932.

On October 23, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, stated that the numbers of unemployed had been reduced by 3,600,000 in the past six months.

### Community Sewing in Relief Programs

The organization of community sewing in relief programs in the United States is described in a bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Literally millions of garments," it is stated, "are now being made in this country by volunteer groups working under the direction of the Extension Service and national and local relief agencies. The American Red Cross, through its local chapters, made clothing for more than four million persons during the winter beginning November, 1932. In every community women are coming together to sew in community workrooms or are making garments at home as part of the relief program of organized groups."

The bulletin gives practical rules for the guidance of these voluntary workers in order that the garments provided may be of standard quality and appearance. The rules deal with the proper equipment for workrooms, the selection of patterns and choice of fabrics, uses of old clothing, and construction of clothing. Suggested designs for clothing are also included.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection

of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts, for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

# DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

## *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Supply of Clothing, Interior Fittings, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence between June 30 and October 31, inclusive, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Details of Contract	Contractors	Amount of Contract
		\$ cts.
Leather mitts, 10,000 pairs.	Acme Glove Works Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.	2,083 00
Leather mitts, 10,000 pairs.	Acme Glove Works Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.	2,083 00
Breeches, 675 pairs.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	1,445 00
Caps, forage, 1,580.....	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	1,427 00
Boots, 10,000 pairs.....	Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.	32,648 00
Winter shirts and drawers, 13,333 each.	Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont.	12,955 00
Mackinaw coats, 10,000	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	38,160 00
" 10,000	Royal Brand Clothing Co., Montreal, P.Q.	41,467 00
" 6,000	Yamaska Garments, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	24,486 00
Boots, 14,500 pairs.....	A. E. Wry Standard, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.	49,184 00
Sweater jackets, 8,000.....	Regent Knitting Mills, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	9,363 00
Winter shirts and drawers, 10,000 each.	Zimmerknit, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	9,716 00
Winter shirts and drawers, 10,000 each.	Jos. Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	9,716 00
Drill shirts, 18,000.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	10,305 00
Cloth trousers, 6,500 pairs.	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	10,270 00
Cloth trousers, 6,500 pairs.	Needlecraft Mills, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	9,921 00
Nightshirts, 10,000.....	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	6,360 00
Cloaks, 780.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	4,368 00
Floats, 1 pair.....	McDonald Bros. Aircraft, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	3,777 00
Caps, 15,000.....	Progress Brand Cap Co., Montreal, P.Q.	6,263 00
Breeches, 1,960 pairs...	Walter Blue & Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q.	3,891 00
Leather mitts, 6,000 pairs.	H. W. Wright & Son, Pembroke, Ont.	1,187 00
Caps, winter, 750.....	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.	3,112 00
Doublets, 1,075.....	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.	2,528 00
Flannelette, 20,000 yds.	Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	3,229 00
Tap soles, 5,000 pairs..	Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	1,378 00
Ankle boots, 300 pairs.	A. E. Wry Standard, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.	1,256 00
Cases, pailasse, 2,000..	Simmons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	3,222 00
Pillows, 5,000.....	Can. Feather Mattress Co., Ottawa, Ont.	1,205 00
Caps, forage, 2,500.....	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	1,812 00



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a public wharf at Shebandowan, Ontario. Name of Contractors, Messrs. MacKenzie & Morrison, Ltd., Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, September 22, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver runners.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 50	8
Teamsters (team and wagon).....	0 65	8
*Timbermen.....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8

\* For cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

Construction of protection work at Notre Dame de Pierreville, Yamaska, Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Doucet, St. Jacques des Piles, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,262.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Drivers, horse and cart.....	\$0 45	8
Drivers, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Masons.....	0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements at Port Clements, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 25, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,376.65. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foremen.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineers.....	1 00	8
Pile driver men.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boom men.....	0 90	8
Bridgemen.....	0 90	8
*Timbermen.....	0 90	8
Firemen.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

\* Or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

Filling work behind protection wall at Maitland, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. Jos. Bell, James J. Murray, Arthur Teal and James Hilton, Niagara Falls, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,007.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Drivers, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 65	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Stationary firemen.....	0 40	8
Teamsters.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In any cases, where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Chippawa Park, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,240.98. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist operators (gas).....	\$0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 65	8
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8
Teamsters (team and wagon).....	0 75	8
*Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

\* Or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of an extension to the protection wall at Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Boulanger, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,921.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Drivers, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamsters' team and wagon.....	0 55	8

Construction of an extension to the railway wharf at Chatham, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Harold N. Price, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, September 20, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,060. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Enginemmen (hoist, gasoline).....	\$0 45	8
*Timbermen and cribmen.....	0 37½	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Drivers, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Drivers, team and wagon.....	0 55	8

\* (Using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).

Reconstruction of the public wharf at Queen's Bay, Kootenay District, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. H. Green Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, October 6, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,853. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Pile driver enginemmen.....	0 70	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 47	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Erection of partitions and other work in the public building, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Buchan Construction Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 18, 1933. Amount of contract \$1,575. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 75	8
Hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Lathers, metal.....	per yard	8
	0 06	
Plasterers.....	per hour	8
	1 00	
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Drivers, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of metallic fittings in the public building, Windsor, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ontario. Date of contract, October 23, 1933. Amount of contract, \$2,765. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Work	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	\$1,213 90
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	167 27
<i>Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms:</i>	
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	828 89
Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	114 48
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	7,474 40
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	252 00
<i>Mail bag fittings:</i>	
Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.....	350 72
<i>Scales:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	67 90



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Wood Products

STRATFORD, ONTARIO.—PRESTON NOELTING LIMITED (FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS) AND THE SHOP COMMITTEE REPRESENTING MEMBERS OF THE CHESTERFIELD AND FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Agreement made following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 986, and this issue page 1075, to be in effect from October 18, 1933, for one year, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

It is provided that any group or groups or individuals as employees of the Company shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of the employed body of their own choosing. The Shop Committee to consist of six members, one from each Department, namely, Machine, Cabinet, Finishing, Trimming and Packing, Stationery and Steel, and must be employees of at least one year's standing with the Company. The Company to meet such Committee at all reasonable times to discuss questions of wages, working conditions, hours, etc. No discrimination to be shown against members of the Shop Committee or any employees on account of their union activities.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter after 48 hours per week, providing competing industry is paying a similar rate.

Wages: minimum wages for girls to be in accordance with minimum wage scales for Ontario. All girls and pieceworkers to receive an increase of 12½ per cent over rates in effect prior to the strike. Minimum wages for men over 21 years of age to be: 26 cents per hour for unskilled labour, 30 cents for semi-skilled labour and 35 cents for skilled labour. Minimum wages for boys of 16 years: 15 cents per hour. The wages of individual employees to be increased according to their ability. All complaints as to piecework rates to be adjusted as soon as possible, such adjustment to apply back to the beginning of the job. The shop committee to be consulted by the company before any reduction is made in piecework rates.

Any extra help engaged by the company after the date of this agreement to be laid off work before the hours are reduced below 44 per week, unless otherwise agreed to by the shop committee. Work in any department to be distributed as equally as possible among the employees of that department.

"The committee and the employees represented by the Committee shall not go on strike in sympathy with any other plants anywhere in Canada, unless the company receives work left unfinished by another plant or factory that is on strike.

"All differences or disputes arising within the plant shall be adjusted exclusively by the company and the shop committee without any outside interference or influence whatsoever."

STRATFORD, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS AND COMMITTEES OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreements made following the strike noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 986, and this issue page 1075, to be in effect from resumption of work after the strike, early in November, 1933, until October 1, 1934, when it may be terminated on that date by either party giving certain prior notice.

"The company recognizes the right of the employees to become organized into a union of their own choice, but no employee shall be compelled to belong to any union."

"There shall be no discrimination on the part of an employee or the management in respect to race, creed, society, fraternity or union."

Employees to be represented by a Shop Committee consisting of representatives of the employees who shall be nominated and elected by secret ballot of all employees, and this Committee to consist of one man from each department of each plant. Members of this Committee to be paid for one hour every two weeks for meeting purposes during the first six months. "The election of the shop committee shall be under the supervision of a member of an international or national union, who shall be mutually agreed upon. Nominations for the shop committee shall be received and in order to qualify for such, those nominated must be: (1) in the employment of the company at least one year immediately prior to September 14, 1933; (2) Not a foreman or employee in administrative or confidential capacity."

Hours: 44 per week with a maximum of 50, after which overtime will commence. Overtime to be worked only when necessary and to be kept at the lowest possible minimum.

Wages and piecework rates to be as arranged with the shop committee. (These are stated to be on the basis of a 10 per cent increase over rates in effect prior to the strike).

Work in different departments in the shop to be equally distributed. When the management finds it necessary to reduce the staff, employees of less than six months continuous service to be laid off first.

"Any matter requiring adjustment may in the first instance be referred by the employee affected, either personally or with his representative on the shop committee, to the foreman of the work on which the employee is engaged. If the foreman fails to adjust satisfactorily any matter referred to him, it shall then be taken up by the shop committee and if a satisfactory adjustment cannot be arrived at, the matter is

to be reduced to writing and forwarded to the President of the company or to a person, or persons, designated by him. Decisions must be made within seven days. Members of the shop committee must be employees of at least twelve months standing."

"The employees shall not go out on a sympathetic strike, except in case of work being received from another company where a strike or lockout is in progress."

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.**—A CERTAIN CONTRACTOR AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS OF THREE RIVERS.

This agreement, which covers a contract for building a chapel, came into effect October 16, 1933, and remains in effect until the completion of the contract.

The agreement is similar to the one between these unions and contractors for work at St. Prospère, Quebec, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 732, with the following exceptions:—

Employment is limited to members of the above unions who are residents of Three Rivers or Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

Hours to be in accordance with the new law limiting hours of labour which has been in effect since July 15, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 776).

Wages rates are those fixed by the above unions for Three Rivers for the year April 30, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and are as follows: bricklayers, plasterers and masons 75 cents per hour; terrazzo, tile and mosaic layers 60 cents; plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmiths, stationary engineers of portable machines, pointers and cement finishers, 50 cents; carpenters and joiners, licensed electricians, painters, steel workers and driver supplying one horse, 45 cents; driver supplying two horses, 55 cents; junior journeymen plumbers, licensed firemen, plaster mixers and hod carriers, mortar mixers and celanite mixers, metal lathers, reinforced concrete workers, 40 cents; ordinary labourers, 35 cents; wood lathers \$1.50 per thousand.

### Construction: Miscellaneous

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

This agreement covers contract work for line and station construction and is similar to the agreement between the union and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, summarized below under the heading: Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas, in so far as that agreement covers line and station construction work, with the following exception:—

Wage rates are 25 cents per day higher than paid by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, this higher wage rate being in place of free or reduced rates for transportation, domestic electricity and gas.

(The agreement of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company summarized below includes employees of that company engaged in line and station construction work.)

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

**MOOSE JAW, SASK.**—NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 802.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1336, and January, 1932, page 91, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: regular hours to be 44 per week except for regular troublemen and employees assigned to work of an unusual or special nature. (The regular hours previously in effect were 48 per week.) A shorter working week may be adopted, if full time is not required.

Wages per hour: sub line foreman 80 cents, first class journeymen linemen 75 cents (reductions of 7½ cents per hour), second class journeymen linemen 65 cents (a reduction of 5 cents per hour). Troublemen \$148 per month (a reduction of \$14 per month).

**MOOSE JAW, SASK.**—NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1336, and June, 1931, page 711, with the following exception:—

Wages per hour: shift engineers 81 cents, firemen 63 cents, oilers with second class certificate 55 cents, foreman of repairmen 67½ cents, repairmen 61 cents (reductions of 10 per cent in each case); oilers with third class certificate 47½ cents, coal and ash men 50 cents, repairmen's helpers 40 to 60 cents (no change for these three classes).

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, WESTERN POWER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 213 (VANCOUVER) AND LOCAL No. 230 (VICTORIA).

Agreement to be in effect from April 16, 1933, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice from either party.

Only union members to be employed on electrical work as specified. The union representative to have access to all shops and stations and to be given a transportation pass on all the company's lines.

Hours for linemen, wiremen and winders: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; shift work also limited to 44 per week except for regular trouble work (troublemen, drivers and helpers) who may work 8 hours per day, 6 days per week. Hours for metermen and arc trimmers: 43 per week. Hours for station operating staff: 8 per day with 4 days off per month.



Overtime for linemen, wiremen and winders: time and one-half for first four hours, double time thereafter and double time for work on Sundays and holidays for other than shift men. Overtime for metermen and arc trimmers: time and one-half, with double time for metermen working on Sundays and holidays. Overtime for station operating staff: one and one-half the amount of time worked as overtime to be allowed off; if required to work more than one shift in 24 hours (except when changing shifts) time and one-half to be paid for the second shift.

For station operating staff and arc trimmers, an annual vacation of two weeks with pay to be allowed and a reasonable amount of time in case of sickness will be allowed with pay, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Wages are approximately 10 per cent reduced from the rates which were in effect since 1928, and are now as follows:—

Wages per day: *Line Department and Wiremen*: lead covered cable foreman \$8.55, journeyman cable splicer \$7.88, foreman lineman, wireman or winder \$8.33, sub-foreman lineman, wireman or winder \$7.65, journeyman lineman, wireman or winder \$6.98, line or tower truck driver \$4.95, groundman or helper \$4.95, track bonder \$6.98; apprentice lineman and wiremen from \$3.85 for beginners to \$6.98 after three years' apprenticeship; apprentice cable splicers from \$6.55 for beginners to \$7.88 after three years' apprenticeship. *Meter Department*: metermen \$5.90, chief meter tester \$6.30, meter foreman \$7.23; apprentice metermen from \$4.58 during first year to \$5.30 during third year. Wages per month: *Arc Trimmers*: \$127.25. *Station Operating Staff*: station operators \$162.45 at Class A stations, \$150.72 at Class B stations and \$143.50 at Class C stations, apprentice operators from \$113.60 during first year to \$126 during third year; engineer in charge of Class A stations \$185.01, of Class B stations \$162.45 and of Class C stations \$151.62; floormen and helpers \$113.72, load dispatchers \$189.53, chief load dispatchers \$194.04.

Employees are granted certain concessions of cheaper rates for gas and electricity for their domestic use and free transportation on local lines and free passes or reduced rates for themselves and their dependents over other lines at certain times.

For work of linemen, wiremen and winders and metermen away from headquarters on a temporary job of more than one and less than twelve days, board to be paid by the company.

Apprentices to serve three years before becoming journeymen. Not more than one apprentice to four journeymen in each department. All cable splicers' helpers to be journeymen electrical workers. An employee assisting journeymen linemen, wiremen and winders in various classes of electrical work shall be classed as a groundman or helper. Foremen linemen, wiremen and winders are employees in charge of more than four journeymen, apprentices or groundmen or more than twelve labourers, while a sub-foreman is one in charge of four or less journeymen, apprentices or groundmen or twelve or less labourers.

Certain regulations to ensure safety for work of a dangerous nature are specified and men working on poles, bridges, towers and fixtures

at an elevation of 85 feet or over to be paid the regular rate plus 75 cents per hour.

The Company will meet a representative or committee of the union to discuss any matter affecting this agreement.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 966, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934, and till new agreement reached.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of being union members, but employees will not interfere with the Management's right to discharge any employee for sufficient reason. Any employee who feels he has been unjustly dealt with may have his case investigated by a committee of employees and the Manager, and if they disagree, it may be referred to the Public Utilities Commission, whose decision will be final.

Hours for Transportation Department to be in accordance with the Ontario Statutes governing Street Railways; if hours further reduced, employees may confer with the Commission with a view to adjusting wage rates. Hours for Car House Department and Track Department: 44 per week.

Wages: to the agreement is attached a rider in effect from May 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934, which reduces the wage rates  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 cents per hour in the Transportation Department,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents in the Car House Department and 4 cents in the Track Department, from the rates actually embodied in the agreement. The rates as so reduced are the same as in effect since May 1, 1932, and are as follows:—Transportation Department: two man car operators 40 cents per hour for first six months,  $45\frac{1}{2}$  cents for second six months and 50 cents thereafter; one man car operators  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour over two man rate; Car House Department: carpenter 61 cents per hour, painter 57 cents, machinist and blacksmith 61 cents, first class pitmen 56 cents, second class pitmen 51 cents, car cleaners  $46\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Track Department: track bonder 47 cents, regular trackmen 45 cents.

Overtime for Transportation Department: time and one half for work over ten hours per day, or 10 hours and 20 minutes in case of a certain shift, and for work on their day off and on legal holidays. Payment to be made for a minimum number of hours for each call for extra work or runs. Regular spare men to be paid at least for 36 hours per week. Overtime for Car House Department and Track Department: time and one half, and the same for work on Sundays and holidays.

Seniority to be considered in filling vacancies, and in choosing runs.

Uniforms to be supplied by the Commission. Free transportation to all employees covered by the agreement.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 966, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934, and until a new agreement is reached.

This agreement with rider governing wage rates for the year May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, is similar to the one summarized above for Port Arthur with the following exceptions:

Regular hours in the Car House Department and Track Department are not stated.

Wages in the Transportation Department during first six months are 40½ cents per hour for two-man car operators and 48 cents for one man car operators. Wages in Track Department 47 cents per hour for regular trackmen.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices was practically unchanged, foods showing the same cost as in September while a slight increase in fuel was offset by a fall in rent. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined due mainly to lower prices for grains, live stock and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.24 at the beginning of October, the same as for September, as compared with \$7.07 for October, 1932; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The most important decreases occurred in the costs of beef, mutton, and potatoes while the largest advances were in the costs of lard, eggs and milk. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.78 for October and September, as compared with \$16.40 for October, 1932; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to seasonal increases in the price of coal, while a slight decline occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again lower at 67.9 for October as compared with 68.9 for September. Figures for certain previous dates are, 65.0 for October, 1932; 96.8 for October, 1929; 98.1 for October, 1926; 99.6 for October, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914. One hundred and twelve prices quotations declined, fifty-nine advanced and three hundred and thirty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower and three were higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for grains and milled products; the Ani-

mals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of steers, hogs, hides and meats which more than offset advances in the prices of calves, milk, butter and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly because of lower quotations for raw silk, cotton fabrics and thread; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper, lead, silver and zinc which more than offset an advance in the price of tin; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for alum, copper sulphate, zinc oxide and certain other chemicals. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was slightly higher, chiefly on account of increased prices for newsprint, wood pulp, and certain lines of lumber. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group were both higher, the former because of increased quotations for steel sheets and tin plate, and the latter due to advanced quotations for window glass and fuel oil.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were unchanged, lower prices for flour and milled products, fresh and cured meats, milk and its products offsetting higher prices for dried fruits, canned vegetables, eggs and petroleum products. Producers' goods were substantially lower, mainly because of lower prices for materials for the furs and leather goods industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling and other industries, and for the textile and clothing industries.

In the grouping according to origin Canadian farm products and articles of marine origin were lower, articles of forest origin were slightly higher and articles of mineral origin were unchanged. Both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal,



wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But, as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expendi-

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\* (Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113†	156	†122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised.

ture for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932	Sept 1933	Oct. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.2	76.2	80.2	60.8	58.2	58.2	59.0	71.8	72.8	68.0	54.6	48.0	44.0	41.8
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	35.0	54.2	50.4	33.4	31.8	30.6	31.8	43.4	45.4	40.4	27.4	25.0	23.0	22.0
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.1	28.0	29.0	19.7	18.7	18.5	19.9	23.9	24.9	22.8	16.4	13.1	11.8	11.5
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.4	36.4	36.3	26.3	27.2	28.0	29.3	31.0	31.0	28.2	23.0	19.2	18.8	17.9
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.4	38.0	42.3	31.5	30.0	27.2	30.8	31.0	31.4	29.8	20.0	15.7	17.2	17.2
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	38.0	70.0	74.4	57.2	53.8	51.0	56.6	55.0	55.4	54.2	40.4	30.6	31.2	31.6
Bacon, break-fast	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.9	51.1	60.1	46.1	41.6	39.3	44.4	42.5	40.9	39.8	26.0	19.6	21.0	21.3
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	74.2	74.4	48.2	45.4	45.8	49.0	45.8	43.4	42.2	26.6	25.2	25.6	26.2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	35.3	60.7	75.0	50.7	41.7	44.3	49.8	51.0	51.3	42.7	32.4	30.3	24.4	29.2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	31.5	55.0	68.3	46.6	37.4	44.3	49.8	45.6	45.1	38.0	27.5	24.0	19.5	22.7
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	43.0	51.6	54.0	75.6	92.4	80.4	69.6	70.2	69.6	72.6	74.4	72.0	63.6	56.4	55.8	57.0
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	101.2	125.8	81.2	76.8	78.4	75.4	85.6	85.2	69.6	46.6	46.0	42.0	42.2
Butter, cream-ery	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	55.7	69.1	46.8	43.0	44.2	41.2	47.4	46.9	38.7	26.8	26.9	24.3	24.2
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.0	33.3	41.2	35.4	32.7	33.5	33.0	33.8	33.0	30.7	22.9	20.0	19.6	19.7
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	31.4	38.6	32.0	27.6	33.5	33.0	33.8	33.0	30.7	22.9	20.0	19.6	19.7
Bread	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	118.5	144.0	118.5	102.0	102.0	114.0	115.5	120.0	106.5	91.5	87.0	88.5	88.5
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	69.0	80.0	58.0	45.0	44.0	53.0	55.0	54.0	44.0	30.0	29.0	33.0	33.0
Roll'd oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	25.0	40.5	42.5	30.5	28.0	27.5	29.0	31.5	32.0	29.5	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.5
Rice	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	24.6	33.2	18.6	21.2	22.0	22.0	20.8	20.6	20.2	18.0	16.8	16.0	16.2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	33.2	23.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	15.6	19.0	23.6	18.4	11.2	8.6	8.8	9.0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	23.1	29.2	21.6	23.9	19.5	20.4	21.5	21.3	20.6	17.0	16.0	15.5	15.1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	18.8	27.4	18.2	19.6	18.2	15.7	13.6	14.6	14.8	11.9	10.8	12.0	12.1
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	48.8	86.4	41.2	34.8	48.4	31.6	31.2	28.8	25.6	24.8	23.2	32.0	32.0
Sugar, yellow...	4 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.0	22.4	40.8	19.6	16.4	23.0	15.0	14.6	13.8	12.4	11.8	11.4	15.6	15.4
Tea, black...	1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	15.5	16.4	13.6	14.6	17.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.4	11.1	10.6	10.6
Tea, green...	1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	14.8	17.0	15.1	14.6	17.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.4	11.1	10.6	10.6
Coffee	1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.0	11.5	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.5	15.2	15.1	13.8	11.9	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.9
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	35.3	71.3	69.4	64.4	40.4	52.8	61.9	42.8	73.8	49.3	26.7	26.8	47.8	41.1
Vinegar	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	1.0	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.99</b>	<b>\$ 13.54</b>	<b>\$ 15.83</b>	<b>\$ 11.48</b>	<b>\$ 10.23</b>	<b>\$ 10.65</b>	<b>\$ 10.93</b>	<b>\$ 11.28</b>	<b>\$ 11.68</b>	<b>\$ 10.32</b>	<b>\$ 7.84</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 7.24</b>	<b>\$ 7.24</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.9	78.8	125.3	110.1	116.4	111.5	105.4	101.3	100.9	100.6	100.0	95.4	92.5	93.7
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.8	62.6	90.7	73.5	77.0	71.6	63.3	62.9	63.1	62.7	60.7	59.2	57.6	57.6
Wood, hard	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.6	42.5	42.6	76.9	83.7	83.6	80.3	78.6	75.5	75.0	76.2	76.0	70.9	67.0	60.3	59.6
Wood, soft	" "	22.0	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.5	58.8	66.1	61.1	59.4	59.2	55.9	55.4	54.4	54.3	52.9	49.5	45.9	45.7
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	27.4	39.8	31.9	31.0	30.3	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.8	27.7	27.1	27.1	27.4
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.90</b>	<b>\$ 3.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.63</b>	<b>\$ 3.60</b>	<b>\$ 3.64</b>	<b>\$ 3.51</b>	<b>\$ 3.32</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.12</b>	<b>\$ 2.98</b>	<b>\$ 2.83</b>	<b>\$ 2.84</b>
<b>Rent</b>	1/2 mo.	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.55</b>	<b>\$ 4.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.52</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 6.30</b>	<b>\$ 5.67</b>	<b>\$ 5.66</b>
<b>††Totals</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.48</b>	<b>\$ 21.48</b>	<b>\$ 26.46</b>	<b>\$ 23.01</b>	<b>\$ 20.87</b>	<b>\$ 21.16</b>	<b>\$ 21.14</b>	<b>\$ 21.52</b>	<b>\$ 21.96</b>	<b>\$ 20.68</b>	<b>\$ 17.86</b>	<b>\$ 16.40</b>	<b>\$ 15.78</b>	<b>\$ 15.78</b>

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.82	6.82	7.29	7.70	13.73	16.21	11.75	10.42	10.96	10.99	11.16	11.68	10.60	8.30	7.42	7.47	7.38	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.74	11.90	14.05	10.46	9.11	9.59	10.27	9.92	10.24	9.84	7.93	6.82	7.09	6.92	
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.66	13.26	15.51	11.59	10.14	10.83	10.96	10.99	11.60	10.57	8.15	7.35	7.52	7.46	
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.41	13.19	14.96	10.81	9.75	9.92	10.09	10.47	10.63	9.63	7.30	6.44	6.51	6.54	
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.78	13.58	15.75	11.48	10.14	10.69	11.00	11.31	11.55	10.34	7.78	7.04	7.34	7.29	
Manitoba	5.83	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	12.84	16.34	10.79	9.72	10.14	10.29	10.92	11.61	9.66	7.33	6.69	6.78	6.75	
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.63	13.51	16.09	11.21	9.95	10.29	10.73	11.45	12.02	10.06	7.29	6.89	6.99	6.84	
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.38	13.27	15.70	11.09	9.77	10.32	10.84	11.48	12.02	10.06	7.46	6.79	6.98	7.00	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.35	14.39	16.83	12.50	11.61	11.51	11.89	12.35	12.88	11.30	8.84	7.90	7.97	8.17	

†December only.      \$Kind most sold.      \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>20 9</b>	<b>16 7</b>	<b>15 7</b>	<b>11 0</b>	<b>8 8</b>	<b>11 5</b>	<b>17 9</b>	<b>17 2</b>	<b>15 8</b>	<b>21 3</b>	<b>24 4</b>	<b>40 1</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>22 7</b>	<b>17 7</b>	<b>15 7</b>	<b>11 7</b>	<b>9 4</b>	<b>9 8</b>	<b>15 0</b>	<b>17 4</b>	<b>16 2</b>	<b>19 9</b>	<b>22 8</b>	<b>38 6</b>
1—Sydney.....	22	17 8	16	12 6	9 9	10	.....	17 8	16 4	19 4	21 4	34 2
2—New Glasgow.....	25	18 7	16	11 8	8 7	8	15	16 5	15 4	18 7	21 6	38 2
3—Annisest.....	22 7	16 7	13	10 7	9 5	12	15	16 5	14 6	21	23 2	40
4—Halifax.....	23 9	17 9	19 2	12 9	10 2	8 7	15	18 8	15 8	19 2	22 4	37 4
5—Windsor.....	20	15	15	12	10	12	15	15	15	19 5	23 5	40
6—Truro.....	20	15	15	10	8	8	15	20	19 8	21 3	24 9	41 7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22	18 4	17 9	13	11 6	9 5	16	17 3	13	20 3	22 7	35 3
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>25 7</b>	<b>19 2</b>	<b>20 2</b>	<b>13 1</b>	<b>10 5</b>	<b>10 3</b>	<b>20 2</b>	<b>18 6</b>	<b>17 6</b>	<b>20 0</b>	<b>22 3</b>	<b>42 1</b>
8—Moncton.....	22	17 1	15 7	12 2	9 4	9 5	23	18 6	15 3	19 2	21 9	39 8
9—Saint John.....	24 7	18 4	20 4	13 2	10 4	10 8	20	17 6	17 6	19 3	21 9	44 8
10—Fredericton.....	31 2	21 2	25	15	12	11	17 5	18	21 6	21	22 4	44 6
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19 5	12	10	10	.....	20	15 7	20 3	22 9	39 3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17 9</b>	<b>15 1</b>	<b>15 5</b>	<b>10 0</b>	<b>6 5</b>	<b>8 7</b>	<b>18 1</b>	<b>15 0</b>	<b>15 3</b>	<b>20 8</b>	<b>23 6</b>	<b>41 5</b>
12—Quebec.....	19 3	16 3	13	10 8	7	8 5	17 5	14 6	15 5	21	24 1	38 3
13—Three Rivers.....	18 4	15 7	14 5	9 5	6 9	10 8	17 5	15 1	15	25 8	30	41 4
14—Sherbrooke.....	21 2	17	22 6	13 1	7 2	10 3	17 7	16 5	17 9	20 8	22 2	44 6
15—Sorel.....	15	14 3	15	8 3	5 7	5	18 3	13	16	20	23 3	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15 6	13 8	12 4	10 1	6 2	10	18	12 3	13 9	20 6	22 6	42 5
17—St. John's.....	15 5	15	14 3	8 7	5 8	9	19	16	12 7	20	21 7	43 7
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	12	12 3	9 7	5	9	16 5	13 7	16 3	19	25	45
19—Montreal.....	21 8	16 6	19 3	9 9	7 5	7 9	18 6	16 9	14 9	19 6	21 4	41 4
20—Hull.....	19 7	15 5	16 2	10 1	6 8	8	19 4	17 3	15 4	20 2	22 5	42
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>21 6</b>	<b>17 1</b>	<b>16 2</b>	<b>11 6</b>	<b>9 2</b>	<b>13 4</b>	<b>18 7</b>	<b>17 9</b>	<b>16 0</b>	<b>21 0</b>	<b>23 8</b>	<b>40 2</b>
21—Ottawa.....	21 7	16 3	16 5	11 5	7 8	10 6	18 8	17 5	15 3	21 2	24 5	41 5
22—Brockville.....	23 2	18 2	16 4	11 3	8	9 6	15	16 2	12 7	22 5	24 4	38
23—Kingston.....	23 2	17 7	17 9	13 2	8 3	9 8	15 7	17	13 5	18 5	21 6	38 3
24—Belleville.....	16 5	13 7	14 2	10 8	7 4	12 2	17	17	14	21 8	25 3	39 9
25—Peterborough.....	21	16 9	15 4	11 1	8 7	12 8	15	17	16	20 6	23 1	38 5
26—Oshawa.....	19	15	15 5	11	8	12	20	17 5	15	19 3	24	40 7
27—Orillia.....	20 2	16	16 3	11 9	9 7	13 4	19	18 6	18	20	22 4	39 3
28—Toronto.....	23 7	18 8	17 7	12 1	11 1	13 2	17 3	17 5	16 4	20 8	25 4	42 5
29—Niagara Falls.....	22	18	18	14 2	8	16 5	22	19	12 5	20 7	23 5	39 3
30—St. Catharines.....	20 3	17	16 3	10 8	8	13 6	21	17 4	14	19 6	21 9	39 6
31—Hamilton.....	22 7	18 6	18 6	13 3	11 2	16	16	17 9	.....	21 7	24 6	40 2
32—Brantford.....	21	16 5	16 9	11 4	8	13	20	17 3	19	20 8	22 9	39 1
33—Galt.....	25 5	20 7	17 5	12 6	11 4	17 1	20	18 2	.....	20 5	23 9	38 2
34—Guelph.....	21	17 3	16 9	11	11 1	14 3	18	16 4	17	20 1	23 4	38 4
35—Kitchener.....	19 6	16 5	13 5	10 6	9 5	14	19	16	12 5	19 1	21 9	39
36—Woodstock.....	23 2	18 6	17	11 2	10 4	12 8	16	17 2	16 7	20 2	22 5	39 2
37—Stratford.....	20 2	15 7	15 5	11 5	10 5	14	19 3	18 7	15	21 6	23 6	40 8
38—London.....	23 1	17 7	16 3	11 3	8 2	13 3	19 9	17 5	16 2	21	24	41 9
39—St. Thomas.....	22 8	18 8	15 7	12 1	9 6	12 3	20	20 3	15	21 3	23 9	42
40—Chatham.....	19 6	15 3	15 3	10 6	9 4	14 7	16 6	18 4	17 6	21 5	23 8	40
41—Windsor.....	19 8	15 7	15	11	8 5	13 1	16 4	16 5	14	18 8	21	38 6
42—Sarnia.....	22	18 3	16 7	11	10	14 3	20	16 7	15	21 3	24 5	40 8
43—Owen Sound.....	20 5	15 5	14 2	10 5	8 7	13 7	16	16	.....	19 7	22 2	39
44—North Bay.....	21 3	17	15 7	9 7	8 3	12 3	20	18 3	15 7	19 7	23	37 9
45—Sudbury.....	23 7	18 7	18 6	13 7	9 3	15	20	20	16 9	22 7	26	39 7
46—Cobalt.....	20	15	15	10	8	.....	22	20	18	22	23 7	41 2
47—Timmins.....	27 8	22 2	18 2	14 5	10 3	15 2	23 2	22 8	18 7	21 1	24 4	42 5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17 7	13 7	14 5	10 5	8 1	12 2	17 7	16 7	16 8	20 5	21 4	40 3
49—Port Arthur.....	21	17	14 5	11 7	10 2	12 5	20	18 2	19 5	25 5	28 7	45 7
50—Fort William.....	23 6	17 3	16	11 8	10	14	20	19 8	20	25 1	28 2	44 8
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>18 0</b>	<b>14 0</b>	<b>14 7</b>	<b>8 7</b>	<b>7 1</b>	<b>8 9</b>	<b>14 1</b>	<b>16 2</b>	<b>13 0</b>	<b>23 4</b>	<b>26 2</b>	<b>40 0</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	17	12 9	13 4	8 3	7 2	8 7	14 2	17 8	13 4	23 3	25 6	39 3
52—Brandon.....	19	15	16	9	7	9	14	14 5	12 5	23 4	26 7	40 7
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>19 3</b>	<b>14 8</b>	<b>12 9</b>	<b>8 8</b>	<b>6 6</b>	<b>8 9</b>	<b>14 9</b>	<b>14 8</b>	<b>13 6</b>	<b>22 7</b>	<b>27 2</b>	<b>39 3</b>
53—Regina.....	19 4	15 2	13 1	7 9	6 5	8 8	13 7	15 3	16	22 1	27 7	37 3
54—Prince Albert.....	22	15	15	10	8	10	15	13	12	25	30	40
55—Saskatoon.....	16 4	12 9	11 5	8 5	6	8 3	14 7	15	12 7	22 1	25 9	38 8
56—Moose Jaw.....	19 5	15 9	11 8	8 8	6	8 3	16	15 7	.....	21 7	25 2	41 2
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>16 9</b>	<b>13 5</b>	<b>11 7</b>	<b>8 4</b>	<b>7 5</b>	<b>9 9</b>	<b>15 4</b>	<b>14 5</b>	<b>14 4</b>	<b>21 1</b>	<b>24 9</b>	<b>37 5</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	17 3	13 8	13	9 3	7 7	11	16	14 3	14	21 7	24 6	36
58—Drumheller.....	15	12	8	8	.....	10	15	12	12	20 7	24	37 5
59—Edmonton.....	18 4	14 6	13 8	7 9	6 9	9 6	15 5	15 7	14 3	19 7	24 2	36 5
60—Calgary.....	17 8	15	12 4	8 7	8	9 7	.....	17 7	12 6	22	25 6	38
61—Lethbridge.....	16	12 2	11 3	8 3	.....	9	15	13	19	21 4	26	39 7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22 4</b>	<b>18 2</b>	<b>16 0</b>	<b>11 2</b>	<b>10 4</b>	<b>13 2</b>	<b>19 9</b>	<b>18 9</b>	<b>17 6</b>	<b>24 1</b>	<b>28 0</b>	<b>40 4</b>
62—Fernie.....	22 5	18 7	14 5	11 5	.....	.....	18	17 5	17	24 3	28	40 7
63—Nelson.....	20	17	16	11	9	13	21	21	15	21	25	40
64—Trail.....	18 7	16	15	12 3	9 7	13 7	22	17 7	20	24	30 8	38 6
65—New Westminster.....	21 7	17 7	15 2	10 6	10 1	12 1	17 4	17 7	17 3	23 7	27 9	42 2
66—Vancouver.....	24 1	19 7	15 6	11 2	11 8	13 1	19 8	18 5	17 6	23 6	26 7	38 8
67—Victoria.....	24 4	20 2	17 5	11 8	11 5	13 7	21 1	20	18 2	24 9	27 6	40 8
68—Nanaimo.....	23	18 5	16	11 4	12 5	14 6	19 5	19	.....	26 7	30 8	39
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	18	18	10	8	12 5	20	20	18 3	24 3	27 5	43 3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1933

Fish								Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No 1 and storage, per doz.	Butter, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.4	21.4	14.0	13.3	50.5	17.6	17.4	22.3	13.1	29.2	22.7	9.5	21.1
13.1	23.7			45.3	11.2	16.3	16.7	13.7	29.6	25.1	9.5	22.5
7.3	19.9			44	10.6		14.9	11.9	33.7	24.7	10-11	21
15	25			52.5	11.9	15	16.6	13.4	29.8	26.6	9-11	24
15	25			45	11.8	15	16.7	14.3	25.8	23.5	8	23.8
				50	10		14.8	13.6	30.9	24.9	10-11.5	20
15	25			40	11.3	15	19.3	14	28	25	8	21
				40	11.6	20	17.7	14.8	29.1	25.7	8	25
					11.4		19.6	14	22.5	17.7	6-8	21
12.2	23.7			56.8	12.1	14.8	17.6	13.1	25.5	21.4	9.8	23.3
12	23.6			52.5	12.6	16	18.4	13.7	27.8	21.1	9-10	24.7
12.3	23.7			58	11.6	13.5	17.7	12.9	31	23.8	12	22.6
				60	14.2	17.7	20.4	13.8	24.3	22.5	8	26
					9.8	12	14	12	18.7	18		20
15.2	24.7				18.8	18.2	16.5	13.0	28.4	22.2	7.6	20.3
17						15.5	18.4	12.8	31.2	22.3	10	20.6
							17	17.4	29.6	24.2	8 b	22.3
					20		17.2	13.5	29.7	23.8	7.7a	19.7
15							18	12	24.2	18.5	5 c	20
							16.2	13.2	29.1	23.8	5 b	20
					20		15	12.2	26	22	7	21.5
							20	13.6	22.3	19.3	6	19.8
13.5	24.7				17.5	14.8	21.2	12.2	33.7	23.6	10	22.6
					17.5	17.5	14.9	13.1	30.2	22.6	10	19.2
15.0	23.4	16.6	8.2	53.8	17.7	15.9	25.4	12.6	28.9	22.8	9.8	21.4
15	23.9	21.2			21.2	19.3	25.5	11.7	32.1	23.7	10	19.3
	25	13			19	12.5	23.8	12.6	29.3	23.8	8	20
12	25	17.2		50	18.7	15	22.6	11.8	27.3	21.7	10	20.5
							25.8	12	27.8	22	7.8a	25
							21.9	14	28.3	22	9	20.6
					20		31.4	12.8	31.4		10	
					19		25.8	12.5	23.8	21.5	9	21.1
15	22.7	20		50	14	12.2	28.9	11.9	31.4	24.1	11	20.5
					18	20	24.9	12.6	26.7		11	22
					15		29.7	12.5	28.1	23.5	11	22
18	25	20	8		15.7		30.9	12.9	27.7		11	23
							25.3	12	30.2	22.1	9	21
							22.3	12.2	27.1	20.7	10	21
							29.4	12	31.4	27	10	21.7
					15		17.8	11.8	28.8	23.2	9	21.2
							27.2	12.5	25	21	9	22.5
					15		30.4	12.2	24.7	20.2	8	22
					17.3	15	30.6	12.1	28.7	22.7	9	20.5
					15.7		34	13	27.4	20.9	10	24
							22.5	11.7	27.1	23.5	9	22
					15	12	27	11.7	29.2	22.9	10	23.2
							29.6	12.2	25.7	21	9	20
					15		14.2	11.4	23.5	19.3	10	21
							18.7	13.2	32.1	23.8	11	20.5
							22.5	12.6	31.5	25	12	
	19	18		50	18	19.5	19.1	15	30.2		10 b	
				65	21	20	19.6	14.2	35.6	25.6	12.5a	
					15	15	27.8	12.5	28.5	22	10	20
			8.3		25		24.4	14	37.5	26.1	10	
							28.7	14.4	30.1	24.5	10	22.2
25.0	22.0	12.0		20.0	20.0	16.5	23.0	13.3	30.0	19.0	8.9	17.9
20.7	20.7	12		20	18		24.2	12.6	30	19.9	10	18.7
25	23.3						21.8	13.9	30	18.1	7.1-8.3a	17
21.5	20.6	9.0	13.5		22.8	18.2	19.2	12.7	24.7	16.7	9.8	17.4
21.3	19.8	8			25	18.3	24.4	12.6	30	17.1	10	17
20	21.5	10.5	12		20	15	14.3	13.4	20	15.7	9	18
22	19.7	8.8	15		23.5	17.6	17.9	12.4	25	16.6	10	17
22.5	21.5	8.7					20.2	12.5	23.6	17.3	10	17.4
22.7	20.0	11.6			23.3	18.3	22.0	13.2	25.7	15.3	9.8	17.9
25	25				23		14.8	13.8	21.1	14.2	10	15.4
	15						17.2	13.6	20.8	16.3	10	17.3
23	19.2	13.2			20	16.6	21.8	13.1	28.1	20.9	10	18.7
22.2	21.6				25	19.2	26.8	13.2	26	17.2	10	23.7
20.7	19	10			25	19	29.4	12.5	32.6	22.7	9	20
17.3	17.9	15.0	15.7		21.1	19.9	25.4	14.3	38.0	28.9	10.3	24.2
25	25						23.5	15.5	35	30	10	24.3
21	21		15.2		23.7	21	23.7	15.7	36.5	28.2	10	25.4
20	19		15		22.5	20.7	23.4	15.3	35.8	27.7	10	23.5
		15			18	16.5	24	13.7	37.5	27	9.1	24.3
12.7	11		12.5		18.3	15.2	28.9	12.5	37.3	30.3	9.1	22.2
10	16.5				23	18.5	25	13.1	40.9	32.5	10-12.5	26.4
							20	33.3	33.9	39.5	10 a	23.5
	15					25	16.6	15	41.2	25.8	12.5a	25



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½s per can	Peas, standard, 2s. per can	Corn, 2s. per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	19.7	5-9a	15.3	3.3	5.1	8.1	10.7	11.8	12.2	11.7
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	19.0	6-6	14.5	3.7	5.0	8.1	13.1	12.2	11.8	11.6
1—Sydney.....	18.6	7.3	14.3	3.4	5.1	6.7	13.5	11.3	11.2	11
2—New Glasgow.....	18.5	6-6.7	14.2	3.8	5	9	10.7	12.4	11.6	11.6
3—Amherst.....	18.6	6.7	14	3.9	5	7.7	.....	12.3	12.2	11.3
4—Halifax.....	19	6.7	14.5	3.5	5	8.7	13.3	11.9	11.9	11.1
5—Windsor.....	18.7	.....	16	3.8	5	8	15	12.3	12.3	12.3
6—Truro.....	20.6	6	13.9	3.8	5.1	8.4	12.8	13	11.8	12.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	15	3.5	4.7	8.5	13.3	12.2	11.8	12.1
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	19.0	7.0	15.4	3.6	4.9	8.3	13.0	11.6	11.4	10.9
8—Moncton.....	19	6.7	15	3.7	5	9.7	13.5	12.2	11.7	11.3
9—Saint John.....	18.8	6-7.3	15.8	3.5	4.8	7.6	12.9	10.8	10.9	10.6
10—Fredericton.....	19.7	7.3	15.7	3.6	5	7.7	13.7	11.2	11.7	11
11—Bathurst.....	18.5	7.3	15	3.6	4.7	8.2	12	12	11.3	10.7
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	17.1	4.8	13.4	3.3	5.0	6.6	10.5	10.1	11.7	10.9
12—Quebec.....	20	6.5-7	14.4	3.5	5.1	7.7	11.1	10.6	11.9	10.4
13—Three Rivers.....	17.3	4.4-7	13.4	3.4	5	6	10.9	10	10.9	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	17	4.4-6	12.2	2.9	5.1	6.2	11.4	10	11.9	11.4
15—Sorel.....	15	.....	14.2	3	4.5	6.8	10	10	11.4	10.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.9	4	14.6	3.3	5.5	7.2	10	10	11.5	10.7
17—St. John's.....	15	4	12.7	3.1	4.8	5.5	10	10	13.8	14
18—Thetford Mines.....	17.1	4	12.8	3.4	4.9	5.2	10.8	10.2	11.4	11.2
19—Montreal.....	18.7	5.3-6.7	13.9	3.5	5.1	7.8	10.4	10	10.7	10.3
20—Hull.....	17.9	4.7	12.8	3.6	5.3	7.1	10.1	9.9	12	9.9
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	19.1	5.5	15.2	3.0	5.0	9.0	11.2	11.5	11.9	11.1
21—Ottawa.....	17.1	5.3-7.3	14.2	3.8	4.7	8.8	10.1	10	11.3	10.6
22—Brockville.....	16.2	5.3	13	3.5	5	10	10	10.4	11.8	10.4
23—Kingston.....	16.5	5.3	14.7	3.3	5.1	9.2	10.9	10	10.9	10.3
24—Belleville.....	19.9	4.7	15.6	2.9	5	8.2	10.6	10.1	10.9	10.4
25—Peterborough.....	17.7	5.3-6.7	14	2.8	4.6	8.2	10.2	10.5	11.5	10.5
26—Oshawa.....	20.8	5.3-6.7	.....	2.5	4.7	9.5	11.5	12.2	12.4	11.6
27—Orillia.....	19.9	4.7	15	2.7	4.8	9	11	12	11.7	10.4
28—Toronto.....	22.5	5.3-6.7	15.9	3	4.9	8.8	9.9	11.4	11.6	11
29—Niagara Falls.....	22.6	4.7-6.7	16.3	3.1	4.6	8.6	10.9	10.8	11.3	10.8
30—St. Catharines.....	19.1	5.3-6.7	15.8	2.8	4.6	9.3	11.6	10.9	12.3	11
31—Hamilton.....	25	5.3-6.7	15.2	2.8	4.9	9	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.1
32—Brantford.....	18.5	5.3-6.7	15.5	2.4	5	10.1	10.8	11.4	11.7	11.1
33—Galt.....	21.2	5.3-6	16.3	2.7	5.3	9.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.8
34—Guelph.....	18.2	5.3	16	2.7	5.1	10.1	10.6	12	11.9	11.3
35—Kitchener.....	20.8	5.3-6	15.9	2.7	4.9	9.1	10.8	10.5	11.1	10.8
36—Woodstock.....	20.3	4.7	15.7	2.5	4.9	7.7	9.4	11.8	12.5	11.3
37—Stratford.....	17.6	5.3-6.7	17	2.6	5	9.5	11.5	12.3	12.4	11.5
38—London.....	19.7	5.3	16.4	2.6	4.7	8.8	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.2
39—St. Thomas.....	19	4.7-5.3	16.2	2.8	5	9.1	12.4	12.8	12.5	12.4
40—Chatham.....	18.2	4.7	15	2.7	5	9.1	11.7	12.2	13.2	11.8
41—Windsor.....	17.2	5.3-6.7	16	3.8	4.9	9	12.6	11.1	12.6	10.9
42—Sarnia.....	17.7	4.7	15	2.8	5.2	8.7	10.8	12.4	12.3	11.2
43—Owen Sound.....	17.5	5.3	17.2	2.4	4.5	8.2	10	11.6	12.2	11.9
44—North Bay.....	18.1	4-7c	12.5	3.6	5.2	8.4	12.8	11.3	11.1	11.9
45—Sudbury.....	19.3	5.3	14.7	3.6	4.9	8.3	13.7	11.6	12.8	11.3
46—Cobalt.....	18.3	6.7	13	3.8	5.7	9.7	11.2	12.9	12.3	12.4
47—Timmins.....	18.8	5.6	13.2	3.7	5.3	9.3	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17	5.3-6.7	14.8	3.7	5.7	9.3	12.2	11.8	11.7	11
49—Port Arthur.....	19.2	4.7-6	16.5	3.5	4.7	8.3	10.9	11.2	11.3	10.4
50—Fort William.....	19.9	4.7-6	13.5	3.4	5.2	8.1	10.1	11.8	11.8	11.4
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	21.3	5.0	15.4	3.3	5.3	9.6	10.5	13.2	13.0	12.7
51—Winnipeg.....	20.8	5.6-6	15.7	3.2	4.8	8.8	10	12.6	12.4	12
52—Brandon.....	21.8	4.4-4	15	3.3	5.7	10.4	11	13.7	13.6	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	21.8	5.3	16.3	3.3	5.1	8.8	10.4	13.8	13.4	13.3
53—Regina.....	21.4	4.8-5.6	.....	3.4	6	8.4	9.7	14.4	14.3	14.3
54—Prince Albert.....	22.2	4.8	.....	3.2	4.2	8.1	10.5	13.7	13	13.5
55—Saskatoon.....	19.8	5.7	17.5	3.3	5.1	8.9	9.7	13.3	12.9	12.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.7	5.6	15	3.1	5.2	9.7	11.8	13.7	13.5	13.1
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	22.2	6.4	15.4	3.2	5.2	7.7	9.8	13.0	13.7	13.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	21.7	6	15	3.1	5.8	7.7	9.5	12.8	13.6	14.2
58—Drumheller.....	23.3	6.7	15	3.3	5	6.8	9.7	13.1	13.1	13.4
59—Edmonton.....	20.4	6.7b	17.1	3.2	5.2	7	9.3	12.5	13.1	13.2
60—Calgary.....	22.7	6.7	14.5	3.2	4.2	8.4	9.7	13.8	13.9	13.9
61—Lethbridge.....	23	5-7	.....	3.4	5.7	8.5	11	13.7	14.7	14.7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	22.4	7.4	18.1	3.7	5.9	6.1	7.2	12.9	12.7	12.5
62—Fernie.....	23.4	.....	16.5	3.8	4.8	7.3	8	13.5	14.4	14.4
63—Nelson.....	22.2	6.3	18	3.5	6.5	6	7	11.5	12	12.5
64—Trail.....	21.3	8.3	15	3.6	6.5	6.3	8.1	13.3	13.8	13.6
65—New Westminster.....	22.7	7-7.5	19.3	3.7	5.5	5.6	6.8	12.5	12.1	11.7
66—Vancouver.....	20.9	7-7.5	18.7	3.5	5.3	6.5	6.7	12.5	12	11.5
67—Victoria.....	22.1	7.5	19.2	3.6	5.4	5.5	6.3	12.2	11.4	11.6
68—Nanaimo.....	21.7	7.5-8	20	3.7	6.1	6.5	8	12.6	11.5	11.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6.3-8.3	.....	4.1	6.8	5	6.5	15	14.4	13.2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.5	3.5	1.232	24.1	17.6	15.1	12.1	16.9	16.1	61.1	20.1	53.8	41.3
4.5	3.7	1.110	21.4	18.9	13.0	12.5	16.1	15.4	60.0	19.9	54.3	38.9
3.9	3.3	1.22	23.2	17.5	14	11.8	15.9	14.3		19.9		34.6
4.8	3.8	1.13	21.7		13	13	15.6	15.3	65	19	55	35
4.7	3.9	.933	18.3	20			15			18.7		40
4.5	3.6	1.23	23.3	17.6	12	13	17.7		65	21.7	55	38.7
4.7	3.5	1.067	20				16.5	15		20		45
4.5	4	1.081	21.9	20.3	13	12.1	15.7	15.6	50	20	53	40.3
4.2	4.1	.875	17.8	16.5	15		16.7	15.3		20.7		45
4.2	3.6	.848	19.9	18.1	13.9	12.0	15.6	14.9	53.2	18.8	52.8	36.5
4.2	3.4	.888	18.8	25	16	10.5	16.7	15.3	45	22.3	55	
4	3.4	.978	21.3	15	13.7	12.7	14.7	14.7	65	17.7	45	35
4.2	3.5	.775	22.1	15	13.2	12.4	15.9	14.5		17.2	58.3	42.3
4.4	4	.75	17.5	17.5	12.5	12.5	15.2	15	49.5	18		32.3
4.6	4.4	.912	18.0	15.7	13.2	12.2	16.5	14.2	64.1	19.0	57.8	34.6
4.4	4.5	.814	17	18.7	12.5	12.6	17.8	14.7	81	21.7	65	38.4
5	4.9	.832	18.9	17.5	13.1	14	17.7	13.4	60	18.7	52	37.2
4.5	4.1	.894	16.5	15	14	13.7	17.8	14	50	20.6	54	40
4	4.6	.967	18		13.5	11.3	16	13.5	50	20.5		38
5.8	4.8	.979	17.6		14	12.5	16	14.5	50	18.5	54.5	37.5
4.5	3.8	.874	17.6		12.7	10.3	16	14		15		37.7
4.1	4.7	.807	15.8		15	11.8	15.5	13.4	75	18		41.7
4.9	4.1	1.011	19.8	15.6	11.9	12.1	16.1	14.3	82.8	19.8	59	37.5
4.1	4.4	1.032	20.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	15.6	15.6		18.1	62	39.1
4.1	3.3	1.345	26.6	17.7	16.6	12.2	16.8	16.7	61.0	19.4	54.0	38.5
4.2	4.1	1.04	21.6	13.4	12.5	12.2	16.5	16.6	55	19.1	58.7	37.9
4	3.9	1.54	29	20		10.7	16.7	16		18	51.7	41.5
4.5	4.5	1.47	29.6	17.9		12.4	17.1	16.6		18.3	56.3	37.8
3.9	4.5	1.39	28.3	15		13.5	16.9	16.2		19		36.4
3.2	2.8	1.39	26.7	12.8		11.4	16.7	15.4	62.5	19.6	56	37.1
4.5	2.9	1.24	25.6	14.4		14	17.5	18.7	65	20.7	64.5	45.7
4.6	3.5	1.27	25.5	15		11.1	16	17		23.3	59	38.2
4.6	3.3	1.31	25.9	13.9		11.3	16.1	16	61.7	17.7	58.4	36.4
3.3	2.8	1.54	28.7	13.3		10.8	17	16.8	65	20	52.5	39.6
4.2	3.2	1.49	28.9	20.5		11.8	17.4	16.9	59.3	17.5	49	37.9
4.3	3.5	1.23	25.4	17.5		12.1	16.7	15.4	69	17.7	49	37.8
4.1	2.3	1.43	28.4	14.3		13.4	16.5	15.1		18.2		36.9
4.1	3.1	1.48	30.1	17.7		12.5	15.3	16.2		18.8	55	37.2
5.2	3.1	1.43	31.5	15		11.9	16.7	17.1		19.7	57	37
4.1	2.7	1.27	28.2	17		12.6	16.5	15.8	50	17.8	60	37.2
3.8	2.3	1.42	28.7	12.5		12.4	16.2	14.7		20		37.2
4.2	2.5	1.35	26.2	15.6		12.5	17.3	16		20.5	53	37
4.2	2.5	1.42	27.1	14.4		11.2	15.2	15.2	49	18.4	57	37.6
3.5	2.6	1.49		29.3		12.9	17	17.1		19.8		37.8
2.9	2.5	1.50	26.6	25		11.4	16.6	16.3		19.3		37.8
3.5	2.5	1.46	25.8	19.2		13	17.2	15.6		19.6		36
4.8	2.9	1.54	29.6	14		11.8	17	17.6		21.3		37.1
4	2.9	1.36	25	11.2		10.3	15.6	15.5		20.3		39
3.5	3.6	1.15	26.7	16.2		12.2	16.2	18	69	18.8	45	38.6
4	4.5	1.35	25	27.5		13.2	17.8	18.2	65.3	19.7	57.5	38
4.7	4.5	1.31	23.7			11.5	18.5	20	61.7	19	47.5	43.7
4.6	3.7	1.26	27.5	32.5		13.3	17.4	18	65.5	20.2	51.4	43.8
4.6	4	1.14	22.8	15.6		20	12.7	18.2	62.7	19	50	40.3
3.8	4	1.01	20.9	23.2	13.8	13.1	17.7	18.2	57.7	22.4	50	39.9
4	3.4	1.08	22.3	19	14	13.2	17.7	17.3	58.1	19.8	49.2	40.3
4.7	3.2	.961	19.9		13.5	12.5	17.5	16.8	68.8	20.6	51.0	42.5
4.6	3.2	.921	19.7		13.5	12	17.6	15.5	56.4	19.8	47.7	40.6
4.8	3.2	1.00	20			13	17.4	16.8	61.2	21.4	54.2	44.4
4.9	3.8	1.080	22.2		16.9	11.9	19.1	18.8	64.8	22.8	54.2	46.7
5.5	4	1.04	23		16.2	11.9	19.6	19.5	63.6	22.5	53.6	46.2
4.7	4.4	.95	16.7		17.5	14	20	19.3	67.5	25	55	48.5
4.5	3.1	1.29	27.7			11.1	17.4	18.5	63.3	23.4	51.1	46.4
4.7	3.7	1.04	21.3			10.7	19.2	18	64.8	20.1	57.2	45.6
5.0	2.7	1.194	23.5		14.9	11.8	17.7	17.3	62.9	22.8	53.2	52.0
4.9	2.3	1.23	25.8		18	12.5	17	17.4	64.7	22.6	54.7	51.7
4.7	3.2	1.50	29.3		15.1	11.3	17.8	16.6	64.3	21.9	55	51.4
5.3	2.8	.873	19.5		14.2	11.4	17.2	17.2	61.4	23.5	53.4	50.5
4.8	2.2	1.41	22.3		12	10.9	18.2	17.2	62.5	23.2	48.2	50.6
5.3	2.8	.955	20.4		15	13.1	18.4	17.9	61.7	22.7	54.8	55.6
5.6	3.1	1.661	29.6		16.9	11.4	17.1	15.3	59.9	21.3	51.0	48.4
6.3	2.8	1.72	30		17.5	13.1	17.6	17.6	62.5	22.5	61.2	53.3
6	2.5	1.80	35			12	19	14	65	20	50	52.5
6.1	3.1	1.88			20	12.4	18.5	16.5	60	23	52.5	52.5
5	2.4	1.35			14	12.3	16.8	14.8	53.4	20	49.7	43
4.8	2.7	1.32			18	10.6	15.9	14.5	56.2	20.4	48	44.1
4.8	3.1	1.69	28.9		17.6	10.7	16.1	13.3	56.7	19.2	46.5	44.5
6	4.4	1.55	26.7			10.3	15	15	65	23	50	47.5
6	3.7	1.98	35		20.5	10	17.7	16.5	60	22.5	50	69



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-7	39-5	42-5	23-7	14-6	3-0	43-4	51-3	11-4	5-1	14-386
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-7	43-9	36-6	21-9	10-7	2-9	41-2	38-0	11-9	5-0	15-000
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-5	38	35	22-2	13	3	44-7	45-5	11-9	4-9	
2—New Glasgow.....	8-2	7-9	43	37-7	19-7	10	2-9	40	34-2	12	4-8	
3—Amherst.....	8	7-8	49-5	36-7	20	10	2-7		35	12-3	5	
4—Halifax.....	7-7	7-6	42-6	37-5	23-5	10-2	3-3	40	40	12-2	5-3	15-00
5—Windsor.....	8	7-7	45	36-2	26-5	10	2-8	40		11	5	
6—Truro.....	8-2	7-7	45-4	36-6	19-3	10-8	2-8	41-1	35-1	12	5-1	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-7	7-1	51-7	36-7	25-6	15	3	45-2	41-2	13-7	5	14-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-7	43-9	36-5	18-5	11-0	3-0	43-5	36-0	12-5	5-0	14-250
8—Moncton.....	8	7-5	45	38-1	17	11-3	3	51-7	37-5	13-5	5-2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	7-6	7-3	41	37-1	17-5	10-6	3	39-8	37-4	11-6	5	14-25
10—Fredericton.....	8-5	8-1	46-2	37-1	17-8	11	2-9	42-5	36	11-8	4-9	
11—Bathurst.....	8	7-9	43-5	33-7	21-6	11-2	3-2	40	33	13	5	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7-5	7-1	39-9	45-1	23-8	12-5	3-2	44-9	53-7	10-2	4-6	14-188
12—Quebec.....	7-5	7	41-4	50-3	22-7	15-4	3-4	42-5	55	10-8	4-8	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-8	7-5	42-2	45-7	24-2	12-7	3-6	50	55	11-1	5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-6	6-9	37-9	42-9	23-2	12-2	3	45-8	50	10-6	4-6	14-75-15-00
15—Sorel.....	7-5	7-2	41	42	25	10	3-9	38-7	60	9-7	4-7	13-50-14-25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-5	7-1	47-7	51-9	24	13-2	3-3	45	52-4	10	4-9	14-50-15-00
17—St. John's.....	7-2	7-1	37-5	43-2	25	11-2	2-9	50	53-3	10	4-7	14-00
18—Thetford Mines.....	7-5	7	37-8	40-6	23-6	12-6	3	40	52	10	3-9	
19—Montreal.....	7-2	7-1	39-4	45-2	22-3	13-6	2-7	43-9	50-8	9-9	4-6	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	7-4	7-1	35-5	43-9	24-1	11-8	3-1	48-6	55	10	4-4	14-50-15-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-7	40-4	45-7	23-5	13-1	2-8	42-3	49-3	10-7	4-8	14-905
21—Ottawa.....	7-4	7-1	38-9	47-7	23-5	12-3	2-6	45	52-5	10-3	5	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	7-6	7-1	38-3	45	22	11-2	2-7	37-5	43-7	10-5	5	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7-6	7-3	42-9	44-2	22-8	12-8	2-9	48	55-8	10-5	5-1	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-9	7-7	45-4	43-5	23-4	12-5	2-7	44-4	60	10-6	5-1	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-6	7-2	41-8	40-3	22-7	13-1	2-7	40	48-3	10-8	4-6	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	7-9	7-9	47-2	45-7	22-5	12-5	3		53-3	11-3	5	14-00
27—Orillia.....	7-9	7-6	42-4	44-8	25-4	13-6	3	44	42-5	10	4-7	15-00
28—Toronto.....	7-6	7-4	43-3	47-3	22-6	12-2	2-6	39-3	43-3	10	4-6	14-00-14-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-6	7-6	37-4	50-6	22-4	13-5	2-8	41	50	11	4-8	13-00-13-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-9	7-7	42-2	45-7	23-9	13-3	2-7	42-8	48-3	10-8	5	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	7-7	7-7	42-1	45-1	23-3	10-7	2-7	40-2	56-9	9-8	5	14-00
32—Brantford.....	8	7-9	41-2	42-6	23	11-8	2-6	40-9	55	10-3	5-5	14-00-14-25
33—Galt.....	7-9	7-5	40-8	43-4	24-7	13	3	43-6	59	10-3	4-4	14-50-14-75
34—Guelph.....	7-8	7-6	41-9	42-2	23-6	11-9	2-9	44-3	48	10-3	5-5	14-00-14-25
35—Kitchener.....	7-5	7-4	32-8	46-5	22-7	12-9	2-9	40-2	45	10	4-3	14-00
36—Woodstock.....	8	8	40	44-8	22-7	12	2-8	44-8	53-8	10-4	4-9	
37—Stratford.....	8-1	8-1	43-7	44-5	23-8	12-5	2-7	47	60	10-5	5	14-00
38—London.....	8	7-7	43-4	43-5	21-8	12-7	2-7	44-5	51-2	10-3	4-6	15-00
39—St. Thomas.....	8-1	7-9	44-4	46-8	24-9	13-5	2-7	45-8	57-8	10-4	4-8	14-00-14-50
40—Chatham.....	7-9	7-7	41-9	46	21	13-3	2-7	39-3		10	4-8	15-00
41—Windsor.....	7-6	7-3	36-4	47	20-5	12	2-6	43-8	60	10	4-5	14-50
42—Sarnia.....	8-2	8	39-7	48-1	23-7	13	2-6	38-3	60	10	5-1	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	8-3	7-7	45	42-6	23	11-2	2-4	41-2	52-5	10-6	5-2	14-75-15-00
44—North Bay.....	7-8	7-6	47-5	47-4	23-8	14-6	2-9	40	56-7	12	4-8	16-00-16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-4	8	36-3	50-8	24-5	14-7	2-8	40			4-7	15-50-15-75
46—Cobalt.....	8-9	8	32-2	46-2	28	15	2-9	36-2	47-5	11-5	5	17-75
47—Timmins.....	8-4	8-2	32	43	25-9	15-8	3-6	44	47-5	11-5	4-8	17-75
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-2	8	32	49-8	23-7	14-2	2-4	40	42-5	12-5	4-4	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	8-1	7-9	37-2	47	24-1	16	2-8	45	60	11-7	4-5	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	8-6	8-3	41-1	48-6	24-8	14-6	2-8	45	56-7	11-4	4-7	16-25-16-50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8-7	8-5	38-8	40-4	23-8	14-7	3-1	41-3	53-3	12-7	6-5	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	8-7	8-6	36-8	39-9	24-2	14-4	3-1	40-6	54	11-3	6-5	18-50
52—Brandon.....	8-7	8-3	40-8	40-8	23-4	15	3-1	42	52-5	14	6-4	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8-7	8-6	34-7	40-7	26-3	20-5	3-4	44-6	55-0	13-8	6-1	
53—Regina.....	8-7	8-7	37	40-7	25-8	19-6a	3-1	45	55	13-3	6	
54—Prince Albert.....	8-9	8-6	32-2	41-2	28-7	21-7a	3-8	42-5			6-7	
55—Saskatoon.....	8-3	8-5	33-5	40-7	24-7	20	2-8	40-8	55	14-3	5-9	
56—Moose Jaw.....	9	8-6	36-1	40-3	25-8	20-7a	3-7	50			5-7	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8-7	8-3	33-6	40-3	26-3	18-0	3-3	40-4	57-0	14-1	5-5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-7	7-9	33-2	41-3	25-5	19-5a	3-3	40	58-3	14-7	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	9	8-2	29-3	36-3	24-7	18-9a	3-6	39-3	60	14-7	5-2	
59—Edmonton.....	8-3	8-4	39-2	41-8	25-3	17-7a	3-3	46-3	51-7	13-9	5-6	
60—Calgary.....	8-6	8-4	32-5	39	26-3	17	2-8	35	55	12-3	6-2	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-7	8-6	34	43-3	29-5	17	3-6	41-2	60	14-7	4-7	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8-1	7-8	34-7	38-4	25-5	22-1	3-2	49-6	57-0	11-8	5-5	
62—Fernie.....	8-7	8	35	38	27-5	21-7a	3-7	50	55	13-7	6-2	
63—Nelson.....	8-5	8-5	32-5	40	25	25	3-9	47-5	60	13	5-5	
64—Trail.....	8-6	8-3	33-2	36-2	23-7	26-2a	3-8	45	50	11	5-5	
65—New Westminster.....	7-7	7-6	31-5	37	23-8	21-7a	3	47	60	12-1	5	
66—Vancouver.....	7-3	7-3	36-1	36-6	24-2	20	2-7	60	60	10	5-2	
67—Victoria.....	8-5	7-9	34-5	37-4	25-1	21-1	2-9	47-7	53-9	11	5-7	
68—Nanaimo.....	7-5	6-9	40	42	27-5	21-2a	3	50	56-7	11-2	6-7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7-5	35	40	27-5	20	2-9		60	12-5	4-5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.

b. Welsh coal, see text.

c. Calculated price

n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$28.

p. Mining company houses

s. Delivered from mines.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-220	\$ 11-521	\$ 9-540	\$ 11-469	\$ 7-311	\$ 8-839	\$ 7-412	c	c	\$	\$	
7-935	9-875	7-000	8-167	5-500	6-500	5-500	27-4	10-1	22-646	15-938	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30-9	10-2	21-667	14-583	
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30-3	10-2	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
7-00-7-60	10-50						30-7	10-8	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
9-00-10-25	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	30-3	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
							30-6	10	23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00	4
9-25	10-80	8-75	10-00	6-25	7-25	7-50c	30-6	10-2	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	5
8-00-9-40	10-80	8-75	10-00	6-25	7-25	7-50c	30-6	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
9-813	11-167	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-50c	29-4	9-9	23-250	17-375	7
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-50c	30-5g	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	8
8-50-11-00	11-00-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	29-6	9-7	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-10-00	11-00						29-5	9-9	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							28-5	10	18-00	15-00	11
8-875	11-638	9-938	11-073	8-101	9-199	8-450	23-7	9-6	20-278	13-563	12
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-9	9-9	20-00-30-00		13
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	27	9-7	15-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	14
9-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	24-9	9-9	20-00-25-00	18-00-22-00	15
	11-50	8-67-10-00	9-33-12-67	6-67-7-33	8-00-9-33		22-5	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	16
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	20-4	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	17
9-00	11-50	10-67	12-00	9-33	10-67		20-5	8-3	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	18
							24-6	9-9	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	19
							25-5	9-6	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00	20
							25	9-4	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	21
							25-7	9-9	25-056	16-536	22
							26-2	9-7	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	23
							22-7	9-6	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	24
							24-4	10	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	25
							24-5	9-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	26
							24-4	9-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	27
							30	10	12-00-20-00	7-00-12-00	28
							24-7	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	29
							25-7	9-6	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00	30
							23-7g	10	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	31
							23-6g	9-9	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	32
							25-4	9-8	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	33
							24-8	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	34
							23-3	9-9	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	35
							24-8	11-3	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	36
							24-5	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	37
							24-5	9-7	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	38
							23-3	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39
							24-4	9-8	20-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	40
							24-5	9-9	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	41
							24	9-9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	42
							23-3	9-9	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	43
							23-3	9-7	20-00-24-00	14-00-20-00	44
							29-3	9-7			45
							29-4	10	n	18-00	46
							32-5	9-6	22-00	14-00	47
							35	9-7	p	p	48
							25-5	9-7	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	49
							26-9	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
							27-8	9-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	51
							26-0	10-0	24-250	16-250	52
							6-000	26-0	21-250	16-250	53
							6-00	24	22-00 30-00	13-00-22-00	54
							6-00	28	18-00-27-00	12-00-18-00	55
							6-50	28	25-000	16-875	56
							6-50	28	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	57
							6-50	30	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	58
							6-50	30-4	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	59
							6-75	30-4	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	60
							12-00	29-2	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	61
							4-167	30-0	23-625	17-000	62
							4-50	30-1	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	63
							4-50	30	22-00-30-00	15-00-25-00	64
							4-00g	30-1	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	65
							4-00	30	18-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	66
							4-814	33-3	22-188	15-750	67
							39-7	12-2	18-00	16-00	68
							39-7	10	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00	69
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	70
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	71
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	72
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	73
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	74
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	75
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	76
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	77
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	78
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	79
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	80
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	81
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	82
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	83
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	84
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	85
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	86
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	87
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	88
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	89
							39-7	10	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	90

per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	93.1	97.2	95.2	96.8	81.0	69.9	65.0	68.9	67.9
Classified according to chief com- ponent material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.9	96.6	88.0	96.3	66.7	54.4	52.1	62.5	59.5
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	98.3	103.6	111.5	109.9	95.3	68.2	59.4	60.7	60.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.6	95.5	92.9	90.4	77.5	71.9	69.1	71.7	71.4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.9	98.6	98.5	93.0	85.6	77.2	64.3	63.9	64.7
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.7	94.9	92.5	93.5	90.0	87.3	85.8	85.4	85.7
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	93.3	89.2	93.0	97.5	70.5	63.0	57.7	67.5	65.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	99.2	95.0	92.6	92.3	90.9	86.7	85.8	85.1	85.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Pro- ducts.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	97.7	94.6	95.4	91.3	85.6	83.0	81.8	81.3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.0	95.9	95.7	95.5	86.0	73.8	70.8	72.3	72.3
Foods, beverages and to- bacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.5	99.8	100.3	103.7	87.0	65.6	60.8	64.7	64.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	98.3	93.3	92.6	90.1	85.4	79.3	77.4	77.4	77.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.9	97.2	93.7	97.1	74.6	66.3	60.2	66.3	64.3
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.4	99.8	92.8	94.3	91.2	89.3	86.8	85.6	85.4
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.9	96.9	93.8	97.4	72.8	63.7	57.2	64.1	61.9
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	98.1	95.9	98.0	98.5	85.6	79.9	76.5	80.8	81.0
Manufacturers' materials...	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	97.9	97.1	92.9	97.1	70.0	60.1	52.9	60.4	57.7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	96.7	96.7	87.3	94.0	66.7	55.7	52.9	62.7	59.8
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.9	102.5	108.2	106.3	91.7	68.4	60.6	62.8	62.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.6	101.3	96.5	105.9	70.4	53.2	45.0	54.7	51.4
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	102.4	104.7	107.3	110.4	95.8	75.3	61.5	65.4	65.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.9	98.5	98.5	92.9	85.4	77.2	64.5	64.1	65.0
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.5	99.0	91.5	92.1	86.5	81.7	80.8	81.7	81.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	98.3	99.5	94.9	100.5	73.3	59.7	52.5	59.9	57.7
All manufactured (fully or chief- ly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	98.1	96.4	94.6	93.7	83.9	72.2	68.8	71.6	71.2

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

Continued from page 1128

## Retail Prices

Beef prices were lower in most localities, sirloin steak declining from an average of 22 cents per pound in September to 20.7 cents in October, rib roast from 16.5 cents per pound to 15.7 cents and shoulder roast from 11.5 cents per pound to 11 cents. Veal and mutton were also lower, the former averaging 11.5 cents per pound as compared with 11.8 cents in September, and the latter 17.9 cents per pound as compared with 18.8 cents in September. Breakfast bacon was slightly higher at an average price of 21.3 cents per pound. Lard was up from an average price of 12.8 cents per pound in September to 13.1 cents in October.

Eggs were generally higher, fresh being up from an average price of 24.4 cents per dozen in September to 29.2 cents in October and cooking from 19.5 cents per dozen in September to 22.7 cents in October. Increases were greater in Ontario and the Western provinces than in other localities. Milk showed sea-

sonal advances in some localities, the price averaging 9.5 cents per quart as compared with 9.3 cents in September and 9.4 cents in October last year. The price of creamery butter was fractionally lower at 24.2 cents per pound. Stocks of butter in cold storage at the beginning of October were reported to be about twenty-five per cent higher than a year ago.

The price of bread was unchanged at an average of 5.9 cents per pound, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Onions were generally lower at 3.5 cents per pound as compared with 4.6 cents in September. Potatoes were again lower, the price in October averaging \$1.23 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.43 in September and 80 cents in October, 1932. Evaporated apples were down in the average from 15.5 cents per pound in September to 15.1 cents in October, decreases being more pronounced in the western provinces. The price of anthracite coal was up from an average of \$14.80 per ton in September to \$14.99 in October. The price a year ago was \$15.27 per ton. In-

creases in October were reported from Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, London and North Bay. A slight decline in rent was reported from Halifax and Winnipeg.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$14.50-\$14.75; Ottawa, \$16.25; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$15.50; Peterborough, \$16.25; Toronto, \$14.75; Oshawa, \$14.50; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.75; Galt, \$16; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$18.75; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were again considerably lower, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being down from an average of 67.2 cents per bushel in September to 60.5 cents in October. The high price for the month was 65½ cents per bushel reached on the 25th and the low 54½ cents per bushel reached on the 16th. Lack of export demand together with reports that wheat was being offered from Germany and Russia were said to be factors in the decline in price. In coarse grains western barley was down from 37.2 cents per bushel to 32.8 cents, flax from \$1.47 per bushel to \$1.31, western oats from 34.3 cents per bushel to 29.4 cents and rye from 52.7 cents per bushel to 42.1 cents. Flour at Montreal was 50 cents per barrel lower at \$4.80. Rolled oats was down 50 cents per ninety pounds to \$2.45, while bran and shorts at Montreal were each 61 cents per

ton lower, the former at \$17.56 and the latter at \$18.56. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.67 per cwt. to \$1.32, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.47 per cwt. Raw rubber at New York was slightly higher at 8.6 cents per pound as compared with 8.3 cents in September. In live stock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$1.50 per hundred pounds to \$4.30 and at Winnipeg from \$3.19 per hundred pounds to \$2.74. Veal calves were slightly lower at Toronto but at Winnipeg the price rose from \$4.44 per hundred pounds to \$4.61. Lambs at Toronto advanced from \$5.64 per hundred pounds to \$6.09, the same grade at Winnipeg averaging \$4.93 per hundred pounds as compared with \$4.95 in September. Bacon hogs at Montreal declined from \$7.19 per hundred pounds to \$6.03, at Toronto from \$6.84 per hundred pounds to \$5.80 and at Winnipeg from \$6.28 per hundred pounds to \$5.23. Creamery butter at Montreal was little changed at 21 cents per pound. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 29.5 cents per dozen to 39 cents and at Toronto from 26.6 cents per dozen to 37.9 cents. The numbers in cold storage at the beginning of October were said to be about 10 per cent less than at the beginning of September. Raw cotton at New York was down from 10 cents per pound to 9.8 cents. The higher crop estimate at October first was said to be a factor influencing the movement. Raw silk at New York was down from \$2.16 per pound to \$1.80, while raw wool was unchanged at a price of 17-20 cents per pound. Spruce lumber was 50 cents per thousand board feet higher at \$16.50. Electrolytic copper at Montreal was down from \$9.48 per hundred pounds to \$9.13, while tin at Toronto was slightly higher at 53 cents per pound. Crude oil at Sarnia was up from \$2.69 per barrel to \$2.73.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes and conditions affecting prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62.0 for September, an increase of 0.6 per cent for

the month. Foods were 1.3 per cent higher due to advances in the "meat and fish" and "other food" groups, although cereals were somewhat lower than in August. Industrial materials were 0.1 per cent higher, the principal changes being substantial advances in coal and wool prices and a decrease in cotton.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 64.3 at October 18, as compared with 64.7 at October 4. For this two weeks' period, the food groups showed advances, while declines were noted in textiles, minerals and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.7 at the end of September, a decrease of 0.6 per cent for the month, and an increase of 0.4 per cent for the year. Food-stuffs were 1.1 per cent lower than at the end



of August due principally to a fall in vegetable food prices and a smaller decline in animal food, partly offset by an advance in the "sugar, coffee and tea group." Among industrial materials, a decline in textile prices was partly offset by small advances in minerals and sundries.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 141 at the end of September, showing no change from the beginning of the month. A slight increase in the food and clothing index numbers was not sufficient to raise the general index number a point.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100, was 78 for September, a decline of 2.5 per cent for the month, which decline was due to a fall in prices of imported products, as national products as a whole were unchanged from the August level. Animal foods were higher but all other groups both in foods and industrial materials were lower than for August.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 94.9 for September, an increase of 0.7 per cent for the month, due almost entirely to increases in agricultural products, and to smaller increases in manufactured goods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913=100, was 119.0 for September, an increase of 0.5 per cent for the month. There was no change in the index number for rent, but all other groups showed slight advances.

### Italy

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 74.86 for August, as compared with 76.04 for July, due to declines in the food and sundries groups.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 70.8 for September, an increase of nearly 2 per cent over the August level, continuing the steady advance in prices since last March. The index number for September has reached a level higher than for any month since October, 1931, 18 per cent higher than in February of this year and 8½ per cent higher than a year ago. As compared with prices in August, all groups were higher except for the small declines in farm products, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96

articles of common consumption was \$9.0512 at October 1, an increase of 0.7 per cent for the month. This is the highest level reached in two and a half years, and is 24.4 per cent over a year ago and 42.5 per cent higher than at March 1, of this year.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$162.632 at October 1, a gain of 1.5 per cent for the month and is 19.1 per cent higher than a year ago. All groups were higher than at September 1, except for a decline in the breadstuffs group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 77.9, for September, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the August level, which increase extended to all groups.

### Other Countries

Figures published of official index numbers for certain other countries for recent months are as follows:

#### *Wholesale Prices:*

Austria: on the base, first half of 1914=100, 108.5 for October, a slight advance for the month.

Denmark: on the base 1913=100, 128 for September, an advance of two points.

Netherlands: on the base 1913=100, 75 for September, an advance of 2 points for the month.

Poland: on the base 1927=100, 54.9 for September, an increase of 1.9 per cent.

Switzerland: on the base July, 1914=100, 91 for September, showing no change from August.

South Africa: on the base 1910=1000, 1072 for July, as compared with 1013 for April.

#### *Cost of Living:*

Austria: on the base July, 1914=100, 105.8 for October, as compared with 105.1 for September.

Switzerland: on the base June, 1914=100, 131 for September, showing no change from the August level.

South Africa: on the base 1910=1000, 1245 for August, as compared with 1249 for July.

Over two million people in the United States have returned to the land during the past three years, a larger number, it is claimed, than the number of those who left the country for the city during the past twenty years. This migration has been recognized by the administration, which has appropriated \$25,000,000 to aid "subsistence farming." An article appearing in the October issue of *Co-operation*, the organ of the Consumers' Co-operative movement in the United States, explains how co-operative principles may contribute to this "back to the land" movement.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1933

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1933, was 189, there being 68 in July, 59 in August, and 62 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1933, showing 180 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 866. In the third quarter of 1932, 226 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1236). The supplementary lists of fatal accidents, not reported in time for inclusion, contain 13 fatalities for the first half of 1933 and 4 fatalities for 1932.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1933 were as follows: agriculture, 29; logging, 15; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 29; manufacturing, 25; construction, 14; electric light and power,

3; transportation and public utilities, 41; trade, 14; service, 14.

Of the mining accidents, 19 were in "metalliferous mining," 8 in "coal mining," and 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n. e. s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 4 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 1 in "rubber products," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 4 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 4 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 5 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 6 in "highway and bridge," and 3 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 15 fatalities in "steam railways," 17 in "water transportation," 5 in "local transportation," 3 in "telegraphs and telephones," and 1 in "unclassified."

In trade there were 6 fatalities in "wholesale," and 8 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 10 were in "public administration," 3 in "recreational," and 1 in "custom and repair."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1933 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, &c.)....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
B.—Working machines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosives, etc.).....	2	.....	.....	5	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
F.—Falling objects.....	.....	10	.....	8	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
G.—Handling of objects.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8
H.—Tools.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.....	11	.....	4	6	1	4	.....	17	8	.....	12	.....	63
J.—Animals.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
K.—Falls of persons.....	3	2	.....	5	6	8	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	31
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infection, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	12
Total.....	29	15	5	29	25	14	3	41	14	.....	14	.....	189



Two miners were killed by a fall of rock at Schumacher, Ontario, on September 8.

Three workers in an explosive factory lost their lives following an explosion of nitroglycerine, at Beloeil, Quebec, on July 19.

On July 21, two dock workers were fatally injured when a freight shed was blown down by a cyclonic wind storm at Point Edward, Ontario.

A truck driver and his helper were killed at Prairie Siding on July 10, when a train struck their truck.

Three men were drowned from a boat while preparing a regatta course near St. Catharines, Ontario, on July 26.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1933 has been compiled which contains 13 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 2 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 3 in trade, and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in March, 1 in April, 1 in May, and 9 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1932 has been made. This includes 4 fatalities of which 1 was in logging, 1 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in October, 1 in November, and 1 in December.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act Again Declared Valid

The question of the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Statutes of Quebec, 1931, chapter 100) was once more raised in the Quebec Superior Court recently on behalf of a workman who sought damages against his employer for injuries received in the course of his employment under the circumstances outlined in the following judgment (The judgment of Mr. Justice Letourneau earlier this year in the similar case of *Slanec versus Grimstead et al*, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 357, and that of Mr. Justice de Lorimier, in the Superior Court, Montreal, declaring the Act *Ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, was summarized in the issue for June, 1932, page 733). The present decision was rendered in a hearing, before trial, upon the issue of an intervention by the Attorney-General of the Province as to the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

#### *Text of Judgment*

Mr. Justice Fortier (translation): Seeing that the plaintiff by his amended declaration alleges in substance that he met with an accident at work on November 23, 1931, when, while in the employ of the defendant near Rapide Blanc in the upper part of Saint-Maurice, the scaffolding upon which he was working, in repairing a shed broke and threw him to the ground; the plaintiff was seriously injured in the lower part of his body from the fall; this accident was due to the fault and negligence of the defendant and his employees who constructed this scaffolding in a defective manner; the plaintiff by virtue of the common law claims damages of about \$9,600 and he declares that he cannot take advantage of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931 (Que.), c. 100; the plaintiff alleges also

that this Act is unconstitutional and *ultra vires* the provincial Parliament for the reasons which he mentions and sets out in his notice to the Attorney-General in conformity with arts. 114 and 114a C.C.P. His reasons for the unconstitutionality of this Act are as follows:—

"1. The said Workmen's Compensation Act takes away from a class of persons the right to be judged by the Judges named by the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in conformity with the B.N.A. Act; 2. The said Act fixes arbitrarily the right of a class of persons to indemnity for damages which are caused to him, although this is contrary to the principle recognized for other classes of society—namely, that whoever, through his fault or through the fault of those for whom he is responsible causes damage to another, must make reparation in the measure of the damage caused; 3. The said Act refuses to a class of persons the right to have the decisions rendered by the Commission which administers it reviewed, refusing, therefore, the right to submit their complaints to the authority representing the law; 4. The Legislature of the Province of Quebec could not therefore enact the said Workmen's Compensation Act nor carry out the said Act by the nomination of members of the Commission to administer it."

The plaintiff concludes in his declaration as follows: 1. That the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, be declared unconstitutional and *ultra vires* the Provincial Parliament; 2. That the nomination of members of the Commission to administer the said Act be as a result, also declared null and void; 3. For judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$9,600 with interest and costs.

Seeing that the defendant has pleaded to this action, first by denying all responsibility, and by saying that the plaintiff himself worked in the construction of this scaffolding which allegedly caused the accident, but which was constructed according to rules of the craft, and by repelling every allegation of fault or negligence, and by adding that the plaintiff has not suffered any loss of capacity to work; to these allegations reproduced here summarily, the defendant alleges principally that this acci-

dent of the plaintiff is governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, and that the plaintiff himself invoked this Act, claimed an indemnity and was paid his claim and having been examined by the doctors of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, he was found able to go back to work and he has not suffered any incapacity whatever; finally that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, is *intra vires* the Legislature of the Province of Quebec;

Seeing that the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec has intervened to uphold the validity of the said Workmen's Compensation Act, and in reply to the notice of the plaintiff containing the reasons invoked against the constitutionality of this Act as well as in reply to this part of the amended declaration as set out above, the intervenant denies paras. 1, 2 and 3 of this notice and paras. 9, 10 and 11 of the amended declaration and declares that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, speaks for itself, that the plaintiff has submitted his claim to the Workmen's Compensation Commission which has rendered a decision; that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, is *intra vires* the Legislature of the Province of Quebec; and he concludes as a result, that the present intervention be maintained with costs and that it be declared that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, is valid, legal and *intra vires* the Legislature of the Province of Quebec;

Seeing that the plaintiff has contested the declaration of the intervenant by denying all the paragraphs save that which treats of the allegation that the plaintiff himself has submitted his claim to the Workmen's Compensation Commission which rendered its decision, which paragraph is admitted by the plaintiff;

Seeing that the contestation has been joined upon the intervention by the production of a reply of the intervenant in the nature of a general denial;

Seeing that by the order of this Court the hearing upon the issue of the intervention was permitted before the trial and merit of the principal action, and that it is expedient in the interests of the plaintiff and of the defendant and to escape costs, to decide first the question of the competence of the Provincial Legislature to enact the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, according to the pleading in the intervention;

Considering that the question raised upon the issue of the intervention in regard to the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, is connected with the competence of the legislative power of the Province of Quebec in a matter of civil law to pass an Act for one class of society different from the general law, in other words, to pass discriminatory legislation in which the indemnity flowing from civil responsibility is different from that of the common law and without appeal—and with the power of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to name members of the Commission created by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, notwithstanding s. 96 of the B.N.A. Act of 1867;

Considering that it is recognized by virtue of the doctrine and jurisprudence, that every Act is presumed to have been enacted by competent power and must be held valid by the Courts until it be shown without a reasonable doubt that it violated the Constitution;

Considering in the first place that the Province is Sovereign in matters of legislation upon

property and civil rights under the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution;

Considering that this principle of sovereignty must be interpreted as conferring upon the Province an exclusive power, an absolute control over legislation of which it is the source and which allows it to pass laws directly in all matters affecting property and civil rights;

Considering that in their sphere of competence the Legislatures of Provinces have a power as absolute as the Federal in its jurisdiction;

Considering that the Province in its power to legislate on matters of property and civil right is not subject to the restrictions of a delegated power and consequently it may, without hindrance, pass laws favouring a class of society independently of the general law;

Considering that the plaintiff infers that these Acts are unconstitutional because they would be, according to his expression, Acts of exception or "discriminatory" or that they derogate from the principles of liberty and equality;

Considering that in every law which is within the jurisdiction of the provincial Legislature the denial of the right of appeal to a superior tribunal is within the competence of the power exercised by this Legislature;

Considering further that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, sanctions the principle of the responsibility of the employer, clears him of all personal liability but assures the indemnification of victims of accidents due to professional risk;

Considering that there is no reason to term "discriminatory" in the sense of unjust, an Act assuring workmen the benefit of professional risk, excellent in principle and adopted by the Provinces of the Dominion and most of the modern States;

Considering in the second place that this Act creates a new right, that it differs in its essence from the common law in the matter of civil responsibility by offering a fair compensation for professional risks and that it is in principle a security rather than a litigious matter;

Considering that the duties with which the Commission created by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, are clothed are principally administrative and that it is only incidentally that they may be considered as judicial;

Considering that the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, cannot be interpreted as establishing that the Commission has the power and jurisdiction of a "Superior, District or County Court," and that as a result there is no reason to extend to the members of this Commission the restriction which s. 96 of the B.N.A. Act 1867, permits: *A.-G. Quebec v. Slaneec & Grimstead*, (1933) 2 D.L.R. 289, 54 Que. K.B. 230;

Considering that for the above-mentioned reasons the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, is *intra vires* the Provincial Legislature;

For these reasons, the Court doth maintain the present intervention, declare the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, valid, legal, and *intra vires* the Legislature of the Province of Quebec; the whole with costs against the plaintiff.

*Ricard vs. Crete and Attorney-General for Quebec* (Quebec), 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 660.



### Compensation to Parents for loss of Expectations from Deceased Son

In an action brought at Montreal by the parents of a young man, 23 years of age, for damages sustained when he lost his life in an automobile accident, the Court of King's Bench (in Appeal) affirmed the judgment of the lower court in allowing the claim, but raised the amount of damages from \$187.50 (the funeral expenses) to \$687.50. The Court ruled that the parents were entitled to recover, besides the funeral expenses, an amount for the natural and reasonable expectation of deriving pecuniary benefit from their son, irrespective of the circumstance that the son had not actually contributed to the household expenses prior to his death.

Mr. Justice Bond, in the course of his judgment, said: "Taking into consideration the age of the appellants (which is not advanced), the extraordinary expenditure made by them in respect of their son's education (extraordinary in the sense of relation to their means), the age of the deceased, his health and prospects; considering, further, the chances of life with its uncertainties and vicissitudes both as regards the parents and also their son, and the very probable demand to be made on the latter by his parents in later life,—a demand enforceable at law while he was alive; the probability that the deceased would in due time have married and established a home of his own; taking all these facts into consideration and applying the principles of common sense, as would be expected from a jury in such circumstances, and estimating to the best of my ability, I should say that the appellants have sustained real damages amounting to at least the sum of \$500."

*Daly versus McFarlane* (Quebec) 1933, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec* (Cour du Banc du Roi), vol. 55, page 230.

### Montreal Fair Wage Schedule is Enforced by Court

The City of Montreal carried on work in connection with the Wellington Street tunnel under the Lachine Canal. The chief con-

tractor for this work was the Dufresne Construction Company, Limited, but the metallic paving was constructed by a sub-contractor, the defendant in this case. A workman (the plaintiff) was employed by the defendant company on this work, commencing in August, 1932, for a total of 604½ hours. He alleged that according to the schedule of wages approved by the City of Montreal on May 31, 1929, he should have received wages at the rate of \$1 per hour, this being the rate fixed for structural iron workers under the contract. Instead, he received wages at the rate at first of 40 cents an hour, and later of 42½ cents per hour; the total amount he received being \$255.97, instead of \$604.50. He therefor claimed the amount of the unpaid balance of \$348.53.

The sub-contractor alleged that the work done by the plaintiff did not fall within the category of structural iron work, but was that of a labourer, consisting in the placing of paving block; that this work did not require any special knowledge or offer any element of risk, and that the plaintiff was paid regularly for his work until its completion.

Judge Ducloux, in the Superior Court, District of Montreal, in giving judgment on the case, found that in the schedule of wages approved by the City for the various trades the rate for structural iron workers was \$1 per hour, and that the work done by the plaintiff fell under that category. He therefore allowed the plaintiff's claim for \$348.53, with interest from April 25, 1933, and costs of the action.

*Garneau versus Crowe's Iron Works Limited* (Quebec), 1933.

A saleswoman employed in a store at Winnipeg fell through a trapdoor in the store in the course of her employment and received injuries. In an action brought by her against her employer, Mr. Justice Adamson awarded the plaintiff \$450 in damages.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

CONTRARY to the usual seasonal movement in industrial employment as experienced in the last twelve years, there was further improvement in the general situation at the beginning of November, when the 8,394 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 845,291 employees, as compared with 836,715 on October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the advance, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), increased from 90.4 in the preceding month to 91.3 on the date under review, as compared with 84.7 on November 1, 1932. On that date in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows: 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

At the beginning of November, 1933, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 19.8, the same percentage as was recorded at the beginning of October, 1933, in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 22.0 at the beginning of November, 1932. The percentage for November this year was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,734 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 148,703 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1933, indicated a marked gain in the average daily placements effected when the figures were compared with those recorded during the corresponding month a year ago. This increase was almost entirely due to the amount of work being done on highways, streets, sewers, and airports, and in militia camps under the authority of the Federal and provincial governments. Vacancies in October, 1933, numbered 33,659, applications 68,310, and placements in regular and casual employment 32,015.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and light-

ing and rent was slightly lower for November at \$15.72 as compared with \$15.78 in October. The decrease was due mainly to a fall in rent which more than offset slight increases in the cost of food and fuel. Comparative figures for earlier dates are \$15.41 for June, 1933, the low point; \$16.10 for November, 1932; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was higher at 68.7 in November as compared with 67.9 in October and 63.6 in February which was the low point. Figures for certain earlier dates are 64.8 for November, 1932; 95.7 for November, 1929; 97.7 for November, 1926; 98.3 for November, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914. The advance was due in large part to higher prices for certain farm products including grains and live stock.

The table on page 1145 gives the latest monthly statistics available reflecting industrial conditions. The index of the physical volume of business was somewhat lower in October but was still more than 31 per cent above the low level reached in February. This index computed from 45 factors indicates that business operations were at a higher level during the period August to October than at any time since the latter part of 1931. Of the chief components of the index mineral production and construction were higher than in September and were also substantially higher than a year ago, while manufacturing and distribution were lower than in September but higher than in October, 1932. Electric power output was little changed during October from the level of the previous month. The figures available for November indicate continuing improvement in employment, while wholesale prices were also higher. Carloadings and contracts awarded were lower than in the previous month but were higher than a year ago.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during November was substantially higher



than that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved also showing a considerable increase. As compared with November, 1932, the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was much larger, a very great increase appearing in the number of workers involved and in the time loss incurred. The higher figures for November, 1933, were due largely to disputes involving pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario and Quebec where strikes of some 2,800 workers resulted in a time loss of over 41,000 days during the month. There were in existence during the month 20 disputes, involving 3,974 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 49,543 working days, as compared with fourteen disputes, involving 1,108 workers and resulting in a time loss of 19,203 working days in October. In November, 1932, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 980 workers and resulting in a time loss of 2,338 working days. At the end of the month there were seven disputes in progress recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 2,433 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and their clerks, freight handlers, etc., and wharf employees at Halifax. The text of this report, together with particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the month, appears on page 1150 of this issue.

#### **Industrial Conditions Act of Manitoba**

By an order dated November 8, 1933, the Government of Manitoba appointed a Joint Council of Industry under the Industrial Conditions Act (consolidated Amendments of Manitoba, 1924, chapter 92) to investigate and report upon all matters at present in dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees in regard to rates of pay, hours of labour and conditions of employment (the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act into this dispute appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 878). The members of the Joint Council of Industry are as follows:—

Honourable Stephen Elswood Richard, one of the judges of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba, as chairman, and Arnold Smith of

International Laboratories Limited, Winnipeg, and Major Edgar G. Rogers of Canadian Rogers Sheet Metal and Roofing Company, Limited, Winnipeg, as two representatives of employers, engaged in industry in Manitoba, and James John Scott, Secretary of Winnipeg Building Trades Council and business agent of Plasterers' Union No. 334, Winnipeg, and Edgar H. Cook, engineer on Canadian National Railways, Transcona, Manitoba, as two representatives of employees connected with industry in Manitoba.

#### **Coal Combine Members Convicted in Quebec**

Five companies charged as members of a combine of importers of British anthracite coal in the Province of Quebec were convicted of violations of the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code on December 12 at the City of Quebec, when Mr. Justice Laliberté delivered judgment in the case of *The King v. Canadian Import Company et al.* Fines totalling \$30,000 were imposed. The charges against one firm, the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited, were dismissed. The investigation under the Combines Investigation Act and prosecution by the Attorney General of Quebec were reported in earlier issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Details of the judgment will appear in the January number.

#### **Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1**

The fifth report of proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 is published with this issue as a supplement. Outlines of recent decisions of the Board are given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time. The Board is a permanent organization for adjusting disputes arising out of agreements between the railway operating trades, telegraphers and trackmen on one side and the employing companies on the other. It was established in 1918 under a voluntary agreement between the parties, with power to deal with differences between the companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods. The records show that the Board has been remarkably successful in achieving its purpose of promoting harmonious industrial relations on the railways.

#### **Dominion Government's policy on public works**

In the course of an address to the Canadian people broadcast by radio on November 20, the Prime Minister made the following statement:—"While at present it is difficult to forecast with any degree of assurance what the future will be, the steady

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	104,637,964	101,886,244	97,026,918	84,390,471	94,254,899	77,168,933
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	43,711,559	41,126,259	38,698,416	37,769,047	37,094,525	34,504,129
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	60,384,590	60,213,729	57,784,804	45,944,520	56,626,095	42,186,815
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,414,363	6,414,363	6,139,754	7,040,648	6,634,810	6,156,925
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$	2,823,357,264	2,457,107,844	2,466,314,238	2,367,179,485	2,097,930,633	2,097,930,633
Bank notes in circulation..... \$	133,042,841	141,055,653	125,047,564	133,027,195	133,241,528	133,241,528
Bank deposits, savings..... \$	1,349,769,247	1,372,184,120	1,378,663,124	1,370,553,538	1,359,389,475	1,359,389,475
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$	912,211,074	904,822,716	908,934,028	1,017,746,959	1,003,044,855	1,003,044,855
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	70.4	78.4	53.4	54.8	63.0	63.0
Preferred stocks.....	59.7	61.0	52.2	52.9	53.4	53.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	94.6	95.8	102.3	98.1	101.9	101.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	68.7	67.9	68.9	64.8	65.0	66.9
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.72	15.78	15.78	16.10	16.40	16.34
Business failures, number.....		155	229	199	193	193
Business failures, liabilities.....		2,344,568	4,342,717	3,439,220	2,979,544	2,979,544
(4) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	91.3	90.4	88.5	84.7	86.7	86.0
(5) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	19.8	19.8	19.9	22.0	20.4	21.4
Immigration.....			1,438	1,258	1,723	1,871
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	181,780	204,708	187,277	175,767	195,301	203,529
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	13,287,651	14,662,314	14,082,057	13,039,473	15,528,981	15,211,524
Operating expenses..... \$			10,308,990	10,686,323	11,108,806	11,349,856
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		11,984,497	11,173,335	10,730,832	12,279,731	13,344,078
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,926,050	8,170,006	7,406,540	8,356,157	9,621,502
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,102,826,079	2,181,191,509	2,607,160,393	3,043,105,361
Building permits..... \$	1,762,947	2,033,000	2,505,309	3,170,570	2,203,230	2,203,230
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,637,200	15,014,300	8,386,900	10,170,400	8,875,000	9,646,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	29,592	27,002	30,738	14,149	6,731	5,709
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	43,000	48,496	38,630	37,088	17,102	23,139
Ferro-alloys..... tons	7,583	9,563	2,033	1,544	1,599	732
Coal..... tons		1,548,887	1,133,971	1,263,467	1,229,167	934,191
Crude petroleum imports..... gal		91,710,000	108,100,000	51,710,000	83,450,000	76,910,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,780,000	5,869,000	2,704,000	6,204,000	6,204,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		12,288,000	7,409,000	15,376,000	7,029,000	4,553,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,588,000	1,956,000	1,070,000	857,000	535,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		170,904,912	196,942,853	99,827,808	110,128,787	97,188,888
Flour production..... bbls.		1,650,557	1,392,683	1,942,844	1,721,598	1,384,500
(8) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	112,533,399	87,617,000	60,377,719	115,873,720	106,613,000	81,917,000
Footwear production..... pairs			2,035,525	1,361,334	1,599,190	1,723,202
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		52,187,000	49,644,000	48,224,000	44,843,000	42,638,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		31,253,000	25,142,000	33,739,000	29,657,000	25,023,000
Newsprint..... tons		191,450	179,420	161,330	157,510	150,690
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,723	4,358	1,669	2,361	1,741
Index of Physical Volume of business.....	88.2	90.8	75.8	75.3	77.1	77.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	87.4	90.2	71.8	70.4	71.9	71.9
Mineral production.....	117.7	108.8	86.4	89.3	89.5	89.5
Manufacturing.....	87.9	97.0	72.3	70.6	74.3	74.3
Construction.....	42.6	26.9	39.4	30.7	31.5	31.5
Electric power.....	148.8	148.9	134.4	127.8	128.0	128.0
DISTRIBUTION.....	90.5	92.6	86.9	88.8	91.3	91.3
Trade employment.....	113.9	114.8	111.6	113.7	114.3	114.3
Carloadings.....	62.6	63.9	60.1	59.8	68.1	68.1
Imports.....	71.6	70.5	70.6	67.5	64.7	64.7
Exports.....	67.6	85.8	47.3	66.4	64.6	64.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending December 2, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 4, October 7 and September 9, 1933: November October 8 and September 10, 1932.



improvement of the last few months, in our opinion, warrants the view that we may be able, with the return of spring, to undertake a reasonable policy of public works in every province of the Dominion that will substantially assist in stimulating private enterprise, increasing purchasing power, provide employment and hasten the return of prosperity."

"The gold reserves of the Dominion," Mr. Bennett stated, "amounted on the last day of October, to over \$69,900,000 and, on the application of the principle adopted at the world conference, would warrant the issue of over \$279,600,000 of currency. The Dominion notes at the end of October amounted in even money to \$174,900,000. A portion of the balance, in any event, may be available for our necessities, but it must be limited to such an event and used in such a manner as will not injure our credit at home or abroad."

#### **Dominion-Provincial agreements on unemployment relief**

The Dominion government has concluded agreements with the various provincial governments in regard to the relief of unemployment throughout Canada during the present winter. The agreements with Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia contain the following provisions:

The Dominion will pay up to 33½ per cent of the labour costs of municipal public works.

The Dominion will pay 60 cents for each man-day of work in connection with the construction of the Trans-Canada highway.

The Dominion will pay 50 cents for each man-day of work in connection with construction of provincial highways.

Single unemployed men will be absorbed into work camps to be established by the Department of National Defence and the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, and the Dominion will clothe, feed and house them, and give them a gratuity of 20 cents a day.

The Dominion will pay half the cost of the support of each single unemployed man who may be unable, for physical or other reasons, to work in the camps, up to a total of 40 cents a day.

Where direct relief may be necessary in organized municipalities the former arrangement, under which the cost is divided equally between the Dominion, the province and the municipality, is to be continued; and in unorganized territories equally between the province and the Dominion.

The agreements with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick provide for Dominion contributions towards the cost of

construction of the Trans-Canada Highway and provincial highways; also contributions toward the labour cost of municipal works.

#### **Work of forestry camps in Canada**

The Minister of Labour, in a recent statement, called attention to the forestry works program which forms a part of the existing relief scheme in Canada. "During the past summer," he said, "the men employed in camps operated by Federal and assisted by Provincial governmental departments have planted about two million trees in forestry experimental areas at Valcartier, P.Q., at Petawawa, Ont., and at Camp Borden, Ontario. A new forestry experimental area is under development in Manitoba, and it is hoped that two others, one in British Columbia and one in New Brunswick, will begin operations shortly. But the forestry scheme does not stop with re-planting. Already a great deal of exceedingly valuable work has been accomplished in the wooded sections of existing experimental areas under the control of the Dominion Government by the building of bush roads, the construction of telephone lines and trails to facilitate rapid communication and transportation by rangers, by improving the maturer stands of timber, thinning over-dense growth, clearing away dead-falls and generally applying those remedial steps which scientific timber cultivation and conservation demand. It should be understood, however, that the underlying purpose of this work is merely the demonstration of the results which can be secured by proper forest management, to the end that the example may ultimately be followed by other large holders of forest lands to the great and lasting benefit of the industry."

#### **Commission to inquire into production and sale of milk in Saskatchewan**

The government of Saskatchewan, by an order in council published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 15, has appointed Dr. William Allen, professor of Farm Management in the University of Saskatchewan, as commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act of the province, to inquire into and report upon all matters connected with the production, processing, distribution, and sale of milk and milk products in Saskatchewan, and particularly regarding the prices obtained by milk producers and distributors, the costs of production and distribution of milk, and the level of milk prices in comparison with other essential foods, and to ascertain what has been accomplished by Public Utilities Boards in adjacent provinces on the control of milk

prices and the effects thereof upon producers, distributors and consumers; and to recommend such action and measures of control in the marketing of milk in Saskatchewan as he may deem necessary or advisable in the public interest.

The following explanation of the appointment is given in the order: "Our Minister of Agriculture states that there has been much dissatisfaction among milk producers with prevailing prices paid to producers for whole milk for domestic use, and that requests have been made for the appointment of a Board to regulate and control prices, and that it is considered to be to the public advantage that an inquiry be made into the whole matter, with a view to determining the feasibility of establishing prices equitable to producers, distributors and consumers."

**Minimum wages  
to be fixed  
for retail  
stores in  
Quebec**

Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec, announced on November 29 that the Board intended to issue, early in the New Year, an order governing the employment of female workers in commercial establishments. It will be recalled that the provincial act was amended last year by the extension of its scope to include such establishments (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 298). The chairman stated that this action would be taken owing to numerous complaints received by the Board that young girls employed in certain stores in Montreal were being compelled to work long hours daily for wages as low as \$3 a week. The new order, he said, would prohibit the employment of any female employee at a lower wage than six dollars a week, and would provide also for an increase of one dollar every six months for a period of two years. "We have no power under the Act," Mr. Francq pointed out, further, "to limit the number of hours that an employer shall make a girl work, but we can establish a minimum wage rate for a 44-hour week, and if she is employed more than this number of hours, then the employer will have to pay her *pro rata* for the extra time worked."

**Hours of labour  
of truck  
drivers  
in Ontario**

Representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Automotive Employees and of the Toronto National Labour Council recently asked the Ontario Department of Labour to institute an inquiry as to the observance by truck owners in the Prov-

ince of the provisions of the Public Vehicle Act in regard to the hours of labour worked by chauffeurs. Section 18 of the Act forbids an employer to require a driver or operator to work in that capacity "for more than a maximum of ten hours in any twenty-four hour period." Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province, received the deputation, and promised immediate action.

Accordingly a questionnaire was sent out by the Department to owners of bus and truck services employing two or more drivers, questions being asked regarding hours of work, rates of pay, overtime and days of rest.

**New British  
unemployment  
insurance and  
assistance  
scheme**

An outline of the Bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, now before the British Parliament, appears on another page of this issue. The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* points out that this is the first measure introduced in Great Britain dealing comprehensively with the whole of the able-bodied industrial unemployed. The bill embodies many of the recommendations of the "Gregory Commission" whose report was published about a year ago (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1308), including the recommendation that the insurance and relief features of the scheme should be separate and distinct. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with unemployment insurance, the existing scheme, with some important changes, to continue on a self-supporting basis. The minimum age for entry into the scheme will be lowered to the school-leaving age, benefits being payable from the age of 16, with wide extensions of instruction courses. The second part establishes a national assistance board which will take over the entire work of administering unemployment relief.

**National  
Re-employment  
Service in  
United States**

The organization and functions of the National Re-employment Service, established under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, are outlined in a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Labour. Under the re-employment plan the sum of \$400,000,000 is to be applied to the construction of public roads, to be allocated to the States in proportion to their population, area, and road mileage. The regulations provide that each State must so spread its road money that at least three-fourths of the counties are given work. The administration of this part of the Act is in



charge of the special Board for Public Works. One of the rules laid down by the Board requires that the local labour required for public works is to be selected from lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. But as there are only 135 free public employment bureaus in the United States it became necessary for the Employment Service to organize "re-employment agencies" in counties without such a public service. A National Re-employment Service has been established, under the direction of the United States Employment Service, as an emergency organization, to bring about an orderly movement of the unemployed to new jobs in connection with public works. Three federal agencies are involved in the entire program: The Federal Public Works Administration, the Federal Relief Administration, and the United States Employment Service; and the directors of these agencies form a National Re-employment Council, as a co-ordinating and advisory body for the entire movement. The organization is completed by the State re-employment directors and by local re-employment offices.

It is planned to have an office in each employment area, under the direction of local re-employment committees consisting of five or more citizens appointed by the State re-employment director and the State relief director, such committees representing local relief committees, labour, and community interest. The National and state administrative costs of the scheme are to be paid from a fund allocated to the United States Employment Service by the Special Board for Public Works. The local administrative costs are to be paid by the Federal Emergency Administration. The members of the local clerical staff, will, in so far as practicable be drawn from the ranks of the unemployed and paid on a work relief basis.

The bulletin states in conclusion that "this is an emergency co-operative enterprise to render a necessary service to the unemployed, so that they may participate adequately in the program of national recovery. It is intended to foster and to extend creditable and useful placement service,—not to impede or conflict with existing employment services."

#### Principles for selecting compensable diseases

The report of a British committee which recently considered proposals by the Trades Union Congress for the extension of the industrial diseases schedule in the Workmen's Compensation Act is outlined on another page of this issue. The committee,

quoting the report of an earlier committee, state the principles which must govern the selection, for compensation purposes of a particular industrial disease, as follows:—(i) Is it outside the category of accidents and diseases already covered by the Act? (ii) Does it incapacitate from work for a period of more than one week, which is the minimum period for which compensation is payable under the Act? (iii) Is it so specific to the employment that the causation of the disease or injury by the employment can be established in individual cases?

The Committee explained that this third test was subject to the qualification that in the case of a disease which was common in a particular trade and existed, though very rarely, outside the trade, it might be right to make that disease the subject of compensation. Since the earlier Committee made their Report the period of disablement which must be completed before a workman becomes entitled to compensation has been reduced by Statute to three days.

#### Validity of New York Workmen's Compensation Law

In connection with recent actions in Canada involving the question of the validity of provincial compensation legislation, it may be noted that the United States Supreme Court, on January 18, 1932, upheld the constitutionality of section 20 of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law, which provides that the determination by the Industrial Board (corresponding to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards) on questions of fact shall be final. The case, which concerned the claim of Paul Helfrick, an employee of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, of Jamestown, was heard successively by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, the State Court of Appeals and finally the United States Supreme Court, with the same decision by all these courts. This judgment was considered to be of special importance because the laws of several other States contain provisions similar to section 20 of the New York law.

#### Cost of woods accidents in Canada

The cost of accidents in the woods, and the measures required for their control, are discussed in the November issue of *Pulp and Paper of Canada*, by Mr. Julian E. Rothery, forest engineer of the International Paper Company. The writer calculates the cost of woods accidents in terms of cents per ton of newsprint paper and finds that this cost amounts to about 22 cents per ton. He

notes the increasing assessments levied on woods operations by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards; Ontario, he states, had a rate of 1.75 per cent for \$100 payroll in 1926, 3 per cent in 1932, with 4.75 per cent for the small jobber whose annual payroll does not exceed \$10,000. "Quebec, borrowing from Ontario's experience, recently set up a rate of 3 per cent, but finding it insufficient, is reported considering raising it to five per cent or even six per cent. New Brunswick already has a five per cent rate.

"If we assume a rate of \$5 per hundred dollars of payroll and translate that into a cord of wood, we will find that the cost of compensation in a jobber's camp alone will often amount to ten cents a cord and frequently more, to which must be added another few cents to cover the risks during the driving and the risks to the men employed direct by the company in supplemental and supervisory work, such as clerks, scalers, superintendents, foremen and men engaged in transportation of supplies or construction work. About a cord and a third of pulpwood is required to make a ton of newsprint paper, and even at the low payroll schedules of to-day, woods accidents reflect a charge of 15-20 cents in the cost of a finished ton of paper, and as labour scales increase in the future it may readily amount to 20-25 cents a ton or even more, particularly as the cost of accidents is increasing, notwithstanding the lower payroll rates."

Mr. Rothery points out the need for more interest in accident prevention on the part of executives, the need for education of employees and for better facilities for the proper treatment of accidents. In an editorial comment, *Pulp and Paper* declares that the very difficulty of the situation, increased by distance from centres, the transient character of the labourers, and their rather general lack of education really makes accident prevention work in the woods all the more necessary.

The Stone Industry in Canada, 1932, is the subject of a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This industry, as a whole, in 1932, included the operations of 525 plants with a total capital investment of \$22,555,590, according to a report just issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Production during the year was valued at \$6,975,553, which included the value of the quarry output and the value added by manufacturing in the secondary stone industry. Salaried employees and wage-earners employed in 1932 numbered 3,512 persons and their combined earnings amounted to \$3,251,609.

The government of Nova Scotia, by an order dated November 25, 1933, made the following appointments:—

*Old Age Pensions Board.*—Ernest H. Blois, of Halifax (chairman); Robert Irwin, of Shelburne; and Donald MacLennan, K.C., of Inverness.

*Mothers' Allowances Advisory Commission.*—(Appointed for a period of one year) Robert Irwin, of Shelburne; and Donald MacLennan, K.C., of Inverness.

Re-organization of vocational schools has been ordered in Russia, as it was found that students on completing their training do not enter industry, but proceed to advanced studies in technical schools and universities. Schools in industrial undertakings will in future be organized as vocational schools giving a short course of training for the purpose of turning out skilled workers for industry and transport. According to a report published by the International Labour Organization (Geneva), based on Russian sources, the new Order notes that 500,000 skilled workers have been trained for industry and transport by the vocational schools in the last five years.

The Hon. Michael Dwyer, Minister of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia, has been appointed to hold also the portfolio of Labour. Mr. Earl B. Paul, of Springhill, has been named Secretary of Labour, in succession to Mr. C. J. MacDonald, who was the first to hold this office in the new Department, established under legislation enacted in 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 865.)

The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, at the annual convention of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, held at Ottawa on November 27, expressed the opinion that it would be a long time before a system of state medicine is introduced into Canada so far as the Dominion government is concerned. He considered that such an undertaking would be unsuitable in a new and expanding country.

During November a total of 3,253 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the Industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 13 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 219 accidents were reported, including 2 fatal cases; and 262 accidents to employees of the Crown, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 3,734 accidents, of which 17 were fatal.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on August 28 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and approximately 5,100 employees, being (1) clerks, freight handlers, labourers and miscellaneous classes as per system wage agreements of August 1, 1929, employees of the ferry service between Tormentine, N.B., and Borden, P.E.I., and the wharf employees at Halifax, N.S., and (2) clerks and other classes on the headquarters staffs, reported to the Minister of Labour on December 1. The dispute grew out of the company's proposal to make a 10 per cent wages deduction in addition to the existing 10 per cent deduction, i.e., a total deduction of 20 per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates of pay. The personnel of the board which enquired into this dispute was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, of Aylmer, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. F. C. Dobell, of Montreal, nominated by the employer, and the Reverend Russell McGillivray, of Ottawa, nominated by the employees. The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. McGillivray. Mr. Dobell submitted a minority report. The text of the two reports are given below.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

Reference was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1065) to the establishment of a board to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Water Works, Engineer's and Power House Departments, members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30. The board member appointed on the employees' recommendation was Mr. Charles W. Lee, of Edmonton. On November 18 Mr. James T. J. Collisson, of Edmonton, was appointed a member of the board on the recommendation of the city, and on November 22 the constitution of the board was completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge John A. Jackson, of Lethbridge, Alta., as chairman on the joint recommendation of the other board members.

In connection with the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a wages dispute between the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and its steamship

freight checkers in Montreal (page 1066, November, 1933, LABOUR GAZETTE), the department was advised during November that the recommendation of the board that wage rates should be reduced by two cents per hour was acceptable to both the employing company and the employees concerned and that the dispute had been adjusted accordingly.

The November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained, at page 1066, the text of the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups. The board, which was composed of Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ont., chairman, Mr. George S. Currie, of Montreal, nominated by the company, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the employees, recommended a deduction of 15 per cent from existing basic rates (i.e., 5 per cent deduction in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in operation), with the qualification that the deduction should not be applicable in cases where it would have the effect of reducing, below specified minima, the earnings of certain employees on short time or who, owing to staff reductions, had exercised their seniority to revert to lower rated positions. The department was advised during November that the recommendations of the board were acceptable to the company, and that the employees' committee had recommended to the employees that the board's findings be accepted by them.

During November a representative of the department visited Saint John, N.B., for the purpose of endeavouring to secure a settlement by conciliatory means in the case of a dispute between various steamship companies at that port and the longshoremen in their employ, members of Local 273, International Longshoremen's Association. An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received at the close of October from the employees concerned, approximately 900 in number. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. During negotiations which were resumed as a result of mediation of the departmental officer, certain demands were waived by both sides and the basis for a new agreement was reached, board procedure being accordingly rendered unnecessary.

## Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc.

IN THE MATTER OF *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, etc. (system and headquarters); also crew of car ferry ss. "Charlottetown," and wharf employees at Halifax, N.S.*

OTTAWA, December 1, 1933.

To the Honourable W. A. GORDON, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter, and composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, Aylmer, Chairman; Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, Montreal, nominated by the Canadian National Railways, and the Rev. Russell McGillivray, Ottawa, nominated by the Employees, was convened at the Mount Royal Hotel on September 27, 1933. The second session of the Board was held at the Court House at Montreal on the following day, when the representatives of both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board. The Acting President, Mr. S. J. Hungerford, was asked whether there was any possibility of conciliation of the dispute, and replied that the Company's position was substantially the same, that is, that a further ten per cent deduction from basic schedule rates of pay, as demanded by the Company, must be put into effect. On behalf of the Employees, Mr. J. E. McGuire stated that they were prepared to consider any modification of the Company's demands. The Board decided to ask each party to produce a written statement of its position, and accordingly adjourned until October 16, to permit of the preparation of such statements.

On October 16, the Board met again at the Court House in Montreal, and written factums were produced by each party, and explained by verbal amplifications made by the representatives present and by answers to questions put to them by members of the Board. The representatives of each party having received a copy of the other party's factum, were requested to prepare replies thereto, and a further meeting of the Board was held in camera at the Court House, Montreal, on October 27.

After careful consideration of the factums submitted and examination of the numerous exhibits produced therewith on both sides the

Board again met in public session at the Court House, Montreal, on October 30, when rebuttals were received from the representatives of the employer and the employees. The Company's representative thereupon requested an indefinite adjournment of the Board, on the ground that, a settlement having been reached in another dispute, there was a possibility that an amicable agreement might be concluded in this one. The Board thereupon adjourned *sine die* to permit of negotiations between the parties, leading if possible to a settlement of the dispute, but when, on November 17, word was received that all efforts at compromise had failed, the Board resumed its functions, and private sessions were held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on November 23, and at the Court House, Hull, on November 24.

A final public meeting was held at the Court House, Hull, on November 29, when the members of the Board received from the representatives of both sides replies to questions which had arisen out of examination of the written statements submitted. At this session the position of the Railway Company was outlined by Mr. A. J. Hills, Asst. to Vice-President, and that of the employees by Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The final meeting of the Board in camera took place at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on November 30.

The primary question submitted to the Board is the following:—

An application by Canadian National Railways for a recommendation that the classes of employees above referred to should accept, in addition to the deduction in compensation of 10 per cent from basic wages which became effective on May 1, 1932, a second deduction of 10 per cent making a total of 20 per cent, from the basic rates of pay.

In its submission to the Board, the Railway Company contended that, in order to meet declining traffic during the past four years, retrenchments in service, decreases in staff, and a general wage reduction were found necessary. A deduction of 10 per cent from basic rates became effective during 1932. A further deduction of 10 per cent was sought in 1933, and, in the case of the running trades and telegraphers was put into effect, but, serious protest arising, this was reduced to 5 per cent, with effect from November 1, 1933, making a total deduction of 15 per cent from



the basic schedule rates. The same deduction was recently agreed upon between representatives of the Maintenance of Way employees and the Railway Association of Canada, subject to confirmation by the former on or before January 16, 1934. The dispute with which the present Board was appointed to deal, arises out of the general proposal on the part of the railways to effect a second 10 per cent deduction for all employees.

The Company further contended that: (1) the present basic rates were established when railway earnings were at their highest level in August, 1929, and (2) that the purchasing power of the wages of the group of employees involved in the present dispute would even, after the proposed second 10 per cent deduction, be greater than at any time prior to 1929.

The employees contended, on the other hand, that an additional 10 per cent deduction was unwarranted, in view of (1) the improvement in railway revenues and general business conditions; (2) the necessity for the maintenance of purchasing power at a high level, and (3) the low incomes now received by the workers in the classes involved in this dispute, which low incomes have been aggravated by short-time, demotion, and seasonal employment.

The Board has given careful consideration to the position of both parties to the dispute, and wishes to make the following observations thereon:

1. As a general principle, the Board seriously questions the value of any attempt by wage-reductions to find a solution of the financial problems of the Canadian National Railways.

2. The Board is sympathetically aware of the difficult financial position of the Company.

3. The Board is deeply concerned with respect to the conditions under which the lower paid employees of the Company must exist, in view of the inadequacy of the incomes to provide a reasonable standard of living.

Having these considerations in mind, and anxious that substantial justice be done to both the Company and the Employees, the Board therefore recommends that a further deduction of five per cent be made from the basic schedule rates of all employees involved in this dispute, provided, however, that such deduction shall not apply to the compensation of any employee now receiving \$85 or less per month, or operate to reduce the compensation of any employee now receiving \$85 or more per month below that amount, and that the parties enter into an agreement for the term

of one year from December 1, 1933, to November 30, 1934, upon the basis of a 15 per cent deduction from basic rates of pay, subject to the provisions stated herein.

#### *Withdrawal of Headquarters' Staffs*

In its application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to consider the wage-dispute as between it and the Headquarters' Staffs, Montreal, the Company included a request for a recommendation that certain employees in offices under the Auditor of Freight Accounts, Auditor of Overcharge Claims, General Car Accountant and General Freight Claims Agent and the American Railway Association Billing and Record Office be permitted to withdraw from the schedule now in effect and to change their representation.

The Company stated that, in the month of March, 1933, its Auditor of Revenues received a communication, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of a newly-formed Railway Clerks' Association, which purported to represent a substantial majority of employees in offices under the Auditor of Freight Accounts and Auditor of Overcharge Claims, requesting permission to withdraw from the Schedule. Further communications were subsequently received, representing that additional offices also wished to withdraw, and by May 30 it was claimed that over 50 per cent of the employees concerned concurred in the request for withdrawal. Accordingly, the General Chairman of the General Committee representing the employees at Montreal was advised that under these circumstances the thirty days' notice required by the Schedule was given, so that the Company might be in a position to permit of the requested withdrawal. The Committee representing the employees protested emphatically against the proposed action. At a meeting held on July 7, 1933, at which representatives of the Railway Company, of the General Committee, representing the employees and of the newly-formed Railway Clerks' Association were present, it was suggested that a ballot of the employees be taken to ascertain which method of representation was favoured by the majority, but as the representatives of both groups of employees were opposed thereto no ballot was taken.

The Railway Company stated that it was not concerned with the affiliations of its employees with labour organizations, but that it had some objection to the grouping of clerical forces, particularly at headquarters, with other classes of employees working under widely different conditions, and that it had therefore reached the conclusion that it was

in the best interests of the employees and of the Company to grant the request of the offices in question to be permitted to withdraw from the Schedule.

The General Committee representing the employees objected that the Company was interfering in a jurisdictional dispute between two groups of employees, and was endeavouring to interfere with the right of the employees to organize freely in labour unions and bargain collectively, thus constituting an unprecedented infringement of their right to unrestricted and uncoerced freedom of choice in the matter of representation. They stressed their opinion that the Board should not, upon the application of the employer, be required to adjudicate upon a dispute between two groups of employees, and stated that they viewed as undesirable the establishment of a precedent whereby an employer secured the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjudicate in a jurisdictional dispute in circumstances where an application by the employees themselves would not be granted. They also contended that, contrary to the claim put forward by the Railway Company, at least two-thirds of the employees covered by the Headquarters' Staff Schedule had no desire to change their representation and offered to submit individual proxies to establish this contention.

When this matter came before the Board, it was evident, in the opinion of the Board, that the dispute was not one between the Company and a group of its employees, but between two groups of employees on the matter of representation in the negotiation of schedules and the adjustment of grievances arising thereunder, and that, further, it would seem that the action of the Railways in applying for the consideration of this matter by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted interference with the rights of the employees concerned.

It was noted with some surprise that, in spite of the protestations of the Company that it was not especially concerned in the matter, it continued to insist that a decision be rendered by the Board. In the circumstances, the Board feels that the matter does not, in its present form, fall within the purview of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, under which the Board was appointed.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Justice L. COUSINEAU,

Chairman.

(Sgd.) RUSSELL MCGILLIVRAY,

Member.

### Minority Report

IN THE MATTER OF: *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, etc., (system and headquarters); also crew of car ferry ss. "Charlottetown", and wharf employees at Halifax, N.S.*

To the Honourable W. A. GORDON,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—The undersigned member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter begs to report respectfully as follows:—

Two applications by the Canadian National Railways have been submitted to this Board for consideration and report:

1. An application for a recommendation that the classes of employees above referred to should accept, in addition to the deduction in compensation of 10 per cent from basic wages which became effective on May 1, 1932, a second deduction of 10 per cent, making a total of 20 per cent, from the basic rates of pay; and

2. An application for a recommendation that certain offices, including among others those under the Auditor of Freight Accounts, Auditor of Overcharge Claims, General Car Accountant and General Freight Claims Agent and the American Railway Association Billing and Record office, be permitted to withdraw from the schedule now in effect and to change their representation.

#### 1.

#### Wages

The Railway Company explained in its factum and verbally through its representatives that to meet the declining traffic of the last four years it has had to make retrenchments, consisting initially of curtailment of service, but that by the Autumn of 1931 it had become evident that these measures by themselves would not meet the situation and that a general wage reduction would become essential. Deductions of 10 per cent from basic rates were put into effect for the various classes of employees during the year 1932, the deduction for the classes involved in the present proceedings being effective on May 1, of that year. On account of further declines in earnings and the serious financial situation further pay-roll economies became essential and an application was made, jointly with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for a further 10 per cent deduction in the remuneration of the Running Trades and Telegraphers, who are in general paid at higher rates than the other classes of employees, namely the Shop Forces, the Main-



tenance of Way Employees and the employees involved in the present dispute. After a majority of that Board had recommended a further 10 per cent deduction from the basic wages payable to the Running Trades and Telegraphers, such deduction was made, effective from May 1, 1933. Thus for engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers two 10 per cent deductions were in effect from that date whereas with the groups covered by the present proceedings, and the Shop Forces and Maintenance of Way Employees, only one deduction of 10 per cent had been made when this Board was established. Protest was made by the Running Trades and Telegraphers to this second 10 per cent deduction, and after it had been in effect for six months it was by agreement replaced from November 1, by a 5 per cent deduction, making a total of 15 per cent from basic rates. Since November 1, the Maintenance of Way Employees have also by agreement subjected themselves to a total 15 per cent deduction from basic rates. Agreement with the Shop Forces has yet to be reached. Reference to these facts was made by the Railway Company to emphasize that its application in this case was not an isolated action but one of a number of steps being taken progressively by the management to reduce operating expenses in the very serious situation which confronted and still confronts it.

It must be borne in mind, the Company contended, that the present basic rates were established when railway earnings were at their highest level, namely in August, 1929, since which time the trend of the Company's earnings has been uniformly downward. In spite of this it was not until May 1, 1932, that the employees in the clerical and other groups were subjected to the first 10 per cent reduction. As the gross earnings of its Canadian lines amounted in the first eight months of the present year to only 87 per cent of those in the corresponding period of 1932 and to only 48 per cent of those in the corresponding period of 1929, the Company claimed that it should be entitled to some relief from the burden of paying 90 per cent of the rates of wages established in conditions so different from those existing to-day. The Company also showed that in the first seven months of 1933 passenger train miles had decreased 33 per cent and freight train miles 44 per cent from the figures for the corresponding months of 1929.

The Company also produced statements and graphs showing the ratio between wages and costs of living from 1926 to date and the ratio between actual wages paid and the purchasing power of those wages during those same years, contending that examination of these

figures would show that the trend in purchasing power of the wages rates during that period had been generally upward and that the purchasing power of the wages rates of the group of employees involved in the present submission would, even after the proposed second 10 per cent deduction, be greater than at any time prior to 1929.

The employees contended in their factum that there has been substantial improvement in the revenues of the Railway Company and in general business conditions since the second 10 per cent wage deduction was proposed; that the policy of wage cutting is economically unsound, as the restoration of industry depends upon an increase in the purchasing power of the masses; and that the wages of the employees involved are already so low that any further reduction of income would create intolerable and inhuman conditions of poverty and distress. They referred in particular to short time, seasonal unemployment, demotions and speed-up methods and supported their arguments by quotations from and references to trade and other publications and reports of political and judicial dicta.

Each party produced a detailed reply to the factum of the other side and the evidence produced and arguments submitted in the factums and in the replies have been not only of the utmost interest but also of very material value. Before passing to my recommendations I would express my thanks to the representatives of employer and employees alike for the clarity with which the position of each was outlined in factum and reply and for the diligence and care with which these documents were evidently prepared. I would also wish to congratulate the representatives of both parties upon the spirit of good feeling and moderation towards each other which all evinced in their appearances before the Board.

After very careful consideration of all documents produced and after making further inquiries on my own initiative, I am unable to agree with the statement of the employees that "business conditions have so definitely improved that a further wage cut cannot be defended on any rational ground"; on the other hand, I am ready, indeed eager, to take cognizance of the fact that there are indications of business improvement and that there is some reasonable justification for the hope that this improvement will be continued.

During the course of these proceedings several events occurred which necessarily affected the matter before this Board. The Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways acting jointly reached a settlement with the representatives of the Running Trades and Telegraphers on the basis of a 15 per cent deduction, instead of the 20 per cent

deduction from basic rates which had been in effect from May 1 to October 31, a period of six months. On November 8 the Board established in the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc., made a unanimous report recommending a 15 per cent deduction with bases for exemption in the case of some clerical positions. The Railway Association of Canada acting for the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and other Railways effected an agreement on November 17, with the Maintenance of Way Employees, for a 15 per cent deduction from basic rates which is effective from December 1, 1933. The Railways have also effected some other agreements on the same basis.

In view of these events the Railway expressed its willingness to enter into an agreement with the representatives of the employees concerned in these proceedings providing for an aggregate 15 per cent deduction from basic rates, instead of pressing for a total 20 per cent deduction as contemplated in the Railway's application to make a further 10 per cent cut effective. Having regard to the action taken by both Railways as affecting other classes of employees and due to the action of the representatives of the employees concerned, it would therefore appear to be established that a 15 per cent deduction from basic rates must be regarded, in principle at least, as reasonable. The employees however contend that there are many individual cases, and in fact a number of specific groups, where through lack of work, reduction in staff and other causes brought about by the depression, the employees have suffered considerably beyond what would be involved in the application of a 15 per cent cut from normal wages.

The Railway, while admitting this situation, contends that the rates in the schedule which were established in good times were adjusted to the responsibilities and duties of the positions, that it cannot be expected to continue under existing traffic conditions to pay 90 per cent of the rates established in 1929, and that the actual cost to the Railway of doing the work can only be reduced by a reduction in the rates of pay. While agreeable that the work available should be shared by and distributed among the employees in order to relieve the unemployment situation, the Railway company avers, and I think with reason, that it cannot maintain one scale of rates for those who are sharing work and another scale for those who are not.

The arrangement already referred to as embodied in the recommendation of the Board established in the Canadian Pacific Railway Clerical forces' dispute makes special pro-

vision that the additional 5 per cent deduction will not be applied within certain limits to certain employees "who on account of reductions of staff have exercised their seniority to lower rated positions than those which they previously regularly occupied, involving a decrease in their rates of pay" amounting to more than a 15 per cent reduction in compensation. This arrangement is designed to grant relief where an employee occupying a certain clerical position is forced to take a position in a lower grade, originally intended more or less as an apprentice position. The employee prefers to take this position rather than to be out of employment altogether, and in certain cases such reversions no doubt result in hardship, but hardship which in my opinion it would be inequitable to relieve by the application of any general rule of exemptions, exceptions or limitations.

I am of opinion that the Railway Company has substantiated the material allegations of its application and might have been entitled to receive from this Board a report recommending the reduction prayed for, namely, an aggregate of 20 per cent from the basic rates. But the Company in the course of negotiations conducted with the employees at the invitation of the Board, with a view to effecting a settlement or compromise of this dispute, offered to agree to an aggregate deduction of 15 per cent, as being in line with settlements made since the establishment of this Board with other classes of employees. Accordingly I would recommend that this dispute should be settled by deduction of a further 5 per cent, making a total of 15 per cent, from the basic rates of wages payable to the employees involved, without any exemption, exception or limitation, and that the parties should enter into an agreement for the term of one year from December 1, 1933, to November 30, 1934, upon the basis of such reduced wages.

I am prepared to recognize that a system-wide application of this, as of any other, wage deduction might perhaps cause distress to certain individual employees, but do not feel that any specific exemptions should be fixed or any minimum wage rate appointed by this Board. I am confident that a request from this Board for the most generous consideration of all cases where distress might ensue, particularly cases of employees who have already suffered demotion, would have been most sympathetically received by the Company and would in the result afford to the employees a greater measure of protection than they could obtain by the prescription of any such hard and fast rule for exemption or exception as is advocated by my colleagues on this Board.



*Withdrawal of Offices*

The Railway Company stated that in the month of March, 1933, its Auditor of Revenues received a communication, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the newly formed Railway Clerks Association, which purported to represent a substantial majority of employees in offices under the Auditor of Freight Accounts and Auditor of Overcharge Claims, requesting permission to withdraw from the Schedule. Further communications were subsequently received representing that additional offices also wished to withdraw and by May 30 it was claimed that over 50 per cent of the employees concerned concurred in the request for withdrawal. Accordingly the General Chairman of the General Committee representing the employees at Montreal was advised that under these circumstances the thirty days notice required by the Schedule was given so that the Company might be in a position to permit of the requested withdrawal. The Committee representing the employees protested emphatically against the proposed action. At a meeting held on July 7, 1933, at which representatives of the Railway Company, of the General Committee representing the employees and of the newly formed Railway Clerks Association were present, it was suggested that a ballot of the employees be taken to ascertain which method of representation was favoured by the majority, but as the representatives of both groups of employees were opposed thereto no ballot was taken.

The Railway Company stated that it is not concerned with the affiliation of its employees with labour organizations, but that it has some objection to the grouping of clerical forces, particularly at headquarters, with other classes of employees working under widely different conditions and that it therefore reached the conclusion that it was in the best interests of the employees and of the Company to grant the request of the offices in question to be permitted to withdraw from the Schedule.

The General Committee representing the employees objected that the Company was concerning itself with a jurisdictional dispute between two groups of employees and was endeavouring to interfere with the right of the employees to organize freely in labour unions and bargain collectively, thus constituting an unprecedented infringement of their right to unrestricted and uncoerced freedom of choice in the matter of representation. They stressed their opinion that the Board should not, upon the application of the employer, be required to adjudicate upon a dispute between two groups of employees, and stated that they viewed as undesirable the establishment of a precedent whereby an employer secured the

appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjudicate in a jurisdictional dispute in circumstances where an application by the employees themselves would not be granted. They also contended that, contrary to the claim put forward by the Railway Company, at least two-thirds of the employees covered by the Headquarters' Staff Schedule had no desire to change their representation and offered to submit individual proxies to establish this contention.

After the most careful consideration I am of opinion that this question, according to its merits and substantial justice, should be decided by adoption of the course advocated by the Railway Company.

When the officers of the Company received from representatives of the employees a request for permission to withdraw from the Schedule they were, on account of the currency of the existing Schedule, unable to grant this request, even though the employees apparently represented more than a majority of those concerned. Further continued demands made by the employees did constitute a dispute within the meaning of Section 2, paragraph (d) of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and an application for adjudication on this matter was for convenience joined to the then pending application for adjudication upon the wage rates of the clerical forces. On August 28, 1933, the Honourable the Minister of Labour was pleased to authorize the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to report upon the question. Under Clause 2, of Section 7 of the Act the decision of the Minister in such a case is final and once a Board has been created it is conclusively deemed to be authorized by and to be in accordance with the provisions of the Act. I am accordingly unable to agree with my colleagues on this Board that the question of withdrawal of these offices is not properly submitted to the Board for its consideration and report.

Considering that the application of the Railway Company has been made to meet the desire of the majority of the employees concerned and is not contrary to the well-established principle of freedom of choice to which the employees are entitled, but is rather in pursuance of customary principles of fair dealing, I am of the opinion that the change desired by the Railway Company is proper and would respectfully recommend that the Company should be authorized to permit the withdrawal from the Schedule of the offices in question.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. CURZON DOBELL.

OTTAWA, December 1, 1933.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1933, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933

**C**ONCILIATION proceedings are carried on for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from April 1, 1933, to November 30, 1933 (An article covering the period from November 1, 1932 to April 30, 1933 appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1933, page 495).

*Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.*—In April, 1933, negotiations between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, concerning wages rates for the current season, reached a deadlock, the longshoremen refusing to accept the 10 per cent reduction proposed by the employers. An officer of the Department mediated, but the workers refused any compromise whatever and the matter was later dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

*Building Trades, Vancouver, B.C.*—In April, 1933, the General Contractors' Association, Vancouver, B.C., gave notice in writing to representatives of the building trades of a reduction in wages as from May 1. An attempt

was made by the Western Representative of the Federal Department of Labour to have the employers' and employees' representatives meet in a joint conference to discuss the matter, but his efforts in this direction were unsuccessful.

*Lithographers, Toronto, Ont.*—Lithographers employed by the Miller Lithographic Company, Toronto, Ont., ceased work on April 15, 1932, due to a reduction in wages. Subsequently an attempt was made to settle the issue through mediation by an officer of the department of Labour, but without success. On the suggestion of an officer of Local No. 12, Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Toronto, a further attempt to settle the dispute was made on June 1, 1933. The Company, however, stated that the matter was closed as far as they were concerned and declined to deal further with it.

*Machinists, Saint John, N.B.*—The assistance of the Department of Labour was requested by the International Association of Machinists, Saint John, N.B., under date of June 5, 1933, due to a decrease in wages made effective by the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited. Officers of the Department were instructed to proceed to Saint John to deal with the matter. Joint conferences on July 14 brought about a settlement, the machinists' rate being increased by 5 cents per hour.

*Hosiery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.*—Employees in the full fashioned hose knitting department of the Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., numbering 61 male and 26 female, ceased work on June 19, 1933, in protest against the application of a new method of operation known as the Bedaux System of Human Labour Measurement. On June 21 the strikers were joined by 500 employees in other departments. Upon the request of His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton, an officer of the Department of Labour visited Hamilton for the purpose of mediating between the strikers and Company officials. Discussions which took place made it definitely clear that the strikers would not enter into negotiations with the Company management unless the management would first agree to abolish the Bedaux System, which they refused to do. Certain concessions were offered in other directions but, due to the adamant attitude of the strikers on this particular point, it was not possible to reach an amicable basis of settlement.



*Civic Employees, Edmonton, Alta.*—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on June 5, 1933, from employees of the City of Edmonton in the waterworks, engineer's and power house departments, said to number approximately 300 and being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union, No. 30, to deal with the alleged wrongful dismissal of Malcolm Ainslie, a member and business agent of the Union. Direct negotiations between the interested parties prior to the application for the Board had failed to settle the dispute. Early in July an officer of the Department of Labour visited Edmonton and endeavoured through conciliation efforts to find a solution of the dispute. The civil authorities agreed to re-employ Ainslie in a temporary capacity. This, however, was not acceptable to the Union and a Board was finally established in November.

*Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.*—Miners employed by the Canmore Coal Company, Canmore, Alta., ceased work on the morning of July 5, 1933, due, it is stated, to the company refusing the request of one of the miners to have his working place changed. Departmental assistance was requested on July 17. An officer of the Department visited Canmore on July 29 but conferences held at that time failed to solve the difficulty. Further conferences held and investigations made by a Departmental officer at a later date resulted in a proposal being made to the miners' committee which, upon being ballotted on, proved acceptable and the miners returned to work on August 14.

*Operating Engineers, etc., Coal Valley, Alta.*—July 24, 1933, the Department of Labour received a request from Local Union No. 46 of the International Union of Operating Engineers and Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local, Edmonton, to assist in settling a dispute between that Union and the firm of J. G. Pickard, which firm had a contract for the removal of the overburden at the plant of the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, Coal Valley, Alta. A Departmental officer was assigned to the case, and the negotiations which took place at Coal Valley on August 2 resulted in a settlement which was covered by a signed agreement.

*Machinists, Saint John, N.B.*—Arising out of a change of employment policy made effective in July, 1933, by the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited, complaints reached the Department of Labour from the International Association of Machinists, Saint John, N.B., that discrimination was being shown

against machinists. An officer of the Department visited Saint John on August 10 and the matter in dispute was disposed of to the satisfaction of both parties.

*Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*—Upon the application of the Winnipeg Electric Company a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on May 1, 1933, to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions affecting motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the mechanical, track and gas production departments. The report of the Board reached the Department of Labour on August 15, and in respect to wages for employees in the traffic, mechanical and track departments, recommended a further decrease equivalent to a 15 per cent reduction from the basic rates. These employees refused to accept the Board's findings and further direct negotiations failed to settle the dispute. The company thereupon gave notice on August 29 that from August 1 the wages reduction recommended by the Board would be made effective. The employees' representatives in response notified the Company that if their pay cheques for the period ending August 15 were reduced a strike would take place on August 31. The Minister of Labour found means of intervention at this time and succeeded in temporarily forestalling a strike and thereby providing a further opportunity for negotiations. An officer of the Department of Labour was immediately sent to Winnipeg for this purpose. Conferences followed between the Departmental officer and officials of the Winnipeg Electric Company, also with representatives of the employees, for several days and considerable headway was made but not to the point of reaching an amicable settlement. It developed at a joint conference near the middle of September that further conferences afforded no hope of a settlement being reached. Shortly thereafter a strike again became imminent and to prevent such happening the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, Winnipeg, intervened and as a result of a further joint conference an arrangement was made which led to the establishment of a Board by the Government of Manitoba under the provincial Industrial Conditions Act, to deal with the matters in dispute. His Worship Mayor Webb of Winnipeg co-operated wholeheartedly throughout all negotiations.

*Furniture Workers, Stratford, Ont.*—Several hundred furniture workers employed in five local furniture factories ceased work on September 14, 1933, demanding increased wages and recognition of the Chesterfield and

Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Canada. Subsequently employees in another factory also ceased work. At the request of His Worship the Mayor of Stratford an officer of the Federal Department of Labour proceeded to Stratford on September 20 and co-operated with the Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Ontario in an attempt to find a basis of settlement acceptable to the parties directly affected. Subsequent to the strike and up to September 21 no negotiations had taken place between the employers and the strikers' committee, due to the refusal of the employers to recognize the union in any way. The two officers referred to held a conference with the employers early on the afternoon of the 21st and arrangements were made to hold a joint conference between the employers and a committee representing the strikers that same evening. It developed at the joint conference that officers representing at least four and possibly five of the furniture factories were prepared to recognize the union provided the other matters in dispute could be solved. It was also agreed that all strikers would be taken back without discrimination, and further that shop committees in each factory would be recognized. The spokesman for the strikers' committee stated very definitely that if the employers would recognize the union the other matters in dispute could be settled without difficulty in a few hours. It was therefore arranged that shop committees should meet the management of the individual companies on the following day to arrive at an agreement as to wages rates and certain other matters pertaining to the working conditions. It was suggested to the employers by the Governmental officers that they should go as far as possible in the direction of concessions to make it possible to bring the strike to a conclusion. Within the next day or two shop committees met the management of several of the factories and certain concessions were made representing a general wage increase of ten per cent and the elimination of certain shop conditions of which complaint had been made. No agreement was reached, however, as the shop committees stated that these offers would have to be voted upon by the strikers at a meeting to be held the following Saturday evening, the 23rd. Statements made by the shop committees appearing in the press at the time gave reason to believe that in one or more instances the concessions offered by the employers would likely be accepted. Due to the fact that the leaders of the strikers declined to meet either of the Governmental

representatives it was not possible to ascertain definitely just what concessions would prove acceptable to the strikers and therefore, after having obtained from the employers the best proposition that seemed possible, these officers withdrew from the case. It later developed that the offer was refused.

*Bricklayers, Halifax, N.S.*—A dispute arose in Halifax between the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union No. 1 and the Mechanical Builders' Exchange as to the hourly rate to be paid after May 1, 1933. The rate for Bricklayers was reduced by the Exchange from 97½ cents to 80 cents per hour. Through conciliation efforts by an officer of the Department of Labour a verbal agreement was reached between the interested parties early in September restoring the former rate of 97½ cents.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—On September 19, 1933, word reached the Department of Labour relating to a situation developing in the Edmonton coal mining field and requesting that an officer of the Department be sent there to assist in adjusting the matters in dispute with the object of preventing strikes in a number of the mines. Approximately twenty mines were involved. An officer of the Department of Labour reached Edmonton during the last week of September. Prolonged negotiations ensued during which the Departmental officer acted in the capacity of mediator. The disputes had to do mainly with datal and contract rates. The Departmental officer left Edmonton early in November, at which time agreements had been entered into between several of the mines and the United Mine Workers of America. In a number of other instances negotiations had reached a point where it appeared that agreements would be consummated and the likelihood of strikes taking place eliminated.

*Street Railway Employees, Vancouver, B.C.*—Due to the failure of negotiations concerning proposed wages conditions between officials of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and representatives of the employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster), and 109 (Victoria), an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the Company on October 4, 1933. The Company's application proposed a further reduction of 10 per cent in wages, or the equivalent of 15 per cent from the base rates constituted in the agreement, and reserved the right to propose changes in the working con-



ditions, some of which were stated to be unnecessarily expensive to the Company. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Vancouver on October 9 and for several days held separate conferences with both parties with the object of bringing about a direct settlement. Finally at a joint conference on October 17 the employees' advisory committee agreed to submit by ballot to the employees a proposal for a settlement based on the following points: a further 5 per cent deduction in wages instead of 10 per cent, the former agreement in other respects to be renewed, and the inclusion in a separate agreement of certain bus lines not heretofore covered by agreement. A ballot taken by the employees was in the negative and therefore a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with the matter.

*Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.*—Early in October, 1933, a dispute arose at the mines of the Canmore Coal Company, Canmore, over the rate applicable under the working agreement to certain work being performed. A conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour visited Canmore on October 8 and again on October 25 and discussed the matter in dispute with the interested parties. While no definite settlement of the disputed point was reached it appeared at the end of November that the matter would remain in abeyance pending the expiration of the present agreement, that is, March 31, 1934.

*Coal Miners, Nacmîne, Alta.*—In October, 1933, disputes arose on four points between the Thomas Coal Company, Limited, Nacmîne, Alta., and the United Mine Workers of America. Two of these were disposed of through joint negotiations in which a mediator of the federal Department of Labour took part, but the dispute regarding long wall work and one having to do with sub-contracting were not settled. The existing agreement sets out the course to be followed in dealing with such matters and provides that failing an agreement both parties are to endeavour to select an independent chairman and, failing to agree in this respect, shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. The parties concerned in this dispute were unable to agree upon an independent chairman and at their request the Minister of Labour made the appointment under date of November 3, naming Mr. Norman Fraser, mining engineer, Edmonton, Alta.

*Station Agents and Telegraph Operators in Station Service, Rivière du Loup, P.Q.*—Under date of October 13, 1933, a complaint reached

the Department of Labour from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Temiscouata, P.Q., regarding a wages reduction previously made effective by the Temiscouata Railway Company, and the conciliation services of the Department were requested. An officer of the Department proceeded to Rivière du Loup on October 23 and held separate and joint conferences with the parties directly concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the dispute on October 24 covered by a signed agreement.

*Longshoremen, Saint John, N.B.*—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on October 31, 1933, from members of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 273, Saint John, N.B., to deal with a dispute existing with the Shipping Federation of Canada concerning wages and working conditions, direct negotiations between the interested parties having failed to settle the issue. An officer of the Department of Labour proceeded to Saint John on November 19, and as a result of separate and joint conferences during which the Departmental officer acted in the capacity of mediator, an amicable settlement was reached eliminating the necessity of board procedure.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—Coal miners employed by the Edina Coal Company (Premier Mine), Edmonton, ceased work on November 2, 1933, owing to failure of negotiations with the Company respecting contract rates. Joint conferences were arranged by an officer of the Department of Labour who acted as mediator. A settlement of the matters in dispute was reached, covered by a signed agreement, which represented a considerable increase in wages. The strikers resumed work on the morning of November 10.

*Divers and Caisson Workers, Vancouver, B.C.*—Divers and caisson workers employed on the Second Narrows Bridge, Vancouver, B.C., ceased work on November 8, 1933, demanding among other things increased wages for various classes. An officer of the Federal Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia mediated and a settlement was reached which conceded the demands of the divers and provided for a compromise in the case of compressed air workers. This strike is dealt with in the following article.

The Hon. George S. Pearson, of Nanaimo, has been appointed Minister of Mines and Labour in the cabinet of the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employ es involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov., 1933.	20	3,974	49,543
*Oct., 1933..	14	1,108	19,203
Nov., 1932..	12	980	2,338

### \* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for November was substantially greater than that shown for October, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar increase. As compared with November 1932, the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was much larger, a very great increase appearing in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred. The higher figures for November, 1933, were due largely to disputes involving pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario and Quebec, where strikes of some 2,800 workers resulted in a time loss of over 41,000 days during the month.

Two disputes, involving 565 workers, were carried over from October, and eighteen disputes commenced during November. Of these twenty disputes, thirteen terminated during the month, four being in favour of the workers involved, two in favour of the employer concerned, compromises being reached in three cases, while the results of four were recorded as partially successful. At the end of November, therefore, there were seven disputes in progress, recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: pulpwood cutters, Thunder Bay district, Ont.; pulpwood cutters, Coch-

rane district, Ont.; pulpwood cutters, Saguenay district, P.Q.; pulpwood cutters, Rouyn district, P.Q.; bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.; boys' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and cold storage plant workers, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., February 28, 1932, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer. The dispute of photo engravers commencing March 23, 1931, in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., and the dispute of motion picture projectionists commencing on March 6, 1933, in one theatre in St. John., N.B., which have been carried in the above list for some months, are recorded as having lapsed by the end of November, reports from the unions involved indicating that all the strikers have secured work elsewhere.

A cessation of work from October 26 to October 28 by thirty-five employees of one box manufacturing company at Marpole, B.C., was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The strikers ceased work in protest against a new system of operation and because of grievances against the plant foreman, but returned without securing any concessions.

Information has reached the Department as to a dispute commencing during November in a clothing manufacturing establishment at Longueuil, P.Q., but no details have as yet been received.

A dispute involving printers, etc., employed by one firm in Winnipeg, Man., is reported to have occurred during November, but detailed information has not as yet been received. It appears, however, that the printers ceased work demanding the restoration of a wage reduction and returned in twenty-four hours after securing their objective.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	• Remarks
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## (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to November, 1933

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Stratford, Ont.....	500	2,500	Commenced Sept. 14, 1933; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 9, 1933; partially successful.
TRADE—			
<i>Wholesale—</i>			
Poultry dressers, etc., Strat- ford, Ont.....	65	250	Commenced Sept. 21, 1933; for increased wages; terminated November 4, 1933; compromise.

## (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During November, 1933

LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, Thunder Bay District, Ont.....	1,500	30,000	Commenced Nov. 1, 1933; for increase in wages and reduction in hours and board; untermiated.
Pulpwood cutters, Kapuskasing, Ont.....	450	2,700	Commenced Nov. 1, 1933; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and board and recognition of camp committees; terminated Nov. 8; in favour of workers.
Pulpwood cutters, Hearst Dis- trict, Ont.....	120	1,900	Commenced Nov. 8, 1933; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and board, and recognition of camp committees; terminated Nov. 25; partially successful.
Pulpwood cutters, Cochrane dis- trict, Ont.....	345	4,200	Commenced Nov. 13, 1933; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and board, and recognition of camp committees; untermiated.
Pulpwood cutters, Saguenay dis- trict, P.Q.....	45	180	Commenced Nov. 27, 1933; for increase in wages; untermiated.
Pulpwood cutters, Rouyn dis- trict, P.Q.....	400	2,800	Commenced Nov. 27, 1933; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; untermiated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Edmonton, Alta...	70	420	Commenced Nov. 3, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Nov. 10, 1933; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	9	72	Commenced Nov. 6, 1933; for increase in wages for one worker; terminated Nov. 15, 1933; com- promise.
Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	7	49	Commenced Nov. 7, 1933; sympathy with strike on Nov. 6 and against increased hours; termin- ated Nov. 15, 1933; in favour of workers.
Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	6	24	Commenced Nov. 27, 1933; against discharge of worker and for restoration of bonus; untermi- ated.
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Tor- onto, Ont.....	85	425	Commenced Nov. 14, 1933; against discharge of workers and to secure union agreement; termin- ated Nov. 18, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Boys' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	128	3,000	Commenced Nov. 3, 1933; for recognition of union and increased wages; untermiated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1933\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
Women's clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	65	35	Commenced Nov. 6, 1933; against discharge of workers; terminated Nov. 6, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Wood factory workers, Hes- peler, Ont.....	28	168	Commenced Nov. 16, 1933; for recognition of union and against discharge of worker; terminated Nov. 22, 1933; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Bridge—</i> Divers and caisson workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	80	720	Commenced Nov. 9, 1933; for increase in wages and recognition of union; terminated Nov. 18, 1933; partially successful.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Water Transportation—</i> Longshoremen, Belleville, Ont.....	50	10	Commenced Nov. 3, 1933; for increase in wage rates; terminated Nov. 3, 1933; partially successful.
<i>Other—</i> Cold storage plant workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	9	18	Commenced Nov. 29, 1933; for increase in wages and recognition of shop committee and against discharge of workers; unterminated.
SERVICE— <i>Recreational—</i> Stage hands and musicians, Toronto, Ont.....	12	72	Commenced Nov. 6, 1933; to secure engagement of orchestra; terminated Nov. 11, 1933; in favour of employer.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

or may be required, are not included in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

FURNITURE AND WOOD FACTORY WORKERS, STRATFORD, ONT.—As stated in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE this dispute, commencing on September 14, involving six furniture and wood working factories employing approximately 600 workers at the time, was terminated early in November, work having been resumed in one establishment on October 19, in four on November 6 and in the sixth on November 9. The employees had demanded a minimum wage scale of 65 cents per hour for skilled men, fifty cents for semi-skilled and 45 cents for unskilled labour and the forty-four hour week and time and one half rates for overtime. The wage scale demanded was stated to involve increases from thirty-five to fifty per cent, and the hours previously worked were generally nine per day and fifty per week. Recognition of the recently organized Chesterfield and Furniture

Workers' Industrial Union, an affiliate of the Workers' Unity League of Canada, was also demanded, including the closed shop. Mediation of the federal and provincial Departments of Labour representatives failed to bring about a settlement but finally through direct negotiations agreements were reached on the basis of recognition of shop committees, forty-four hours per week with a maximum of fifty after which overtime would be paid, wage scales for each factory to be as agreed upon between management and shop committee on the basis of ten per cent increases or more. It is stated increases for some operations were as high as twenty-five per cent. In one factory a minimum scale for men was set at 35 cents per hour for skilled, 30 cents for semi-skilled and 26 cents for unskilled labour. A union committee was also recognized. The agreements were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November on page 1124.

POULTRY DRESSERS, ETC., STRATFORD, ONT.—As stated in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the strike of employees in a packing plant, commencing on September 21



to secure increased wages, was terminated early in November, a ten per cent increase in wages being agreed upon by the plant committee set up, consisting of equal representation from the employees and management.

**LOGGERS, NORTHERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.**—A number of strikes involving pulpwood cutters, tie cutters and lumber workers commenced during November, chiefly under the auspices of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Canada. On November 1 pulpwood cutters employed by contractors for a pulp and paper company ceased work in the Kapuskasing district to secure increases in wages and reductions in the rates for board. Work was resumed on November 8, an agreement providing for \$35 per month, with board, ten hours per day and overtime pro rata for work in excess of twenty-six days per month, for monthly employees and for piece workers, \$3.50 per double cord, and 5 cents per piece for long sticks; board reduced to 75 cents per day; no discrimination regarding union or non-union workers, recognition of camp committees but not of any union. In the same district, near Hearst, employees of a timber company ceased work on November 8 making similar demands and an agreement was reached on November 25 with similar provisions, except that for monthly men a range of \$30-\$35 was provided and the rate for board was 85 cents per day. A strike of pulpwood cutters near Cochrane on November 13 with similar demands remained unterminated at the end of the month.

In the Thunder Bay district, workers in several camps ceased work Nov. 1, making similar demands and were joined by those in other camps, finally involving eight employers and their contractors. Negotiations between the Lakehead Timbermen's Association and representatives of the strikers resulted in an offer by the employers of \$3.50 per double cord, \$35 per twenty-six day month and board, ten hours per day, reduction of board to 75 cents per day and the formation of camp committees. It was reported that the strikers' representatives were willing to accept these terms but that two of the largest operators, not members of the Association, refused to agree to these and the dispute remained unterminated.

On November 27 workers in the camps of one pulp company near Rouyn, P.Q., ceased work, making similar demands and it is reported that the employer closed the camps for the season. On the same day workers in camps in the Saguenay district in Quebec

were reported to have ceased work demanding wage increases, but particulars as to this dispute have not been received.

**COAL MINERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.**—Employees, approximately seventy in number, in one colliery at Edmonton, Alta., ceased work on November 3 demanding an increase in piece work rates. The western representative of the Department of Labour, dealing with disputes in other mines in the district not on strike, on November 5 attended a joint meeting of the parties concerned, arranged a settlement and work was resumed on November 10.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Three disputes involving bakery employees in Winnipeg, Man., occurred during November, the strikers in each case being members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. On November 6 nine employees of one bakery ceased work to enforce a demand for an increase in wages for one worker, from \$9 per week to \$13. Negotiations between the parties involved resulted in work being resumed on November 15, a compromise rate of \$11 per week being agreed upon for the worker concerned.

On November 7 employees of a second bakery ceased work, protesting against a change from an eight hour day, as provided in a signed agreement with the union, to ten hours per day. It was also alleged that the employer was delivering bread for the plant involved in the strike on November 6. Negotiations resulted in the resumption of work on November 15, the eight hour day to prevail.

The third dispute commenced on November 27, six bakers, drivers, etc., ceasing work to enforce a demand that one worker be reinstated and that each employee be issued two loaves of bread per day in addition to his wages, a privilege which had recently been cancelled. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated, but a settlement in favour of the workers is reported to have been reached early in December.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Eighty-five members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Industrial Union employed in one shoe manufacturing establishment in Toronto, Ont., on November 14 ceased work, protesting against the discharge of certain workers by a new management, in order to reduce staff, and a demand that each remaining worker sign an individual agreement with the firm. On November 20, however, as the result of negotiations, work was resumed under a union

agreement with a full staff as prior to the change of management.

**BOYS' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Commencing on November 3, 1933, for recognition of union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and for a thirty per cent increase in wages, this dispute involved approximately 128 workers employed by one firm. The plant was picketed by the strikers, two women being arrested on November 9 and charged with assault in connection with an attack on an employee. At the end of the week the employer formally discharged the strikers and attempted to operate with new workers. The strikers, who claimed they were receiving rates below those set by the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, requested an investigation, and on November 16 a member of the Board announced that evidence would be heard and any necessary action taken. On November 29 another disturbance occurred in which two persons were injured, and at the end of the month the dispute was reported to be unterminated.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute commenced on November 6, when sixty-five cloakmakers employed by one firm ceased work in protest against the discharge of some twenty workers, the employer, however, claiming that the dispute arose over distribution of work and that no workers had been discharged. Negotiations resulted in operations being resumed later the same day, the union, the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, reporting that the twenty workers were reinstated.

**FACTORY WORKERS (WOOD), HESPELER, ONT.**—Demanding recognition of the Woodworkers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, and protesting against the discharge of an active union worker, twenty-eight employees of one firm at Hespeler, Ont., engaged in the manufacture of wooden sports goods, ceased work on November 16. The establishment was picketed by the strikers but continued to operate with a number of employees who did not join in the strike. On November 22, however, the union declared the dispute terminated, fifty per cent of the workers returning on the employers' terms while the others were replaced.

**DIVERS AND CAISSON WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees engaged in connection with the construction of a bridge, ceased work on November 9, demanding increases in wages, the supply of equipment by the employer and recognition of the Submarine Divers and Tenders Union of Canada. The representative of the Federal Department of Labour

and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia after conferences with the representatives of the parties arranged a settlement, the terms of which were retroactive to the beginning of the work. The rates of wages provided were: divers, supplying or not supplying equipment \$25 and \$20 respectively; divers' tenders \$7; valve tenders \$5; compressed air workers (caisson) \$10; shift bosses \$1 over compressed air workers; all per working period, in accordance with the regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board for British Columbia; lock tenders \$8 and lock tenders' helpers \$4 per day of eight hours. The union had demanded \$15 for compressed air workers, \$10 for lock tenders and \$5 for helpers. The employer agreed to reimburse employees for rubber boots, to have weekly pay periods and to permit an accredited representative of the union to have access to the work provided operations were not interfered with.

**TRUCKERS AND STEVEDORES, BELLEVILLE, ONT.**—On November 3, some fifteen truckers engaged in connection with the unloading of a boat at Belleville, Ont., ceased work demanding an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour. Thirty-five dock labourers employed on the same job ceased work in sympathy with the truckers but also demanded an increase in wage rates, from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents. Work was resumed within a few hours, however, the truckers receiving the increase demanded while the stevedores returned with no change in rates.

**COLD STORAGE PLANT EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute commenced on November 29, when nine of the employees of one cold storage company in Winnipeg, Man., ceased work demanding a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour, recognition of a shop committee and the reinstatement of five workers who, it was alleged, had been discharged because of their membership in the Food Workers' Industrial Union. The plant was picketed by the union and two men were arrested during a disturbance and charged with intimidation and unlawful assembly. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**STAGE HANDS AND MUSICIANS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute commenced on November 6 in one theatre in Toronto, Ont., when it was proposed to operate without an orchestra for the current production. The musicians affected alleged this to be a lockout and stage hands ceased work in sympathy as required by the agreement between the two unions. The production was carried on without orchestra or stage hands and the dispute is recorded as having lapsed by November 11.



## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lock-outs in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lock-outs since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in October was 21, and 8 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 29 disputes in progress during the month, involving 9,700 workers, with a time loss of 57,000 working days.

Of the 21 disputes beginning in the month, 5 were over demands for increases in wages, 7 over proposed reductions and other wage questions, 7 over questions of working arrangements and 2 over questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 19 disputes, of which 2 were settled in favour of workers, 10 in favour of employers, and 7 were settled by compromise. In the case of 3 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Czechoslovakia

For the year 1932, the number of disputes reported was 317, involving 98,956 workers, with a time loss of 1,224,541 working days, as compared with 254 disputes, involving 46,400 workers with a time loss of 469,713 working days in the year 1931.

### Poland

The number of disputes reported for the year 1932 was 510, involving 314,914 workers with a time loss of 2,145,653 working days.

### Spain

For the year 1930 there were 402 strikes, involving 247,460 workers with a time loss

of 3,745,360 working days. During the year 1931, there were 734 strikes, involving 236,177 workers, with a time loss of 3,843,260 working days.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 143 and 133 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 171,288 and the time loss for the month was 3,826,835 working days.

The strike of tool and diemakers employed in the automobile manufacturing industry at Detroit, Michigan, and vicinity, which began about the end of September and was noted in the last two issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was called off by the union on November 6.

Eight thousand stock yard employees at Chicago, Illinois, were on strike for two days, November 27 to November 29, when it was agreed to give a 10 per cent wage increase pending further negotiations.

A strike of 3,000 anthracite coal miners at Scranton, Pennsylvania, was in effect from September 2 to September 12, for the reinstatement of discharged workers. The dispute was settled by the conciliation service of the Department of Labour. Another strike of anthracite coal miners in north eastern Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, involving 10,000 workers, was in effect from November 6 to November 10, when a settlement was reached by accepting the proposals of the National Labour Board and by a guarantee of the reemployment of the strikers.

A strike of 3,400 fishermen of the shrimp fisheries, Biloxi, Mississippi, over prices for fish and concerning working conditions, was in effect from August 31, to September 12. Agreements were reached with a few of the canneries involved.

About 10,000 Filipino farm workers of the San Joaquin Valley, California, went on strike about August 16 over wages and working conditions, and no report of a settlement has been noted.

A strike of 5,000 woodworkers, employed in various towns in Massachusetts, was in effect from September 13 to September 21, for union recognition. In the settlement reached through the conciliation service of the Department of Labour, the Code was adopted and all questions in dispute not fixed by it were to be referred to arbitration.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at September 30, 1933

THE accompanying table gives a financial summary, to September 30, 1933, of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and under the concurrent Acts adopted by the provinces participating in the scheme. Full statistics, including information as to the sex, conjugal condition, former residence, countries of origin, etc., of pensioners, are given in the annual statements, of which the last was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 683.

The Province of Prince Edward Island appears for the first time in the financial summary for the past quarterly period, the enabling provincial legislation having become effective on July 1, 1933. The Old Age Pensions Act which was adopted by the Nova Scotia legislature in 1931, was proclaimed on September 5, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 875) and it will come into operation on March 1, 1934, under an agreement recently completed between the Dominion and Provincial governments.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at Sept. 30, 1933...	5,729	7,575	8,787	44,919	984	8,782	5	76,781
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 98	\$18 87	\$18 83	\$17 88	\$10 61	\$16 54	\$20 00	.....
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.78%	1.09%	1.25%	1.30%	1.12%	0.95%	0.05%	.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.93%	3.00%	2.57%	4.11%	6.48%	1.91%	0.95%	.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	40.53%	36.40%	48.79%	31.77%	17.25%	49.81%	5.37%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during second quarter of fiscal year 1933-34 (Period July 1-Sept. 30, 1933).....	\$ 302,706 14	\$ 428,766 57	\$ 503,308 98	\$ 2,387,375 40	\$14,520 36	\$ 437,140 32	\$ 345 18	\$ 4,074,162 95
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 227,050 54	\$ 320,227 97	\$ 376,298 87	\$ 1,782,012 85	\$10,890 27	\$ 327,582 68	\$ 345 18	\$ 3,044,408 36
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during two quarters of fiscal year 1933-34 (Period, April 1 Sept. 30, 1933).....	\$ 599,420 71	\$ 842,648 69	\$ 987,988 30	\$ 4,730,263 51	\$14,520 36	\$ 868,366 03	\$ 686 43	\$ 8,043,894 03
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 449,431 92	\$ 629,472 31	\$ 739,808 36	\$ 3,530,987 06	\$10,890 27	\$ 651,799 78	\$ 686 43	\$ 6,013,076 13
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Sept. 30, 1933.....	\$3,557,797 44	\$7,105,216 30	\$7,363,931 71	\$32,150,864 00	\$14,520 36	\$6,850,741 14	\$ 5,827 39	\$57,048,898 34
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$2,305,322 66	\$4,307,928 77	\$4,552,409 25	\$20,271,549 29	\$10,890 27	\$4,263,566 42	\$ 5,827 39	\$35,717,494 05



## Annual Report on Pensions in New Zealand

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Pensions Department of New Zealand details the operation of the Pensions Act for the year ended March 31, 1933. (A review of this legislation appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1931, page 992). The total number of pensions in force at the end of the year was 72,580, and the total payments amounted to £3,031,781. The total number of pensioners, by classes of pension, was as follows: war, 21,104; old age, 34,932; widows', 4,687; Maori war, 106; miners', 743; epidemic, 98; blind, 395; Boer war, 55; sundry pensions and annuities, 120; Civil Service Act of 1908, 20; and family allowances, 10,320. The percentage cost of administration to the total payments was 1.77.

By the Pensions Amendment Act, 1925, the amount of old age pensions was established at £45 10s. per annum, reducible by £1 for every complete £1 of income over £52; and by £1 for every complete £10 of net capital value of accumulated property.

Under the provisions of the National Expenditure Adjustment Act, 1932, the maximum rates of old-age, widows', and miners' pensions were reduced by 10 per cent, and the income exemptions of old-age and widows' pensions were decreased to £39 and £65 respectively. Certain income exemptions previously allowed were repealed, and provision made that no pensioner under the Pensions Act, 1926, other than an old-age pensioner, should receive a pension under the War Pensions Act, 1915.

## Charitable and Benevolent Institutions in Canada

Statistics of charitable and benevolent institutions in Canada are given in Bulletin No. 4, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in connection with the Seventh Census of Canada. On the date the census was taken, June 1, 1931, there were 316 institutions charged with the care of adults and children. There were 118 homes which had the care of adults only, with an inmate population of 8,122, of whom 4,160 were males and 3,962 females. In homes for adults and children there were 3,628 adults, of whom 1,374 were males and 2,224 were females, making a grand total of 11,750 adults in all institutions, of whom 5,534 were males and 6,196 were females.

Children were given permanent care in homes for adults and children and in orphanages. In the 79 homes for adults and children there were 5,330 children on June 1, 1931, of whom 2,290 were males and 3,040 females. In 119 orphanages there were 6,178 males and 5,001 females, making a total of 11,179 children in care. The total number of children cared for in above institutions was 16,509, of whom 8,468 were males and 8,041 were females.

In the eleven schools for the blind, deaf and dumb there were 1,687 inmates, of whom 1,561 were under 18 years of age. The males, totalled 932 and the females 755.

There were 20 day nurseries operating in Canada on June 1, 1931. The total number of children in care on that date numbered 2,513, of whom 1,404 were boys and 1,109 were girls. The number of mothers' employment agencies in connection with day

nurseries totalled ten and showed a total days' employment secured of 52,683 days with total Mothers' earnings of \$114,746 during 1930, and the number of days' care given to children during 1930 totalled 736,951.

Child-placing agencies totalled 90, of which 89 were children's aid societies. These agencies had under care 14,607 children, of whom 7,687 were males, 6,835 were females and 85 whose sex was not given.

On June 1, 1931, there were 19 juvenile immigration societies in Canada, which had in their care 6,466 boys and girls, of whom 6,113 were males and 353 were females.

The report contains a complete list of institutions, with numerous tables giving particulars of their distribution by provinces, the sex and ages of the inmates, etc.

There were 149,094 persons employed on public roads during the month of August, according to data published by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of this number, over 91,000 were paid from the emergency public roads fund and the remaining 58,000 were employed under the regular State-aid plan of the Bureau. The common-labour rate on emergency construction averaged 36 cents per hour for the United States as a whole. The common-labour rate under the regular State-aid plan averaged 35 cents per hour. The rates differed materially in the different geographic divisions, ranging from 20 cents to 50 cents an hour. Skilled-labour rates ranged from 32 to 73 cents per hour.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1933

THE following is a summary of legislation of interest to labour enacted by the Legislature of New Brunswick which was in session from February 23 to April 6, 1933.

### Mining Act

Amendments to the Mining Act contain labour provisions for the first time. They forbid the employment of women and girls in the working of a mine and of boys under the age of sixteen years in the underground works of a mine or quarry. A workman may not be at his working place below ground for more than eight hours in twenty-four. This provision does not, however, apply to machine work under the long wall system until after December 31, 1933. Employment beyond the eight-hour period is permitted in case of accident or emergency or for exceptional work which requires to be dealt with to avoid serious interference with the ordinary work of the mine.

A person having charge of a working face must be at least eighteen years of age and have had previous experience in the use of explosives and timbering. He must also hold a miner's certificate issued by an official mining board in Canada or the British Isles or a certificate from a well-known coal operator to the effect that he has had at least six months' experience as a helper at the face and has been found to be capable. No person may operate hoisting or hauling machinery unless he has a hoisting engineer's licence as provided by the Factories Act. In cases of emergency, however, when no licensed person is available, any person known to the operator to have sufficient experience may be employed for a period of not more than six working days. The Minister, through the Inspector of Mines or any other officer appointed for the purpose, may require any mine operator to show that all persons doing work connected with the mine above or below ground are properly qualified. Should such qualifications not be satisfactory the operator, on the order of the inspector or officer, shall have such persons cease work.

The operator of a mine is required to have a monthly inspection made by some competent person of all cages, shafts, slopes, and hoisting equipment, and a report thereon forwarded to the Inspector of Mines. The operator must also appoint an inspector of working levels and timbering and see that such is done with a maximum of safety to the persons employed. No miner except those working with machines under the long wall system may

work at the coal face except when a foreman and the regular surface crew are on duty. The operator must appoint a man who, at the close of the working day, or the end of each shift as the case may be, will check the names of all employees in order to ascertain that none remain in the mine.

The Act lays down safety rules dealing, among other subjects, with protection of openings, use of explosives and electricity, hoisting and hoisting signals, construction of cages and ventilation. Notices with mine rules, regulations and signal codes, printed on durable material, must be posted in conspicuous places at the shaft heads and other points where men work or congregate. The operator is charged with the duty of dismissing any person who violates the rules so posted. The Minister of Lands and Mines, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the safety of persons and property in and about mines. Any person violating any provision of the Act or any of the regulations made thereunder is liable to a fine of \$20 for every day on which the offence continues and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding a month.

### Relief Act

The Relief Act empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Government of the Dominion with respect to unemployment and relief measures, and with the municipalities respecting relief measures therein; to grant financial assistance to municipalities, and to take all other steps which may be necessary or advisable for carrying out relief measures in the Province. Municipalities are given, and are deemed to have had, power to take advantage of any Federal Unemployment Relief Act and to furnish direct relief within the meaning thereof; to enter into agreements with the Province with respect to relief measures in the municipality; to construct, alter, extend, improve or repair municipal works and undertakings; to raise money by taxation to pay the cost of the said undertakings and, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to borrow money therefor on the credit of the municipality. Assessments previously made for these purposes are validated as are also agreements between the Province and the Dominion relative to unemployment or relief measures. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the



carrying out of the Act, such regulations to have the force of law, and may also pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or raise by way of loan the moneys necessary for the purposes of the Act.

An Act to Provide for the Retaining of the Franchise by Persons in Receipt of Direct Relief provides that acceptance of such relief shall not disqualify the recipient from voting at city, town, municipal or provincial elections.

### Other Legislation

An Act Respecting Compulsory Attendance at School was amended by the addition of

Edmundston to the list of cities and towns in which school attendance for the full term is compulsory for children between the ages of six to fourteen years. The list already included Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham, Newcastle, and Marysville.

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act repeals those clauses which provided that a chauffeur should receive, with his licence, a metal badge and also a receipt with his description. This receipt was to be carried and produced on demand. In future a chauffeur must carry his licence.

## NEW SCHEME OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

A BILL to "amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1923, and to make further provision for the training and assistance of persons who are capable of and available for work, but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid" was introduced in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom by the Minister of Labour on November 8. The proposed measure embodies some of the major recommendations of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. The report of this Commission, of which Judge Holman Gregory was chairman, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1308. The following summary of the proposed legislation is taken from the *Economist* (London), November 11, 1933. The Bill is divided into two parts—following the distinction laid down by the Royal Commission between insurance and assistance.

**Insurance.**—The first part makes provision for a self-supporting actuarially solvent Insurance Fund. No change is made in the rates of contribution or benefit for the present classes of contributors. Persons who have paid 30 contributions in the past two years may, as at present, draw 26 weeks' benefit, but those with good contribution and benefit records will be allowed an extension of benefit period up to an additional 26 weeks. Thus a man who in the past five years has paid his full contributions and drawn no benefit will be entitled, if he falls out of work, to 52 weeks' benefit before he falls out of insurance.

The Insurance Fund is to be placed under the supervision of a statutory committee which is to report to the Minister of Labour and to recommend any changes that may be necessary for financial reasons to meet a deficit or to dis-

pose of a surplus. The present debt of the Insurance Fund, amounting to £115,000,000, is to be amortized at 3½ per cent by a special charge over a period of about 40 years.

The committee is also entrusted with the duty of considering the practicability of an insurance scheme for agricultural workers.

The Bill also contains a far-reaching reform of the present regulations with regard to juveniles. The minimum age for entry into insurance is to be lowered to the present school-leaving age of 14. The new class of insured persons will be provided for by contributions of 2d. per week each by the State, the employer and the juvenile. A dependents' benefit of 2s. a week will be payable to parents in respect of all unemployed juveniles (at present applicable only to those receiving full-time instruction) between the ages of 14 and 16, when they will be entitled to draw benefit. Instructional courses for unemployed juveniles will be widely extended. In all districts where the number of unemployed juveniles below the age of 18 is considerable the local educational authority will be required to provide a junior instruction centre, the cost of which is to be met as to 25 per cent by the local authority, the remainder being borne in equal proportions by the Exchequer and the Insurance Fund. Attendance at these centres will be compulsory unless cause can be shown why exemption should be given. Arrangements will also be made for providing instructional courses in districts where the number of unemployed juveniles does not warrant the opening of a centre.

**Assistance.**—The second part of the Bill lays down the provisions for unemployment assistance. It creates a new authority called the Unemployment Assistance Board, which will consist of not more than five members. The

Minister of Labour will be responsible to Parliament for its general policy, but not for individual decisions. Parliament will also be required to approve the regulations governing the assessment of need. The Board will take over from the Public Assistance Authorities their present duties with regard to transitional payments and the administration of out-relief to able-bodied persons.

The unemployment assistance scheme is intended to embrace all employed or potentially employable persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who have either fallen out of insurance or have hitherto been uninsurable (e.g. domestic servants). The Board will administer relief through its own local officers, from whose decisions there will be an appeal in appropriate cases to local appeal tribunals. In administering relief the Board will not be bound by the statutory rates of unemployment benefit, its function being merely to relieve need, the household being taken as the unit. But certain classes of resources will continue to be protected, e.g., disability pensions which were ex-

empted from the Means Test by the Determination of Needs Act last year.

The discretion given to the Board is fairly wide. It will be permitted to give relief in kind as well as in cash, to require the applicant to attend a work centre, or to enter a work-house. When an applicant persistently refuses to maintain himself the Board (subject to appeal) may exclude him from its jurisdiction and hand him over to the poor law. The Board is also empowered to co-operate with the Minister of Labour to provide courses for physical training supplemented by short spells of actual work (at customary wages), to be arranged with the local authorities. It is estimated that the cost of the relief at present carried by the local authorities which will be taken over by the Board is about £5,000,000 a year. Local authorities will therefore be required to make a contribution for five years to the Unemployment Assistance Fund, equivalent to 60 per cent of this sum, the remaining 40 per cent being borne by the Exchequer.

## REPORT OF COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MARYLAND

THE problem of unemployment insurance with special reference to the State of Maryland is analysed in the report of the Municipal Commission on Unemployment Stabilization (Maryland). Four types of unemployment are considered: (1) casual, resulting from industrial adjustments; (2) technical, resulting from improved machinery; (3) seasonal; and (4) cyclical, resulting from business depressions. Considerable progress, it was found, has been made in eliminating the first three types. In regard to the fourth type, the policy of spreading work has limited also to some extent the unemployment due to industrial depression. This policy, however, puts the burden of unemployment on the workers, "particularly when, as at present, it is generally accompanied by corresponding reductions in wages." The commissioners state their belief that "seasonal and technological unemployment can be reduced through intelligent efforts on the part of the management, and an unemployment insurance system might well be framed with a view to furnishing some degree of incentive toward this end." On the other hand they doubt whether much can be accomplished by the individual employer in meeting cyclical unemployment aside from the spreading of available work.

The report discusses the question whether unemployment is properly an insurable risk,

and notes that 37,500,000 workers in nineteen countries of the world are protected by insurance, and that insurance systems have operated continuously for twenty years or longer in several countries. Within certain limits, therefore, insurance is believed to be practicable. These limits are stated in a recent report by the United States Chamber of Commerce sub-committee on Unemployment Insurance as follows:—

"Experience has so far indicated that insurance might properly be used in the case of persons who are normally in employment, for protection against loss from certain seasonal unemployment, and, for a limited period, from cyclical and technological unemployment. Insurance has not been able and probably never will be able to provide against loss from long, protracted unemployment, due to continued depression, without becoming, at least in part, relief or charity instead of insurance."

The report discusses voluntary systems existing in the United States—union plans, joint agreements, and benefit plans of individual companies. "The weakness of the voluntary plan," it is considered, "lies in the very fact that it is voluntary, and may put the adopting company at a disadvantage in case its competitors do not adopt it."

Comparing the merits of an insurance system based on joint contributions by



employers and workers with one based on one-party contributions, the Commission find that "there is one compelling reason for requiring equal contributions from both employer and employee, namely, that the fund thus built up can pay larger benefits, and for a longer period, than one to which only one party contributes." For example, the Wisconsin law (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, page 323) built on the principle of self-insurance and contributions from the employer alone, contemplates benefits of only five to ten dollars per week for a maximum of ten weeks in any year; whereas a law requiring equivalent contributions from both parties would allow a maximum of \$12.50 per week for a period of sixteen weeks in any one year.

The Commissioners find that one centralized fund for all industries is preferable to self-insurance for industries severally, for the reason that it results in the economical use of reserves and in greater financial strength. Three plans have been put forward for unemployment reserve funds:—

(1) That of the American Association for Labour Legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 120), which calls for the establishment of reserve funds by industries, each fund to be managed separately by its own stabilization Board under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Labour;

(2) The Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act, which provides for an Unemployment Reserve Fund to which employers must contribute 2 per cent of their payrolls, the contributions of each employer being credited to his account; when the account amounts to \$55 reserve per employee, he continues contribution to the fund, but at the rate of only one per cent of his payroll; when, and so long as, his account shows \$75 reserve per employee, no contributions are required of him; employees may not be required to contribute, but if they elect to do so the benefits shall be proportionately increased;

(3) The proposed Unemployment Insurance law for Michigan, which would establish a Reserve Fund as the depository of premiums paid jointly by the employers and employees.

These three plans illustrate three types of reserve funds—individual company funds, industry funds, and the single state-wide funds. The administrative provisions in all of these Acts are very similar. They require a system of employment exchanges where unemployed people must register for employment as a condition of receiving benefits. Clearly defined rules surround the payment of benefits to protect the system against

malingerers and the unemployable. District arbitration committees, with representatives of employers and employees, are established to decide disputed points. The administration is given authority to require regular reports on employment and payrolls.

It is suggested that large classes of employees might be placed outside the benefits of unemployment insurance, namely, those whose average income exceeds about \$2,000; farm labourers and domestic servants, being exposed to unemployment to a comparatively slight degree; and employees of the State.

The Commission believe that unemployment reserves would stabilize industrial conditions in the State: "It is probable", they say, "that a very substantial effect upon the morale of the whole business community would be evident as a result of the knowledge that unemployment would be partially compensated from reserves accumulated during prosperous years. One of the chief factors contributing to the misgiving and apprehension characteristic of the early months of a business depression would be gone. The morale of laid-off workers would be sustained during at least the first few months of lay-off. The drain upon the credit of the neighbourhood store keeper, and eventually upon the funds of the charitable agencies would be postponed for a period in all cases, and would never be felt in the cases of workers who were able to find new jobs within the period during which benefits were paid."

The report outlines the organization that would be required to administer a State system, and concludes with the following expression of opinion as to the best time for inaugurating such a scheme:—

"The experience of certain countries, especially Germany and Great Britain, has shown the importance of timing the initiation of an unemployment benefit system with reference to the business cycle. To begin accumulation of reserve at the outset, or even in the middle, of a severe depression, would be to place the system under a severe handicap from the start, and possibly to aggravate the unemployment problem. For that reason, the effective date of any unemployment insurance act which may be passed in the near future, ought to be about twelve months subsequent to its passage. If substantial economic recovery begins within that period, the system will get off to a good start, and sizeable reserves can probably be counted upon before benefits will need to be paid on an extensive scale. If the twelve months pass without considerable improvement in business conditions, the effective date might have to be further postponed."

## BRITISH INQUIRY ON PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASE COMPENSATION SCHEDULE

**I**N pursuance of recommendations from the Trades Union Congress and other bodies representing labour, a Departmental Committee was recently appointed in Great Britain to report on proposed extensions of the "Industrial Diseases" schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to include (1) poisoning by turpentine and (2) papilloma occurring in workers liable to mule spinner's cancer. It was also suggested by labour representatives that the description of the disease scheduled as "Dope poisoning (that is, poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with, a solvent for acetate of cellulose) or its sequelae" should be amended (1) by the addition of the words "or nitro-cellulose," and of the words "any process involving the use of cellulose lacquers and varnishes."

*Mule Spinner's Cancer.*—The committee explain that this is a colloquial and indefinite expression originally used to refer to cancer of the scrotum due to employment in connection with self-acting mules in cotton spinning but now tending to be applied in the district to other forms of skin cancer. Mule spinner's cancer manifests itself by various changes in the skin, especially warts (papillomas), liable to be followed by epitheliomatous ulceration.

The committee found as follows: "The evidence before us goes to show that the period of incapacity due to treatment of the disease which it is proposed to insert in the Schedule is short; in some cases it will be almost negligible; in the more severe cases it is not likely to exceed a fortnight. We think it would tend to obviate litigation if something in the nature of a limitation of the period during which compensation is payable were introduced, and we recommend that a clause be added providing that a person undergoing treatment for 'a localized new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic, due to mineral oil,' shall not be entitled to compensation under the provisions of the Order for more than fourteen days in all unless the Judge, Committee, or Arbitrator, is satisfied on the advice of the Medical Referee that the workman is still incapacitated for work as a result of the treatment in respect of which the Certificate of Disablement was issued."

*Turpentine Poisoning.*—The Committee finds as follows:—"The evidence before us does not establish the existence of chronic turpentine

poisoning as a condition that can be recognized. The only evidence we have had has been of a transitory form of illness presenting symptoms such as nausea and colic, symptoms which may be due to various other causes. Further, in those cases the period of incapacity is so short as not to justify the inclusion of such indisposition within the Schedule."

*Dope Poisoning.*—The existing schedule of industrial diseases defines this disease as "poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose," the Act covering such diseases when contracted in any process in the manufacture of aircraft. The Committee found, according to evidence, that "cellulose solvents or substances used in connection therewith, are liable to produce in workmen before they have become acclimatized, certain effects such as headache, drowsiness, loss of appetite, soreness of the throat and some conjunctivitis. These conditions do not appear to cause absence from work for a material period, and, although blood examination of workers and other investigations have been made, no definite group of symptoms or signs among the workers has been encountered after acclimatization to the work. Nor have the Factory Department any record of a case of chronic poisoning due to any of the solvents or substances used in conjunction therewith other than benzene and tetrachlorethane. At the same time, it has to be remembered that the widespread use of cellulose lacquers has only developed of recent years, and that, having regard to the fact that some of their constituents are chemically allied to substances of known toxicity, further experience may reveal that a definite group of symptoms results from exposure for long periods to a particular constituent.

"After carefully considering the matter, we have come to the conclusion that it would not be right, on the evidence at present available, to add to the present Schedule poisoning by any particular substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for nitro-cellulose or poisoning by such solvents generally."

A second report by the same committee deals with proposals to include in the schedule "poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen and its sequelae," and "poisoning by carbon monoxide and its sequelae."

*Sulphuretted Hydrogen Poisoning.*—The Committee found that the disablement resulting from this cause was generally of a



transitory nature, lasting for not more than three days, and that no amendment of the Schedule in this direction was required. To add this type of poisoning to the schedule would, in their opinion, "open the door to the initiation of numerous compensation claims for conjunctivitis and other common ailments which workmen might honestly but mistakenly attribute to the gas; and we do not think that this addition to the schedule would be justifiable for the sake of providing a few days' compensation in the very exceptional cases above mentioned."

*Carbon Monoxide.*—The Committee did not feel justified in recommending the inclusion of this disease in the Schedule. It had not been, in their opinion, satisfactorily established whether repeated exposure gradually produces a form of poisoning, and certifying surgeons and medical referees "could not

properly be called on to decide, in the light merely of such symptoms coupled with a history of repeated exposure to small quantities of the gas, whether or not the workman's disability is due to carbon monoxide poisoning or its sequelae. On the other hand, it is well known that persons may, as a result of inhaling C.O., be suddenly affected with giddiness and weakness in the legs (an occurrence popularly known as 'gassing') and that more serious disabling effects may arise at the time or later; and where there is medical and other evidences indicating that the workman is incapacitated for more than three days by an illness resulting from a gassing by C.O., compensation is paid on the basis of a personal injury by accident. In our view this is the basis on which compensation for carbon monoxide poisoning or its sequelae should be claimed."

### Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan has published the following regulation, under an order dated November 18, to become effective on January 1, 1934.

#### REGULATION No. 54

Upon application of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League, a body corporate and politic by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 263 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan and amendments thereto, to be added as an industry as a whole and as a special and separate class to the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 of The Workmen's Compensation

(Accident Fund) Act of the Province of Saskatchewan, the Board hereby orders:

- (a) That the said corporation shall be as an industry as a whole included for the time being and during the pleasure of the Board only in Schedule 1 of the Act as class No. 21, and that the admission of the said corporation to the said class shall be on the terms and conditions set out in the application of the Corporation to the Workmen's Compensation Board dated the 20th day of October, 1933, and that this Regulation shall become effective on, from and after the 1st day of January, 1934.

### New Light on Silicosis

Reports have appeared in the press of new inquiries in the theory and treatment of silicosis, the industrial disease to which stone workers are specially exposed. Mr. G. C. Bateman, secretary of the Ontario Mining Association, stated recently that some interesting work was being done at the Banting Institute, and that a mechanical device to free the air from rock particles by means of electrical precipitation had been devised, and was to be tested in actual operation at one of the mines. Previous to the search for a preventive, experiments had been conducted, without definite success, with a view to discovering a satisfactory curative method of treating the disease.

Dr. W. R. Jones, of the Geological Department of the Imperial College of Science and

Technology, London, recently claimed that the disease was not mainly due to the inhalation of free silica, as has hitherto been accepted, but to certain silicate minerals occurring in the form of minute fibres loosely held together in the rock. He pointed out that no cases had occurred in the Kolar goldfield of India where the miners work in a gold bearing quartz rock containing over 90 per cent of free silica. On the other hand thousands of cases had come from the quartz conglomerate on the Rand, South Africa, which contains 80 to 90 per cent free silica, in spite of the elaborate preventive measures taken. The explanation submitted is that the aggregates of minute fibres of sericite present in the South African rocks are absent from the Kolar rocks.

## MINING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1932

THE annual report (Part A) of the Quebec Bureau of Mines for the calendar year 1932 deals with mining operations and statistics of mineral production in the province during that period. The value of mineral production in the province during 1932 amounted to \$24,557,066 as compared with \$35,778,364 in 1931—a decrease of approximately 32 per cent. In the three large subdivisions of the industry, the value of production in 1932 was as follows: metallics, \$12,788,089; non-metallics, \$3,671,634; building materials, \$8,097,343. The slump in the value of production is the lowest since 1925, and production values declined 47 per cent below the record year of 1929. "The most regrettable feature of this industrial and trade slump," the report states, "is without question the unemployment which accompanies it. In this respect the Quebec mining industry has been in a somewhat anomalous position. There was distress due to unemployment in the asbestos mining district, where, in normal years—say 1930—2,500 men find work in the mines and mills. This number was reduced to less than 1,000 in 1932, which left 1,500 without work. On the other hand, the number of metal miners, including men engaged in development work, increased from 2,000 in 1930 to 2,997 in 1932; but as this activity is practically confined to western Quebec the asbestos miners, unfortunately, could not derive benefit from it."

In a chapter dealing with employment, wages and accidents, it is stated that a total of 9,821 men were employed in the mining industry during 1932. This figure is based on returns received from 345 operators, representing 66 mines and 279 quarries, and on reports of assessment work. These men worked for a total of 2,056,494 days, so that calculated on a 300-day year basis, adopted by the Bureau for statistical purposes, the number of men employed totalled 6,855. The total number of men (9,821) employed in 1932 shows a decrease when compared with 13,185 in 1931; 13,754 in 1930; and 14,572 in 1929. On the 300-day basis, the corresponding figures are 6,855 in 1932; 9,116 in 1931; 10,549 in 1930; and 11,063 in 1929. While metal mining reflected the slump, an upward trend was again noted in 1932.

As indicating the growth of metal mining in the Province it is pointed out that whereas in 1922 employees in gold and copper mines numbered only 56, the total last year reached 2,329. In asbestos mines, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the number of employees, to 1,158, as compared with 1,507 in

1931 and 3,227 in 1929, which was the peak year for the past decade.

There was greatly decreased activity in the quarries, with a decline in employment of 43.4 per cent as compared with 1931. The total was not half that in 1930, which was the record year as regards number of men employed in quarries in the Province.

The number of men employed in producing mines during 1932 totalled 2,784, as compared with 3,794 in 1931 and 4,751 in 1930, showing a progressive decrease during the past three years. The decrease last year was more than offset by a very large increase in the number of men working in non-producing mines, or engaged in assessment work on claims. As a consequence, there was an increase in the total number of men engaged in mining, or on mining properties, from 4,422 in 1931 to 4,861 in 1932. The employment figures for non-producing mines were 215 and 1,316 in 1931 and 1932, respectively, and the corresponding totals for assessment work were 413 and 761. These figures illustrate the large amount of development work that is being carried on, more especially in the mining districts of western Quebec.

During 1932, workmen in the mines and quarries of the province received wages totalling \$6,996,341, or 30 per cent less than in 1931. Of this total, workmen in mines received \$4,827,489 and workmen in quarries \$2,168,852 as compared with \$4,935,923, and \$5,051,799, respectively, in 1931. Including both mines and quarries, the average wage earned by a 300-day workman in 1932 was \$1,021, while in 1931 it was \$1,096.

**Accidents.**—Eleven men were killed and 459 injured in and about mines and quarries in 1932 as compared with 11 fatal and 579 non-fatal accidents in 1931. Thus the total number of accidents was less than in 1932, but on the basis of per thousand 300-day workers the ratio was somewhat higher, being 68.5 against 64.7. In mines proper the rate was 1.87 and in quarries 1.17 as compared with 0.97 and 1.40 in 1931.

In the mines the outstanding causes of fatal accidents were explosives and hoisting, which accounted for three fatalities each, while fall of rock and fall of person were each responsible for one fatality. The three fatal accidents in quarries were due to slides of ground in sand and gravel pits, and were charged by the report to "the dangerous practice of excavating by under-cutting during the spring when the overhang is frozen."



An analysis of the non-fatal accidents shows that in mining proper, the chief causes of accidents are fall of person, responsible for 48 or 14·3 per cent of the total, and loading cars and boxes, with 40 or 11·9 per cent. Next in order of frequency are handling rocks or objects, falls of rock, machinery and tools, haulage, and slides of rock and ground. Many of the accidents listed under "handling objects" were due to strain in handling drills underground, or to the fall of the drill on the miner. Another common accident while drilling is the lodgment of a chip of rock in the eye. Explosives were responsible for eleven non-fatal accidents, eight of which were due to fumes from blasts in stope mining.

In quarrying, the most frequent causes of accidents were loading boxes, handling stones or objects, hammering stones, machinery and tools, falls, and falls of rock.

In annexed plants, accidents happening with machinery and tools, and through handling of objects and stones, and falls, were the most frequent.

In promoting accident prevention, the Bureau's mining inspectors concentrated on the formulation of regulations to govern electric installation, steam boilers, compressed air tanks, qualifications of hoistmen, conditions

in the interior of buildings, and transportation in and about mines. In this work the co-operation of the provincial Department of Labour was secured for the enforcement of the Bureau of Mines regulations when these are put in force.

Attention is also drawn in the report to the work of the Joint Safety Association of the Quebec Asbestos Producers which commenced its activities in 1932. Particulars are given of the inception of the Association under the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and of work carried on, including the campaign of education, the investigation of working conditions, and the co-ordinating of the work of the safety committees. The results indicate that "improvement was almost immediately noticeable, and not only was the reduction in accident frequency and accident severity consistent throughout the year, but is being well maintained." Two asbestos companies went through five of the months with no lost time accident, and two went through three months without accident. Another company, which experienced a consistent reduction closed the year with a frequency 52 per cent lower than that with which it commenced the year.

### Recovery Proposals by Labour in New Zealand

Early in August, a deputation representing the New Zealand Alliance of Labour submitted to the Minister of Labour a number of proposals for higher wages, shorter hours and controlled inflation, as a means of dealing with the situation. The deputation made the following proposals: (1) wage rates should be increased immediately to the 1931 level in all industries; (2) the weekly hours of work should be reduced to 35; (3) control of currency and credit should be taken over by the State; (4) the Government should embark on a vigorous public works policy at the 1931 rates of pay. It was not necessary, in the opinion of the deputation, for the Government to raise an internal or external loan, since it could issue Treasury Notes to the amount necessary to give adequate purchasing power to the whole of the people of New Zealand. The Minister agreed to place the deputation's proposals before the Cabinet.

The proposals for a shorter week and increased wages were subsequently commented on by the Secretary of the New Zealand Employers' Federation, who expressed the opinion that the adoption of such a policy

would impose a handicap on New Zealand industry in its competition with producers in other countries. The adoption of a shorter working week, he added, might be a desirable means of passing on to the people the improvements in the methods of production by the use of machinery, but it could come about only by an agreement between the principal industrial countries. The only hope of such an agreement appeared to lie in the work of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

Another group which has under consideration various proposals for a recovery program is the National Reconstruction Association, branches of which have been formed in the principal centres to study a number of plans put forward by business men and others.

The 1933 Year Book of the National Council of Women of Canada has recently been issued. The volume contains an extensive review of the Council's activities during the year including the reports of its standing and special committees, reports of provincial presidents and the proceedings of the annual meeting.

## TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

### Summary of the Twenty-Second Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE report on Labour Organization in Canada, just published by the Department of Labour of Canada, is the twenty-second in a series which began in 1911. These reports give statistical and other information as to labour unions in Canada, federations and other associated bodies of various kinds. Like those preceding the present publication also contains information as to organizations of workers other than unions, the labour press, trade union benefits, registration of trade unions, and union labels, labour in politics and the labour movement throughout the world. In this report labour organization in Canada is shown as falling into two classes: (1) local branches of international unions having most of their membership in the United States and Canada; (2) unions whose membership is wholly in Canada. The principal types of organizations, as well as their development, are outlined in the present report.

*Division by Classes.*—The table on page 1179, showing the number of branches and the reported and estimated membership of the various classes of labour organizations in Canada at the close of 1932, with the number of members of each group affiliated is taken from the report.

*Branches and Membership of the Various Groups.*—The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 78 organizations, 4 less than in 1931, with 1,813 branches in the Dominion (a decrease of 71), and a combined membership of 149,129 (a loss of 39,090). The One Big Union reported 47 local units in Canada (a gain of 1), with 23,340 members (a decrease of 920). The Industrial Workers of the World shows 8 branches (a gain of 3), with 3,618 members (an increase of 152). The group of 29 Canadian central organizations (a gain of 4) have between them 701 branches (an increase of 22), with a combined membership of 66,993 (a gain of 9,644). There are 47 independent unions (10 more than in 1931), with a combined membership of 15,496 (a gain of 3,847). The National Catholic group consists of 109 syndicates (a loss of 12), the combined membership being 25,000 (a decrease of 151).

A computation of these figures indicates that there were in Canada at the close of 1932 a total of 2,725 trade union branches (a loss of 47) with a combined reported and estimated membership of 283,576, a decrease of 26,968.

*Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage Earners to Population.*—According to the 1931 census, trade unionists represent about 2·7 per cent of the population; adding 99,054 members comprised in non-trade union associations, whose names appear in a section of this report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1932 represented approximately 3·6 per cent of the population.

*Membership Divided by Groups of Industries.*—The accompanying chart, the figures for which are taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past twenty-two years, the period covered by these annual reports. The division by groups of industries of the 283,576 trade union members in Canada is shown in another chart, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Railroad employees, 75,402 members, or 26·59 per cent of the total;

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 29,604 members, or 10·44 per cent;

Building trades, 27,901, or 9·84 per cent;

Mining and quarrying, 24,672, or 8·70 per cent;

Other transportation and navigation trades, 20,954, or 7·39 per cent;

Metal trades, 12,350, or 4·36 per cent;

Clothing, boot and shoe trades, 12,291, or 4·33 per cent;

Printing and paper making trades, 11,644, or 4·10 per cent;

All other trades and general labour, 63,760, or 24·25 per cent.

*Unions Having Large Memberships.*—There are thirteen organizations in the Dominion having 5,000 or more members and among them they represent a total Canadian trade union membership of 118,182, comprised in 1,008 local branches; approximately 42 per cent of the total membership and about 37 per cent of the total trade union branches.

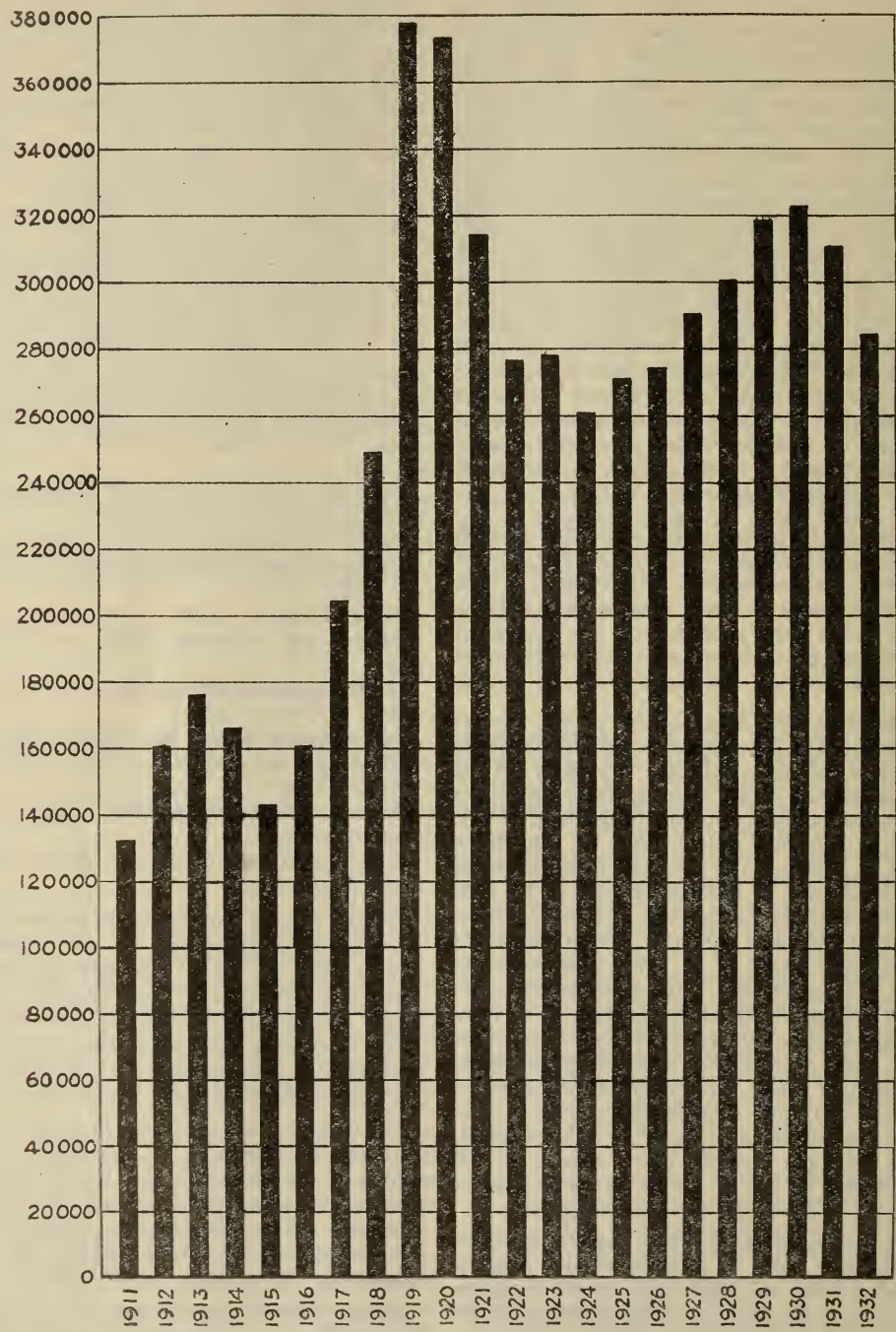
*Trade Union Branches by Provinces.*—The division by provinces of the 2,725 branch unions of all classes in the Dominion is as follows: Ontario, 1,022; Quebec, 484; British Columbia, 273; Alberta, 271; Saskatchewan, 201; Manitoba, 184; Nova Scotia, 157; New Brunswick, 121; Prince Edward Island, 12.

*Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.*—There are 29 cities in the Dominion, the same number as recorded in 1931, which



TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

MEMBERS



have not less than 20 local branches of the various classes of labour organizations represented in Canada. These localities contain about 55 per cent of the local branch unions in the Dominion and with their 1,159 report-

ing branches represent approximately about the same percentage of the total reporting branches. The local branch unions in these 29 cities contain nearly 44 per cent of the total trade union membership of 283,576 in Canada as reported from headquarters of the central organizations or as secured from other reliable sources.

Montreal occupies first place in the list of cities, and including the National Catholic unions, has 197 local branches of all classes, 125 of which reported 27,741 members; Toronto stands second with 151 branches, 116 of which reported 23,498 members; Winnipeg ranks third with 112 branches, 74 of which reported 9,284 members; Vancouver is fourth with 105 branches, 88 of which reported 12,442 members, and Calgary stands fifth with 73 branches, 58 of which reported 4,325 members. The remaining 24 cities in order of number of branches are: Edmonton, 70 branches, 55 reporting 4,533 members; Quebec, including the National Catholic unions, has 66 branches, 48 reporting 5,913 members; Ottawa, 61 branches, 53 reporting 4,076 members; Hamilton, 57 branches, 46 reporting 3,274 members; London, 53 branches, 44 reporting 3,334 members; Saint John, 43 branches, 29 reporting 1,929 members; Victoria, 43 branches, 33 reporting 1,840 members; Regina, 43 branches, 36 reporting 1,522 members; Halifax, 39 branches, 28 reporting 1,643 members; Saskatoon, 37 branches, 29 reporting 1,845 members; Windsor, 32 branches, 26 reporting 1,501 members; Sherbrooke, including the National Catholic unions, has 31 branches, 28 reporting 887 members; Moncton, 29 branches, 23 reporting 2,359 members; Moose Jaw, 29 branches, 25 reporting 1,440 members; Lethbridge, 28 branches, 27 reporting 1,542 members; Port Arthur, 28 branches, 20 reporting 1,526 members; Fort William, 28 branches, 21 reporting 872 members; St. Thomas, 26 branches, 22 reporting 1,346 members; Brandon, 24 branches, 22 reporting 834 members; North Bay, 23 branches, 20 reporting 1,489 members; Stratford, 22 branches, 17 reporting 1,279 members; Three Rivers, including the National Catholic unions, has 21 branches, 18 reporting 1,155 members; Brantford, 20 branches, 16 reporting 565 members; Kingston, 20 branches, 12 reporting 389 members.

There are 14 branch unions out of a total of 2,101 in the Dominion which reported with 1,000 members or more, 5 less than the number in this class in 1931, the reporting branch with the largest following having 2,857 members.

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—This organization, which is the recognized head of the internationally organized Cana-

Classes of Labour Organizations,	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	61	1,417	119,119
Canadian central bodies.....	3	76	3,333
Directly chartered unions.....		46	4,812
	64	1,530	127,264
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
One Big Union (a).....	1	47	23,340
Canadian central bodies.....	11	313	22,943
Directly chartered unions.....		41	4,073
	12	401	50,356
National Catholic Unions....	1	109	25,000
Workers' Unity League of Canada (b)—			
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.....	1	30	7,000
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	1	15	3,000
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers.....	1	(c)	2,500
	3	45	12,500
Other Canadian central bodies.....	10	180	19,332
Independent local units.....		47	15,496
Unaffiliated International Unions—			
Railway organizations	5	360	24,095
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (d).....	1	15	5,000
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	8	3,618
Other international organizations (e)....	11	21	915
	18	404	33,628
All Canadian organizations..	28	857	107,489
All international organizations. (Comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, One Big Union, and unaffiliated international organizations.)	80	1,868	176,087
Grand Totals.....	108	2,725	283,576

(a) Has one local union in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., with 372 members.

(b) Other affiliated industrial unions include furniture workers, boot and shoe workers, fur dressers, food workers, fishermen, relief camp workers, domestic servants, cleaners and dyers, membership figures for which are not available.

(c) Membership for 1931, figures not supplied for 1932.

(d) During 1933 affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

(e) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.



dian workers, was originally formed in 1873, but did not actually function until 1886. In all matters pertaining to legislation the Trades and Labour Congress is acknowledged as the representative of organized labour in Canada by the American Federation of Labor, as well as 60 of the more important international bodies and 3 purely Canadian central organizations, having affiliated the whole of their respective memberships by paying to the Congress the regular *per capita* tax. The Congress also has under direct charters two provincial federations of labour, 38 trades and labour councils and 46 local unions, the total membership being 127,264.

*All-Canadian Congress of Labour.*—This body came into existence at a meeting of representatives of national unions held in Montreal in March, 1927, replacing the Canadian Federation of Labour, an organization which was established in 1902. The Congress has in affiliation the One Big Union, classified as an international union by having one local union in the United States, 11 Canadian central organizations, as well as 41 directly chartered unions and 14 labour councils, the total membership being 50,728.

*The One Big Union.*—The O.B.U., as this organization is commonly called and which is referred to above, had its inception at a conference held in Calgary, Alberta, in March, 1919. At the outset the new body attracted many members to its ranks, the reported membership at the close of 1919 being 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. The general secretary of the One Big Union reported that at the close of 1932 the organization had 47 local units in Canada, and a rank and file unit in the United States, the combined membership of which was 23,712.

*Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.*—This organization was formed on June 19, 1932, by coal miners who seceded from the United Mine Workers of America. The first miner's union to be established in this locality was the Provincial Workmen's Association in 1879. Since that time a number of local organizations have been formed, while the United Mine Workers of America, the One Big Union and the Mine Workers Union of Canada have extended their jurisdiction into Nova Scotia. At the close of 1932 the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia had a membership of 7,801, comprised in 21 local unions.

*Industrial Workers of the World.*—The Industrial Workers of the World, referred to as the I.W.W., was formed in 1905 in direct opposition to the trade union movement as

represented by the American Federation of Labor, and having as its objective the abolition of the wage system. The jurisdiction of the I.W.W. was extended into Canada prior to 1911, the year in which the first of these reports were published, but the locals of this organization did not make much headway and in 1915 finally passed out of existence. In 1922 the I.W.W. re-established a branch in Vancouver but up to the present the membership has not increased very rapidly. By a referendum vote of the membership which took place early in 1932, a Canadian administration for the I.W.W. was established with headquarters in Port Arthur. According to returns received from the Canadian office the reported membership in the Dominion at the close of 1932 was 3,618, comprised in 8 local unions.

*National Catholic Unions.*—The advent of these unions took place in 1901, and with a view of co-ordinating their activities, the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was later established. There are a small number of members of the National Catholic unions resident in Ottawa but there are no local unions outside the Province of Quebec. At the close of 1932, the Federation had a membership of 25,000 comprised in 102 local unions and 7 study circles.

*Workers' Unity League of Canada.*—The League which was organized in 1930, has for its function the organization of industrial labour unions. In the 1931 issue of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada it was stated that the Workers' Unity League was the Canadian Section of the Red International of Labour Unions with headquarters in Moscow, but during 1932 this affiliation is stated by the officials of the League to have terminated. At the close of 1932, according to the report, this organization had three central bodies in affiliation with a combined membership of 12,500, viz., The Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada, The Mine Workers' Union of Canada, and the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. In addition to the above mentioned central bodies, the League has a number of directly chartered branches.

*Other Canadian Central Labour Bodies.*—In addition to the organizations previously referred to there is another important group of organizations whose jurisdiction is confined exclusively to the Dominion. At the close of the year there were 27 such central labour bodies, 2 more than the number recorded in 1931. The Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia; The Canadian Association of Seamen, and the Native Brotherhood of

British Columbia appear for the first time, while the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada passed out of existence. In addition to the organizations in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, reference to which has been made previously, there are 13 other organizations, 3 of which are affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. The combined membership of the 27 Canadian central bodies at the close of the year was 66,199 comprised in 701 local unions.

*Federations and Other Delegate Bodies.*—The plan of labour organization as developed on the North American continent by various craft unions provides for the establishment of certain delegate bodies known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, each of which has its own particular function. All of these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organizations, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. The non-sectarian unions have 51 federations, 52 district councils and 54 trades and labour councils, particulars of which are given in their respective chapters. The structure of the railroad employees' organizations also makes provision for the creation of committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed, such committees of which there are 106 in Canada, being composed of delegates from the local lodges of the respective brotherhoods. In addition to these adjustment committees four of the railroad brotherhoods have what are called legislative boards, which total 36, the special duty of which are to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters, and for which purpose they maintain representatives in Ottawa.

According to the Report on Labour Organization in Canada, the American Federation of Labour is the most representative labour organization on the North American continent. There were at the close of 1932, so far as the Department was able to secure information, 154 central national and international craft organizations and 3 subordinate bodies of main unions operating on this continent, the subordinate bodies and 106 of the main organizations being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. Of the Affiliates of the A. F. of L., 70 have branches or members in Canada, and the Federation

itself having directly chartered unions in the Dominion makes 71. Seven craft organizations not identified with the Federation, the One Big Union, and the Industrial Workers of the World have branches in Canada, making in all 80 international bodies operating in the Dominion, 4 less than recorded in 1931.

The combined reported membership of trade unionists in the United States and other countries (outside of Canada) in which the above mentioned organizations operate is 2,797,101 of which it is estimated that approximately 2,600,000 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.

*Organizations of Workers Throughout the World.*—In addition to the information published in the report in regard to the numerical standing of international and Canadian organizations, figures are given showing the strength of organized labour in 68 other countries, the aggregate for the 70 countries enumerated being 48,847,898. Particulars concerning the International Federation of Trade Unions and affiliated organizations are also recorded. Mention is made of the Labour and Socialist International, which works in close co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions; the Third or Communist International; the Red International of Labour Unions, and the International Red Aid. In this section of the report is also recorded the membership of the British Trade Union Congress together with the names and membership of the various organizations of which it is composed. The chapter closes with particulars concerning the fifty-second annual convention of the American Federation, its membership for the past twenty years and present officers.

*Labour in Politics.*—The report gives a brief account of the development of independent political action on the part of labour in Canada since it was first proposed in 1887 at the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held in Hamilton, Ont. On August 1, 1932, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was brought into existence at a meeting in Calgary, Alta., of delegates representing Labour, Farmer and Socialist groups in five provinces, viz., Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The purpose of the new body is the establishment in the Dominion of a co-operative commonwealth in which production, distribution and exchange would be regulated to supply human needs and not for profit. A list of Labour members of Parliament and of Provincial Legislatures is shown in the report.



*Trade Union Benefits.*—The report contains a chapter dealing with the payment for benefits by labour organizations during the year 1932. Of the 29 Canadian central organizations 11 reported disbursements for benefits of \$37,872.73, a decrease of \$37,568.08 as compared with 1931. Of the 80 international organizations with branches in Canada, 59 reported having made expenditures for benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made during 1932 by 54, strike by 30, sick and accident by 19, old age pensions by 13, unemployed and travelling by 10 and other benefits by 12.

The total expenditures for benefits in Canada and other parts of the jurisdiction of the respective central international organizations which reported, amounted to \$25,952,210, a decrease of \$904,664, as compared with the disbursements by 59 organizations in 1931. The outlay for the various benefits was as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$13,999,890
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	430,296
Strike benefits.. . . .	824,877
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,811,617
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	8,885,530

Besides the amounts which may have been received from headquarters of the international organizations, 646 of the local branch unions in Canada made payments to their own members, as did also 115 branches of Canadian bodies, 20 independent units, and 49 National Catholic unions, the total dis-

bursements for the year 1932 being \$640,250, an increase of \$97,059 as compared with the disbursements for benefits by 708 local branch unions in the previous year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits mentioned were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 79,079
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	266,303
Strike benefits.. . . .	95,133
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	137,009
Other benefits.. . . .	62,726

*Non-Trade Union Associations.*—Besides the trade unions whose names are printed in the report there are in the Dominion a number of associations of wage-earners, which, though not identified with the labour movement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to justify their names being published in the present volume. The three principal groups are made up of associations of school teachers, Government employees, and commercial travellers, all of which have large followings. With the explanation that the associations discussed are not to be confused with the regularly constituted labour organizations, a chapter is included giving particulars of such known bodies, of which there are 120, the combined reported membership being 99,054.

In addition to the various trade union and non-trade union bodies referred to in the present issue of Labour Organization in Canada there are a number of unemployed workers' organizations in existence throughout the Dominion, but no information has been furnished to the Department by such organizations.

## Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Montreal, November 18-19, 1933, President Osias Filion presiding. In addressing the delegates, Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, intimated that it was not the intention of the government to pass any act which would result in the restriction of personal liberty. He declared himself in favour of the legalization of industrial agreements, and urged labour leaders to impress the workers with the importance of such a measure.

Mr. G. Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec, also spoke on the legalization of industrial agreements, pointing out its advantages, among which would be the elimination of differences between employers and employees; the establishment of a uniform basis for estimating

costs, the prevention of strikes, and the bringing of employers and workers closer together.

Others to address the delegates were MM. Albert Rioux, president of the Catholic Union of Farmers; G. Saint-Onge; J. A. Francoeur; Rev. George Cote; Rev. Father Roy, O.M.I., general chaplain of the Association of Catholic Young Workers.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Condemning the principles of the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth, at the same time pledging the Federation to a program for social re-establishment drawn up by a body of sociologists;

Asking the government to aid municipalities having a public electric system, in order to bring down its price to the consumer;

Protesting against the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act which deprives

injured unemployed workmen on relief work of the benefits of the Act;

Favouring the Back-to-the-land movement;

Favouring an amendment to the Lord's Day Observance Act forbidding Jews to work on Sundays;

A schedule of fair wages approved by the Minister of Labour to be inserted in all construction contracts aided by government grant under the Public Assistance Act;

An amendment to the Professional Syndicates Act so that the funds of a dissolved Catholic union may revert to the diocesan authorities to be used in the best interest of the Catholic labour movement;

That the Government adopt a system of social insurance, and in the meantime adopt the Dominion Old Age Pensions scheme;

Extension of the Moratorium Act for another year;

That identification cards be made compulsory for workers and voters;

Improvement in labour camps with regard to juvenile unemployed, a chaplain for each camp to be appointed;

Extension of lien period granted employees under the Workmen's Lien Act to six months;

That the Dominion Government decline to support any proposed immigration scheme;

The three-shift system in certain undertakings with one day off a week.

Officers elected were: President, Osias Filion; first vice-president, A. Bussière; second vice-president, G. A. Gagnon; secretary, Rene Benard.

### United Mine Workers of America, District 26

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, was held at Truro, N.S., October 30 to November 4, 1933, with approximately eighty delegates in attendance. President Morrison, in his opening address referred to the trying times through which the organization had passed since the last convention, due to some extent to the formation of a dual organization necessitating a complete reorganization of the whole District with the exception of sub-district No. 3, which remained intact. The president referred to the severe loss sustained by the District in the sudden passing of William P. Delaney, who had been secretary-treasurer since 1926.

He stated that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation had notified the District officers that they wished to re-open the contract for the purpose of revising the rates, this in accordance with the provisions of the agreement which became effective February 1, 1933, and expires January 31, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 913; February, 1933, page 227). In regard to coal operations, the president was of the opinion that there was some improvement, due in a measure to the National Recovery Act in the United States, wages having increased across the line to the extent that competition in the Montreal market is more favourable to operators in Nova Scotia. While voicing appreciation for certain social legislation, President Morrison pointed out the need for unemployment insurance, a shorter week day and certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation and Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

Vice-president P. G. Muise emphasized the need of a wider market in Canada for Cana-

dain coal in order to alleviate unemployment among coal miners. He quoted a four-point program adopted by the Associated Boards of Trade at a recent session, proposing (1) continuance of the 1932 Government coal subventions; (2) establishment of a quota system for the production of the Nova Scotia coal trade; (3) authorization by the Federal Government for a substantial rail order; (4) adoption of an effective dumping clause prohibiting importation of foreign coal into Canada.

President Morrison explained negotiations with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and the Cumberland Coal Company which resulted in having the present contract continue in force for another year.

International secretary-treasurer Kennedy addressed the delegates on the working out of the National Recovery Act in so far as it affected coal miners. He believed that increased wages in the United States should have a good effect in Nova Scotia; and that competition would not be so keen as before the enactment of the N.R.A.

The Policy Committee recommended: (1) the establishment of an educational program; (2) the appointment of an international organizer for the District; (3) the continuing of the present wage scale; (4) that wage reductions be not discussed with operators in District 26; (5) that contracts signed with other operators be similar to the contract with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and Cumberland Rail and Coal Company; (6) the extending of the coal market in order to give the miners of Nova Scotia work all the year round; (7) the appointment of an independent umpire to settle grievances between United Mine Workers employees and railroad



men in Glace Bay shops, the same procedure to apply to the question of timber in Springhill.

In reply to a letter sent by Vice-president Muise to the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, advising that the Receivers and Liquidators of the Acadia Coal Company had suggested closing the mines due to lack of capital unless men accepted a reduction in wages, the Minister advised that the matter was one that should be taken up with the Provincial authorities owing to provincial intervention in a similar dispute at Sydney Mines.

Resolutions were adopted recommending as follows:—

Extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to cover checkweighers.

Hospital accommodation for tuberculous patients with treatment free of charge.

That company officials compensate track-layers when required to work in pools of water.

Curtailment of the expenses of maintaining District 26.

That the special rate be restored to car shunters, box car trimmers and other car trimmers at mines of Springhill.

A minimum of ten dollars per week for injured workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and amendment of the Act to provide for hernia cases; also that claims be heard by the Board within thirty days.

Drawing the attention of the Mines Department to the practice of having engineers do

other work than attend to their engines on idle days.

A system of dentistry in the schools.

Suitable employment, clear of the coal face, for the older miners until time to retire on a pension.

Repairs to the company houses in New Waterford, failing which application to be made for an injunction against the collection of rents.

That the company provide a motor ambulance in a central place with man in charge.

A 20 per cent increase for back shift contract work, same to be inserted in next contract.

Instructing District officers and Board members to write a new constitution for District 26 and that same be submitted to local unions and endorsed at next regular convention.

Legislation providing for six-hour work-day.

Fifty per cent reduction in rent of company houses, and cancellation of arrears for rent and coal.

Pledging support to the District officers and opposing a referendum vote to decide what organization shall control the District.

Payment of time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Statutory holidays for all classes of surface labour (other than men on continuous shifts).

A daily rate of six dollars per day.

The next convention will be held in Truro, N.S.

## THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS

### Trade Union Movement to Commemorate Early Pioneers

AT the recent Trades Union Congress in Britain, plans were submitted for carrying out the resolution of the Congress of 1932 "to place on record its deep appreciation of the service rendered by the Tolpuddle Martyrs to trade unionism and to humanity" by celebrating the centenary of their martyrdom and "to arrange for a national demonstration in keeping with the character and devotion of these pioneer stalwarts."

In moving the above resolution, the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes said: "The organization which I represent at this Congress thought it proper some time ago to bring before your notice the resolution now on the paper in order that the whole Trades Union Movement might later be led to pay homage to the memory of men who nearly 100 years ago faced great perils and distresses and endured physical privations, punishment and banish-

ment for the cause of Trade Unionism. . . . . The whole Movement should be invited and inspired to hold meetings, to have marches, to organize and carry through demonstrations, and thereby bring to the notice of the younger workers now living the sacrifices that were made by those who had to win the liberty, which, as I say, we now enjoy. It is with that view in mind that I trust the General Council will wholeheartedly undertake the service of reminding the Movement during the year and during the next of the fact that our liberties were not received as a gift from the great and from the powerful, but they were won by martyrs whose memory deserves to be kept in reverence by all of us who now enjoy the fruits of the labours which they expended."

Because the story of the martyrs is of special interest in Canada, it will be outlined here.

The Tolpuddle Martyrs were six agricultural labourers living near the village of Tolpuddle in Dorsetshire, who, when their weekly wages had been progressively reduced from 9s. to 8s. and 7s. and then were likely to be reduced to 6s., took the lead in forming an agricultural labourers' union in November, 1833, "to maintain the wages of farm servants." In other counties where agricultural labourers had joined the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union, with headquarters in London and at the height of its power, wages were about 10s. This encouraged the labourers in Tolpuddle and about Dorchester, and a small union was formed, the members binding themselves to secrecy by an oath of initiation and special ritual. Membership in a trade union was not unlawful at this time, but the employers sought to break up the union by having recourse to the Unlawful Oaths Act, 1797. Placards were posted in February, 1834, reminding the labourers of the Unlawful Oaths Act and of the possible penalty of transportation. Three days later the six men were arrested. The judge directed the jury, who were all farmers or millers, to find the accused men guilty if they were satisfied that an oath or an obligation tantamount to an oath had been administered. On March 19, 1834, they were sentenced to the maximum penalty of transportation for seven years "as an example to others."

The leader, George Loveless, made the following statement on hearing the sentence pronounced: "My lord, if we have violated any law, it was not done intentionally. We have injured no man's reputation, character, person or property. We were uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives and our children from utter degradation and starvation. We challenge any man or number of men to prove that we have acted or intended to act different from the above statement."

In spite of the protests against the sentence by persons of all classes, the sentence was carried out and the "six men of Dorset" were taken to Australia, five near Sydney and George Loveless to Tasmania. The agitation increased in England, however, and in March, 1836, a free pardon was granted but there was delay in carrying it out. George Loveless returned home in June, 1837, his brother James, Thomas Standfield and his son John with James Brine returning in March, 1838. The sixth "martyr," James Hammett, sailed for England only in August, 1838.

The "Dorchester Labourers' Fund" had been built up to pay the costs of the committee working for their release. From this fund, increased by the proceeds of a pamphlet

written by George Loveless on his return, five small farms were bought for five of the men, the sixth, James Hammett, resuming his work in Tolpuddle. But in 1844, the Lovelesses, Standfields and James Brine, with their families, sailed for New York on their way to Western Ontario where they took up farms near the present city of London. They made an agreement among themselves not to reveal the past, and it was only in 1912 that the Canadian end of this story became known. In 1912, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson unveiled a memorial arch erected before the little Methodist Chapel in Tolpuddle where George Loveless used to preach.

Interest in the story of these early Trade Unionists has been revived both in Britain and Canada by the approaching centenary anniversary of their prosecution. The British Trades Union Congress is to be held in 1934 in Weymouth, in Dorset, and plans are going forward to commemorate in permanent form the contribution of the "Six Men of Dorset" to the development of Trade Unionism. One of the proposals made is the erection of six cottages for aged farm labourers.

In Canada, the Trades and Labour Congress has been asked by some Trade Unions to take part in the commemoration of the centennial of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, five of whom have given numerous descendants to Canada, most of them living in or near London and St. Mary's in western Ontario. The Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council adopted a resolution moved on November 3 last by Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., to ask the Trades and Labour Congress to raise a fund for a suitable memorial at London where James Loveless and the younger Standfield are buried. The older martyrs, George Loveless and Thomas Standfield, are buried at Siloam, a few miles from London, while the grave of the youngest, James Brine, is in St. Mary's.

The National Council on Compensation Insurance (U.S.A.), in a circular to member companies, has announced that it is filing a proposal with State supervising authorities and with various independent boards and bureaus to eliminate schedule rating in workmen's compensation risks. Schedule rating, in fixing a rate, considers primarily certain specific mechanical safeguards, whereas experience rating takes into account the accident history of an individual risk over a term of years. Both schedule rating and experience rating have been in use for a number of years.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of November was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Practically all farming activities in the Maritimes were completed, but farmers were engaged in bringing large quantities of produce to the city markets. Fishing was again retarded by stormy weather. There was considerable improvement noted in logging in New Brunswick, but in Nova Scotia conditions in this line were quiet, as only a few pulpwood contractors were placing small gangs of men in the woods. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from five to six days per week, with the exception of some collieries closed, owing to a dispute over general wage reductions; those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from one to four days per week. Manufacturers of confectionery and food stuffs reported business fair, oil companies a reduction in output due to the advanced winter season, potteries and car works idle, wood-working factories and steel companies, for the most part, busier, the condition in the latter industry due to an order for 2,800 tons of steel rods for the British market which will provide employment for some hundred workers for a considerable period and be a welcome addition to work already available. Sawmills were being prepared in anticipation of increased activity during the winter months. Building construction, except at Saint John, was slack. Highways departments still employed a large number of workers on general repair, new and maintenance work. Freight traffic was good, passenger fair. Retail trade showed improvement with the approach of the Christmas season. There was a continued steady demand for charworkers and domestics in the Women's Division.

November proved a quiet month for farming in the province of Quebec, but showed a heavy increase in logging placements. In Rouyn, where the industry was at its best, 2,000 men were already at work. Hull, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers also shared in the improvement shown. Mining remained unchanged, it being reported from Rouyn that about 2,000 men were employed in the mines and on prospects. Factories were busy at Hull, but in Montreal lessened activity was reported in the clothing industry and boots and shoes. Textiles were fair, but rubber quiet. Quebec city factories with the excep-

tion of furs, were not so busy as desired. In Sherbrooke, conditions were satisfactory, and at Three Rivers, normal, two pulp establishments there having started machines which have been idle for some time. Building construction was slack, except at Hull, Rouyn and Noranda, where some important construction was being carried on. The city of Montreal continued to employ a large number of men on unemployment relief work. With the close of navigation near, shipping was busy at Montreal and Three Rivers. Approaching holidays also benefited trade, although collections were slow. There was a good demand for women workers in all cities of the province, but there was also a large number of applicants ready for all work offered.

Other than a few calls for chore men for the winter, there was little activity in farming in the province of Ontario. Movement of labour in the logging industry was somewhat handicapped by trade disputes, although at Sudbury approximately 1,200 men were engaged in the camps. Pulpwood cutters were in demand, but while there were still plenty of unemployed applicants, very few of them were experienced in this line. Mining activities were brisk, and although there was no call for extra labourers, production was being carried on at the maximum. There was little variation shown in manufacturing throughout the province. The employment gains made during the past six months were being held and future prospects of staff expansion were much better than at the corresponding time last year. This more favourable outlook was particularly noticeable at Sault Ste. Marie, where a steel corporation was planning to reopen its rail mill within a few days. This would mean hiring a number more of their former employees, some of the men already at work drawing, during November, their first pay cheque in two years' time. Seasonal activity was also reported elsewhere by firms engaged in the manufacture of small electrical appliances and other articles for the Christmas trade. Ordinary building construction continued slow, but various unemployment relief programs eased the situation by providing work for men on the rotatory system. This consisted chiefly of highway, street and sewer construction and municipal building designed as a relief measure. Issuance of snow cards was also made in Toronto, allocating citizens to various districts throughout the city for

temporary employment with the Works Department as snow shovellers. Trade was brighter due to oncoming holidays. In the Women's Section more calls were registered for domestic service, but opportunities for clerical and factory help were scarce, 63 per cent of all female applicants in the Toronto office being on relief.

Although the demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces under the Assisted Plan was heavy, the number of persons placed so far was comparatively small; but more were expected to take advantage of the Government offer at a later date. Prospects in logging looked brighter, but there were very few calls for men, mainly owing to weather conditions. This also affected the coal mining district, where lack of orders resulted from the continued mild weather. Manufacturing was very quiet, also building construction, relief work continuing to be the main source of employment available. Trade was only fair. More applicants registered for work in the Women's Section, but a decline was reported in the number of orders received, although a slightly greater number of domestics found household employment outside the city.

There was practically no call for farm hands in British Columbia. Very little hired help was at work in the orchards, and packing houses had laid off most of their workers. No great change was reported in logging, although a number of men were engaged in getting out Christmas trees for shipment to the United States. Sawmills were employing a larger percentage of white help than in previous years, but wages paid were very low. Shingle mills continued to run mostly on half time. In the Alberni district, fair catches of herring were reported, these fish being taken for reduction plants. Mining was more active. Very little building construction was in evidence, but relief work on highways, parks, and in National Defence camps continued. Shipping and longshore work at New Westminster was more slack, while at Prince Rupert a fish shipment from Alaska provided employment for longshoremen; conditions for these workers were also good at Victoria. The only positions calling for female help were in domestic service where wages offered were exceedingly low, thus a surplus of women applicants was reported, many of whom were applying for relief.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 8,394, the employees on their payrolls numbering 845,291 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,734, having an aggregate

membership of 148,703 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November as Reported by Employers

According to reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial firms throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed its seventh consecutive monthly increase, the advance being contrary to the general seasonal movement

manifested in the years since 1920; in only two of these twelve years (viz., 1922 and 1928), had activity increased between October 1 and November 1, while the gain on the date under review considerably exceeded that noted in either of those years.



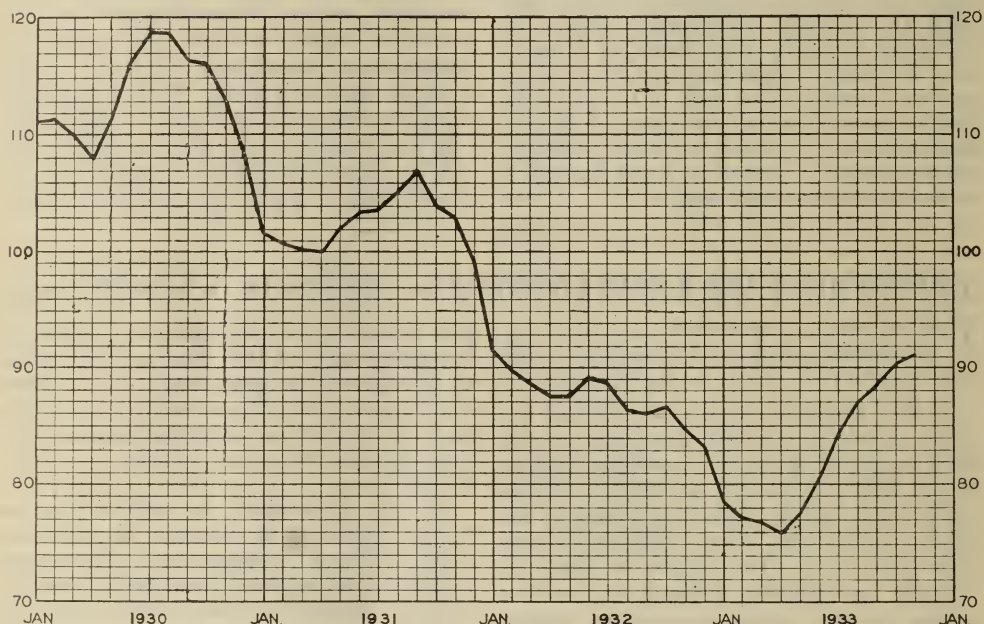
Since April 1, 1933, the trend of industrial employment has been consistently upward, resulting in the reinstatement of nearly 142,600 persons by the co-operating employers; the number of workers included in these surveys of employment is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, this number would be very greatly increased. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.3 on the date under review. This gain of 15.3 points or 20.1 per cent in the seven months is in favourable contrast to the decline

ber 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows: 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0, and 1921, 91.3. As already mentioned, a gain at this time of year is unusual, so that the index, after correction for seasonal factors, showed a larger increase than the unadjusted index, rising from 86.9 on October 1 to 88.4 on the date under review.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November in logging, the

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



of 2.8 points recorded in the corresponding seven months of last year, and also compares satisfactorily with the increases of 3.3, 5.1 and 14.2 points indicated between April 1 and November 1 in 1931, 1930 and 1929, respectively. In fact, the 1933 advance during this season of highest activity was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, that recorded in the same months of 1928 having been larger.

The firms making returns for November 1, 1933 (8,394 in number), reported payrolls aggregating 845,291, compared with 836,715 in the preceding month. Reflecting this increase of nearly 8,600 persons, the index rose from 90.4 on October 1 to 91.3 at the beginning of November, as compared with 84.7 on Novem-

increase being greater than in any other year on record except 1929. Mining and trade also reported heightened activity, also seasonal in character, that in the former being unusually pronounced. On the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications showed contractions, which were largely seasonal. The losses in manufacturing and construction were on a smaller scale than has been customary on November 1 in the last twelve years.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was upward in Quebec and Ontario, but elsewhere losses were recorded.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a small decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1933; most of the loss took place in construction, particularly in highway and road work, but transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, manufacturing (chiefly of lumber and pulp and paper products), mining and logging showed improvement, that in the two last-named being of a seasonal nature. Returns were received from 586 employers, with 63,192 workers on their payrolls, or 499 fewer than at the beginning of October. An advance had been indicated on November 1, 1932, but the index then was a few points lower.

*Quebec.*—There was a further large increase in Quebec, where the 2,040 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 8,614 employees, bringing them to 249,704 on November 1. Logging, highway and building construction and trade reported improvement, while manufacturing, transportation and railway construction registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions showed contractions, that of a

seasonal character in the wood-using industries being most pronounced; on the other hand, musical instruments, pulp and paper, textile and some other factories recorded heightened activity. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1932, when contractions had been indicated. The experience of the last twelve years shows that employment is usually, though not invariably, less on November 1 than on October 1, the average change between the two dates being a decline of rather more than half a point. The increase of over three per cent occurring at the beginning of November, 1933, is therefore especially interesting, particularly so because it is the largest ever recorded at this time of year. In the last seven months, the movement in Quebec has been uniformly upward, resulting in the re-employment of over 51,400 workers by the firms whose reports were tabulated, while the index has risen from the 1933 low of 73.1 on April 1 to 92.2 on the date under review, an advance of 19.1 points or 26.1 per cent. In the corresponding seven months in 1932, a reduction of over 4,000 persons was reported by the co-operating firms.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.5	29.5	40.9	13.9	8.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



*Ontario.*—Employment again advanced in Ontario, this being the seventh consecutive gain indicated since the early spring; during this period of expansion, some 49,700 extra employees have been taken on by the firms furnishing data, in satisfactory contrast to the decline of nearly 25,900 reported in the same seven months of 1932. A falling-off had been noted on November 1 of last year as compared with the preceding month, and the index then was lower than on the date under review. The most marked improvement on November 1, 1933, was in logging and highway construction, but manufacturing as a whole, mining, services and trade were also more active; within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and beverage, textile, rubber and pulp and paper divisions were brisker, while leather, lumber, clay, glass and stone and electric current plants showed losses. Communications, transportation and railway construction also recorded contractions. A combined working force of 345,355 persons was reported by the 3,717 employers whose

data were tabulated, and who had 338,599 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Following six months of steady expansion, there was a seasonal curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1933; the decline exceeded that noted in the autumn of 1932, but the index was then three points lower. Returns were compiled from 1,221 firms having 117,972 employees, as against 122,948 on October 1, 1933. Coal-mining and logging afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building, highway and railway construction and transportation showed contractions. The changes within the manufacturing group were generally small.

*British Columbia.*—Decreased employment was recorded by the 828 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 69,069 compared with 70,388 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred almost wholly in manufacturing, there being decided seasonal losses in food factories. Highway construction also showed a decline. On the other hand, logging and building and

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922.....	93.8	.....	101.9	.....	.....	.....	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.4	.....	99.2	110.5	94.4	.....	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	.....	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	.....	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	87.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	53.7	85.6	83.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1933.....	15.0	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

railway construction were rather more active. Employment was in greater volume than on November 1 of last year, when very much greater shrinkage had been noted.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

*Montreal.*—Following seven months of uninterrupted improvement, the trend of employment in Montreal was downward on November 1, when 1,309 persons were let out from the staffs of the 1,149 co-operating firms, who employed 127,206. Manufactures, construction and transportation showed reduced activity, while there were small gains in wholesale trade and services. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; on the other hand, musical instrument works

reported an advance. Very much greater declines had been noted on November 1, 1932, and the index was then slightly lower.

*Quebec City.*—Employment showed a further falling-off in Quebec, according to 158 employers of 12,060 persons, compared with 12,526 on October 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while other industries on the whole recorded only minor changes; within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in leather footwear factories. Employment as reported by employers was in less volume than on the same date last year, the losses then noted having been on a smaller scale.

*Toronto.*—There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,249 firms in Toronto, who had 109,886 persons in their employ, or 792 more than in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing (notably in printing and publishing, lumber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants), and in construction, services and trade. A decline had been registered at the beginning of November a

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All in- dustries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	83.1
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	102.7	99.6	105.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	123.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	83.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June.....	80.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.0	115.4
Aug. 1.....	80.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	80.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	53.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.0	83.7	78.0	60.8	99.9	108.6
June.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	83.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	85.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	83.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Relative Weight of Em- ployment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1933.....	100.0	50.9	3.6	5.9	2.5	11.3	13.1	2.6	10.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



year ago, but the index was then higher by one point.

*Ottawa.*—In Ottawa, improvement was shown in construction, and manufacturing was also rather more active; the changes in the other groups were small. The 156 employers furnishing data reported 12,147 workers, as against 11,854 on October 1. Employment was in slightly better volume than on the same date in 1932, when contractions had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on November 1, when the 249 co-operating firms employed 25,125 persons, or 1,242 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, and construction also afforded more employment. A small gain had been reported on November 1 of last year; the index then was nearly two points lower.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Activity in the Border Cities showed a reduction; 140 employers reported 9,801 persons on their payrolls, compared with 9,912 at the beginning of October. The decrease took place largely in the automobile and related industries, in which, however, activity was generally greater than it had been on November 1, 1932. An increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment was then decidedly below its level on November 1, 1933.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 404 firms employing 34,337 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 34,585 in their last report. Trade reported slight seasonal advances, but manufacturing (particularly in iron and steel works), transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on November 1, 1932, when employ-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1933	Oct. 1, 1933	Nov. 1, 1932	Nov. 1, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	50.9	86.5	86.7	81.7	88.8	104.6	117.2	115.1
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	104.8	109.2	98.2	101.0	107.9	115.2	116.1
Fur and products.....	.2	91.7	99.5	87.0	84.5	105.8	102.5	94.4
Leather and products.....	2.3	96.1	100.1	89.3	89.0	82.1	95.5	97.1
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	101.0	107.5	94.5	95.6	82.5	97.2	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.8	61.5	63.9	54.7	66.5	84.7	106.1	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	49.7	54.4	40.9	51.7	72.0	97.1	105.2
Furniture.....	.8	76.3	71.7	75.8	98.0	111.7	128.1	120.6
Other lumber products.....	1.1	86.8	87.6	80.4	86.8	101.9	116.6	100.0
Musical instruments.....	.1	44.3	29.8	48.0	66.7	83.1	102.8	121.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.9	116.2	119.6	111.7	109.4	118.7	122.7	116.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	89.0	88.0	88.0	94.0	106.1	114.1	110.5
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	77.4	76.8	73.8	83.1	99.4	110.2	108.1
Paper products.....	.9	101.7	100.8	101.4	99.4	107.8	116.6	112.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	100.0	98.6	102.3	106.7	114.5	118.6	112.2
Rubber products.....	1.3	87.0	86.2	82.0	95.9	105.8	136.3	145.6
Textile products.....	10.6	105.4	104.5	99.2	94.6	101.7	107.4	107.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	116.2	114.3	106.2	94.9	99.2	105.5	109.0
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	81.6	81.2	78.0	74.1	85.1	96.2	104.2
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	130.0	125.8	112.5	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	425.5	413.3	366.0	273.8	249.2	167.8	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	122.5	118.2	115.2	106.6	111.3	117.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.2	92.9	93.5	91.8	92.8	104.2	104.5	107.8
Other textile products.....	1.1	83.4	86.9	75.9	80.8	87.3	104.6	105.2
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	117.4	117.0	109.6	114.6	127.1	130.0	120.1
Tobacco.....	1.1	113.4	111.5	103.0	102.9	116.8	118.7	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	124.1	124.5	118.9	132.3	143.0	147.7	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	122.7	112.2	117.7	98.3	144.4	186.3	161.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	113.4	111.4	108.1	112.8	118.8	122.3	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.8	62.1	64.0	61.1	96.8	122.9	133.8	118.4
Electric current.....	1.6	109.1	112.2	111.6	129.8	130.6	132.1	128.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	95.1	95.7	108.0	132.6	155.6	164.1	130.0
Iron and steel products.....	9.8	63.0	62.5	57.6	68.8	97.0	117.1	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	72.4	66.7	61.2	67.6	100.4	129.0	126.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	.9	67.4	65.8	62.4	84.3	114.1	133.2	125.2
Agricultural implements.....	.3	30.2	25.3	21.9	22.9	36.0	96.8	103.4
Land vehicles.....	4.5	63.0	64.2	55.3	61.6	98.3	106.2	109.1
Automobiles and parts.....	1.0	60.0	65.9	47.5	51.2	89.1	115.2	132.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	44.8	47.5	64.3	71.2	109.7	133.7	103.0
Heating appliances.....	.5	89.9	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4	139.4	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	51.9	54.7	52.6	93.4	142.3	185.2	150.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	64.8	65.0	66.5	76.3	100.4	115.4	120.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	69.9	68.1	67.9	86.8	98.2	114.6	117.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	93.8	91.6	82.9	98.7	130.6	135.7	123.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	127.8	128.2	119.0	123.2	135.6	149.4	133.7
Miscellaneous.....	.5	103.7	104.1	101.0	105.8	113.2	113.7	111.9
<i>All industries</i> .....	100.0	91.3	90.4	84.7	103.0	112.9	124.6	118.9

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

ment was, however, in rather greater volume.

*Vancouver.*—There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 354 employers had 26,535 persons on their staffs, or 216 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a decline, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. Employment was rather duller than at the beginning of November last year, when similar curtailment had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Further seasonal shrinkage on a small scale was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in fur, leather, building material and electric current plants. On the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. The gains in iron and steel factories, though not especially large, are particularly interesting, because since 1924, the trend on November 1 has been uniformly unfavourable. The 5,070 co-operating manufacturers reported 430,081 operatives, as against 431,608 at the beginning of October. This decline involved fewer workers than that shown on November 1 of 1932, or indeed, of any other year since 1922; it was distinctly smaller than the average seasonal loss between October 1 and November 1 in the last twelve years.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1933 shows uninterrupted improvement from January 1 to September 1; although there has been slight curtailment in the last two months, this has been decidedly less than seasonal, and the index, standing at 86.5 on November 1, was over 12 points higher than on January 1. This increase of 16.2 per cent compared very favourably with the declines ranging from just under two to nearly five points recorded in the same months in each of the last three years. The index on the date under review (86.5) was 4.8 points or practically six per cent higher than on November 1, 1932, when the reported decreases had involved the release of nearly eight times as many workers.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Dairies and meat preserving plants reported slightly increased activity, but seasonal curtailment in fish-canneries caused a reduction in the group as a whole. Statistics were received from 236 manufacturers, employing 19,235 persons, as compared with 20,030 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in British Columbia, was much smaller than that

registered on the corresponding date last year, when activity was generally at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a falling-off in employment in this group on November 1, chiefly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 260 firms furnishing data reported 19,490 workers, as against 20,287 on October 1. The index was nearly seven points higher than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller decline had been noted.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further contractions, involving a smaller number of employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in greater volume than in November, 1932. The losses on the date under review took place chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture works showed improvement. A combined working force of 22,114 persons was reported by the 782 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 33,453 at the beginning of October. The largest decreases were in Quebec and Ontario.

*Musical Instruments.*—A considerable increase in staffs was indicated in musical instrument factories, 35 of which reported 1,254 workers, or 400 more than on October 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1932, when little general change had been indicated.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories showed an advance. The forces of the 404 reporting firms aggregated 33,067 persons, or 910 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec and British Columbia, while improvement occurred in the Maritime Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, involved fewer workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, and the index number was then several points lower than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a large increase in the staffs reported by employers in this group, 562 of whom had 53,614 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 52,998 at the beginning of October. Improvement was recorded in pulp and paper mills and in printing and publishing houses. The tendency was favourable in all except the Western provinces, being especially so in Ontario. Gains had also been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago; the index was then one point lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a slight increase on November 1; data were compiled from 47 firms with 11,085



employees, as against 10,980 in their last report. The additions to staffs were made in Ontario. Employment was at a higher level than on November 1, 1932, when an advance had also been noted.

*Textile Products.*—Hosiery and knitting, silk and woollen factories reported heightened activity, but the production of garments and personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling-off; 867 textile manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 88,387 on October 1 to 89,250 on the date under review. The increases were recorded largely in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller gain had been shown at the beginning of November last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a decline in employment in beverage factories, offsetting gains in tobacco manufacturing, according to the 154 establishments furnishing statistics in this group, which employed 15,116 persons, as compared with 15,147 on October 1. Most of the shrinkage occurred in Quebec, while the improvement noted was in Ontario. A considerable reduction had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, and employment was then in lesser volume.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A small gain was recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 158 plants employing 8,587 persons or 127 more than in their last report. Activity was greater than in the autumn of 1932, when the tendency had also been upward.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Seasonal curtailment was indicated in building material plants, chiefly in Ontario; employment generally was at a very slightly higher level than on November 1, 1932, when much greater losses had taken place. The forces of the 186 employers from whom information was received, declined by 190 persons to 6,744 at the beginning of November, 1933.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 391 workers being released from the forces of the 92 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 13,456 persons. Similar declines had been indicated in this industry on November 1 last year, when the index was rather higher.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Little general change was reported in electrical apparatus works, 103 of which had 10,333 employees, or 48 fewer than in their last report. An advance had been reported on the same date in 1932, and employment was then in greater volume.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The crude, rolled and forged, machinery and agricultural imple-

ment divisions showed moderate improvement over the preceding month, while the automobile, shipbuilding, iron and steel fabrication and some other groups of the iron and steel industry registered reduced activity. The result was an increase in employment which is especially interesting in that it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend indicated on November 1 in the last twelve years. Statements were received from 778 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 82,377 persons, as compared with 81,825 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, losses being reported elsewhere. Decided curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, and employment then was quieter than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Data tabulated from 145 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 14,828 workers, or 393 more than on October 1. There was improvement in smelters and refineries, precious and base metal works. Employment was brisker than on the same date of 1932, when smaller gains in personnel had been reported.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a minor decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 112 of which released 24 persons, bringing their staffs to 12,800 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than on November 1 of last year, when the curtailment had involved a larger number of persons.

### Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 247 firms employing 30,245 men, or 12,445 more than in the preceding month. This advance was much greater than that reported at the beginning of November, 1932, or indeed, of any other year since 1920, except 1929; employment on November 1, 1933, was more active than in any month since March, 1930. The greatest increases on the date under review occurred in Quebec and Ontario, although all five economic areas shared in the improvement over October 1, 1933.

### Mining

Coal-mining afforded much more employment; quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were rather busier, while the extraction of metallic ores was considerably more active. Statements were compiled from 254 mine operators, with 49,980 employees, or 1,827 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 25,476 belonged in the coal mining, 18,859 in

the metallic ore and 5,645 in the non-metallic mineral group. A smaller gain had been indicated on the whole on the same date in 1932, and the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

### Communication

Telephones and telegraphs showed a seasonal contraction; the companies and branches making returns had 21,349 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 374 since October 1. Employment was quieter than on November 1, 1932, when a similar falling-off had been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a reduction in employment in local transportation, according to 189 firms whose staffs aggregated 24,165 at the beginning of November. There were small losses in all economic areas except the Maritimes. Activity was less than on the corresponding date in 1932.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 100 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls decreased by 529 persons to 56,730 on November 1. Declines were recorded in all provinces, with the exception of British Columbia. Employment was slacker than in the autumn of 1932, although greater contractions had then been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Losses were noted in water transportation, 93 companies employing 14,856 workers, as compared with 15,494 in the preceding month. There were general losses. Curtailment had also been shown on November 1 last year, when the index stood at 87.8, compared with 90.5 on the date under review.

### Construction

*Building.*—There was a slight decrease in building, 113 persons being let out from the forces of the 656 co-operating contractors, who had 18,118 employees, a number in excess of that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1932; the losses then experienced had involved a decidedly larger number of persons. The greatest declines on the date under review took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while gains occurred in Quebec and British Columbia.

*Highways.*—Work on highways and streets generally decreased to some extent in spite

of increases in Quebec and Ontario. Contractions in this group are usually indicated during the autumn. The index at the beginning of November was higher than on the same date of 1932, when larger losses were reported. Statements were tabulated from 357 employers, whose staffs, standing at 67,629, were smaller by 194 persons than on October 1, 1933.

*Railways.*—Curtailment of railway construction work was recorded, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 36 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 27,254 persons on October 1, to 24,774 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was on a smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date in 1932, but the level of employment then was slightly higher.

### Services

Very little general change was noted in the personnel of service establishments, 386 of which employed 22,235 persons, as against 22,160 at the beginning of October. The index was slightly higher than on November 1, 1932, when large contractions had been indicated.

### Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again upward, 443 workers being added to the forces of the 924 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 85,129. The advance took place mainly in the latter division. The index stood at 115.6, compared with 115.4 on November 1, 1932. Further pronounced gains in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The increases recorded on the corresponding date last year gave employment to a larger number of workers.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

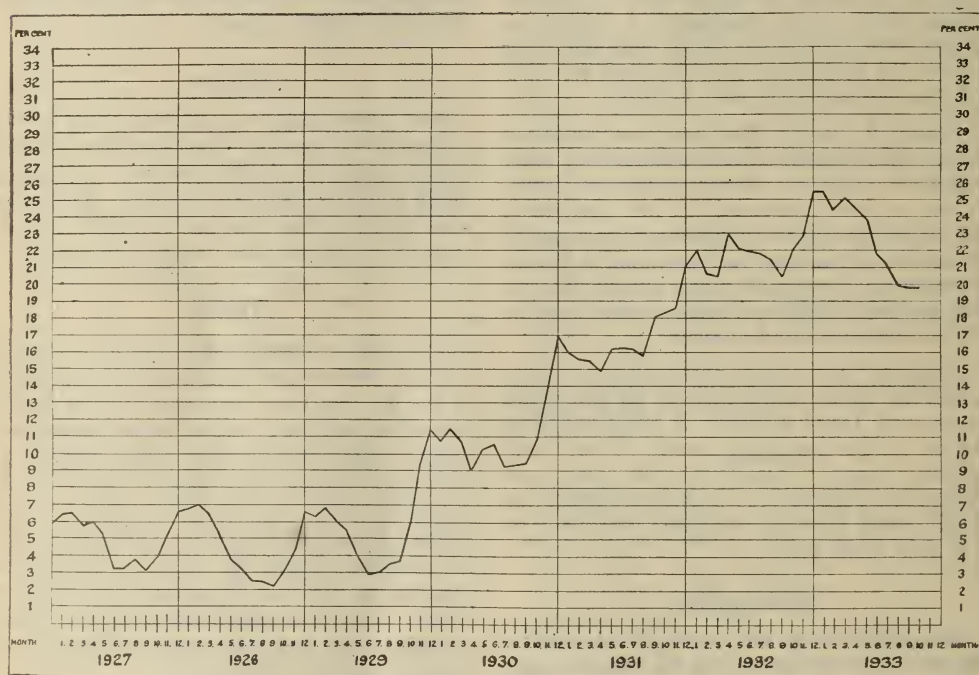


## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1933

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership from which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

somewhat better than in October last year when 22.0 per cent of the members reported were idle. In Alberta the coal mines and manufacturing industries afforded a greater volume of work than in September, and were responsible for the employment rise of over 3 per cent reported from that province. Activity also tended upward in New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, though the gains were very slight, being less than 1 per cent. Recessions in employment on a small scale from September were reflected by Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia unions, which, however, were suffi-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



There was no change in the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions in Canada as a whole, during October, when compared with the returns for the previous month, though fluctuations were apparent in the various provinces and industries. This was manifest by the reports received for October from a total of 1,734 labour organizations involving a membership of 148,703 persons, 29,417 or 19.8 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month, the same percentage as was recorded in September. The situation was, however,

cient to counteract the improvement in the other provinces. When a comparison is made with the reports for October last year New Brunswick and Alberta unions showed a considerably better situation during the month surveyed, the gains being of rather general distribution throughout these provinces. Increases in activity of more moderate proportions were reflected by Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba unions, while in Saskatchewan fractional gains only occurred. On the other hand, Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions reported minor gains in employment.

The monthly returns on unemployment from the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Of these Halifax unions showed a sharp drop in activity from September conditions. Declines of much lesser importance were reflected by Saint John, Montreal and Regina unions, Winnipeg showing but a nominally adverse situation. Noteworthy improvement was recorded by

Edmonton unions from September, and fair-sized gains were apparent in Toronto. In Vancouver also activity tended slightly upward. A more favourable employment movement than in October, 1932, was indicated in all cities used here for comparison. Edmonton unions showing the best situation. In Vancouver, Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal conditions improved moderately over October last year, and the employment tendency for Halifax, Saint John and Regina unions was but slightly upward.

The chart which accompanies this article traces the course of unemployment by months from January, 1927, to date. The curve during October remained at exactly the same level as in September, showing an identical volume of unemployment in both months. A slight drop from October, 1932, in the level of the curve was noted, however, indicating a more favourable situation during the month reviewed.

There was little variation from the previous month in conditions for workers in the manufacturing industries during October, though the tendency was in a favourable direction. For October, reports were compiled from 458 unions, covering 42,117 members, 8,793 or 20.9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 21.3 per cent in September. Garment workers reported gains in activity from September, involving the greatest number of members, though some improvement was apparent also among printing tradesmen, electric current employees, and general labourers. Fractional gains only occurred for leather workers, and bakers and confectioners. Textile, and hat and cap workers, metal polishers and glass workers, on the other hand, all reported noteworthy contractions of activity, viewed from a percentage basis, though involving few members. Employment for brewery workers, cigar-makers, and pulp and paper makers was also moderately curtailed, wood workers showing a decline of less than 1 per cent. In the iron and steel trades the same situation obtained for both months under review. A better employment volume was available to members in the manufacturing industries than in October last year when 24.3 per cent of the membership reported were without work. In the garment trades extensive employment advancement was noted from October a year ago as was the case among hat and cap workers, and metal polishers, though the gains for these latter tradesmen did not involve a great number of workers as their membership was small. Substantial improvement was also recorded among textile workers, gains on a

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.3	4.9
Average 1924	5.1	4.0	10.6	6.1	6.5	4.5	5.4	5.8	7.3
Average 1925	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.4	5.5	4.9
Average 1927	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	15.8
Average 1932	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	20.0
Oct. 1919	3.2	1.4	2.5	8	3	1.3	6	5.0	2.0
Oct. 1920	3	1	9.5	3.0	3.3	2	8	15.7	6.1
Oct. 1921	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.2	4.0	14.8	7.4
Oct. 1922	1.3	2.4	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Oct. 1923	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Oct. 1924	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	1.1	8.6	6.8
Oct. 1925	3.2	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Oct. 1926	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	3	1.4	8	5.6	2.6
Oct. 1927	1.1	0.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.1	3.9
Oct. 1928	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Oct. 1929	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.1	6.0
Oct. 1930	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Jan. 1931	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.2	15.1	16.9	16.0
Feb. 1931	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.2	15.6
Mar. 1931	6.5	10.1	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.8	21.9	18.8	15.5
April 1931	7.2	9.8	14.6	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.7	17.8	14.9
May 1931	6.4	10.2	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	15.2
June 1931	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July 1931	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.7	15.2
Aug. 1931	9.3	7.7	16.4	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.7	16.7	15.8
Sept. 1931	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.9	17.7	18.1
Oct. 1931	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.2	17.7	12.2	6	19.7	18.3
Nov. 1931	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.2	17.0	14	20.6	18.6
Dec. 1931	13.8	9.6	20.9	20.2	16.5	19.9	6.1	21.2	21.1
Jan. 1932	15.1	15.0	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.2	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932	8.2	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	15.2	20.1	21.1	0.6
Mar. 1932	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	0.4
April 1932	8.1	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.6	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug. 1932	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.2	19.8	24.2	22.8
Dec. 1932	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.2	7.2	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933	9.2	17.1	127.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.1	24.3
Mar. 1933	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.0	5.25	22.8	25.1
April 1933	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May 1933	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.0	21.0	17.9	25.5	19.5	23.8
June 1933	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.9	19.4	14.0	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.0	19.9	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct. 1933	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textile products and workers	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
October, 1919	0	0	0	2.1	1.4	7	2.2	1.1	1	6	1	6	4	3.9	1.4	1.9	0	0	5.4	1.1	2.6	6	1.9	3	3	7	1.8	1	2.9	2.0			
October, 1920	1.4	0	1	8.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	7.9	33.3	6.49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	3.4	6.1			
October, 1921	25	62	3	10	11.2	6.0	3.5	7.1	4.2	17.9	0	0	0	0	9.6	3.3	3.6	5	7	3	12.7	1.0	8.9	6	3.2	2	3	5	1.9	3.7	8.1	7.4	
October, 1922	37	7	0	10	11.2	6.0	3.5	7.1	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	0	0	12.6	27.9	15.1	0	2	6	1.9	11.2	1.8	3.2	4	4	4	4	1.2	2.2	4.7	3.9	
October, 1923	4.1	0	4	9.6	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.5	9.4	23.3	3.630	1	0	0	3.5	5.9	6.9	3.2	18.4	6	6.0	1.9	1.8	3.2	4	0	5	1.8	1.2	3.5	4.8		
October, 1924	0	0	16	11	0	6.7	1.9	3	9.7	17.2	31.3	16	1	0	0	2.1	12.6	4	0	13.1	2.9	5.3	1.4	2	1	0	0	5	1.7	5.3	5.1		
October, 1925	13.4	0	5	9	2.4	2.1	6.7	3.6	7.4	24.2	22.1	25	2	2	2.2	6.7	28.4	8.1	0	5.5	11.4	2.4	9.3	2.5	1	0	0	0	2.2	5.6	6.2	5.1	
October, 1926	5.2	2.4	0	5	9	2.4	2.1	3.6	10.1	6.9	12.8	5.9	16	2	2	16.8	3.6	0	0	3.6	7.8	1.6	9.3	1.6	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	5.7	3.9	
October, 1927	3.5	0	3	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.4	11.2	2	0	8	1	8	1	7.7	6.6	2.2	0	3	10	0	3.7	2.5	2	0	0	0	1.6	0	5.7	3.9	
October, 1928	4.0	12.6	1.2	4.5	3.2	4	6.6	3.2	13.9	8	7	5	5	1	8	9	5	0	0	12.5	5.1	2.3	5.8	4	1.5	0	0	2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	
October, 1929	2.9	1.9	2.6	7.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.9	6.7	14.4	2.4	14.7	50	15	1	7.5	9	17	4	18.7	10	4	1.4	5.3	1.5	0	0	3	1.1	4.5	6.0	6.0	
October, 1930	2.3	8.6	8	12	0	13.1	13.1	6.4	26	0	14.4	4	3	14	6	40	15	4	0	3.7	10	4	1.4	5.3	1.5	0	0	3	1.1	2.6	2.1	13.3	10.8
January, 1931	11	20	8	10	10	13.1	13.1	6.4	30	0	13.9	17	0	13	16	7	19	7	0	3.7	10	4	1.4	5.3	1.5	0	0	3	1.1	2.6	2.1	13.3	10.8
February, 1931	19	22	4	6	10	13.1	13.1	6.4	30	0	13.9	17	0	13	16	7	19	7	0	3.7	10	4	1.4	5.3	1.5	0	0	3	1.1	2.6	2.1	13.3	10.8
March, 1931	2.4	3.4	13	6	11	11	10	3	28	9	4	3	1	8	3	5	6	41	0	3	10	0	3.7	2.5	2	0	0	1.6	0	5.7	3.9	3.9	
April, 1931	0	34	12	9	2	10	30	17	6	8	7	0	0	0	28	3	4	1	0	32	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
May, 1931	1	31	8	12	9	5.7	12	35	3	4	7	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	0	32	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
June, 1931	1	31	8	12	9	5.7	12	35	3	4	7	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	0	32	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
July, 1931	1	31	8	12	9	5.7	12	35	3	4	7	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	0	32	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
August, 1931	7	37	8	17	5	14	0	15	27	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	37	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
September, 1931	6	21	6	20	0	15	27	10	4	1	17	6	20	17	10	6	7	11	0	37	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
October, 1931	15	34	1	6	21	0	16	23	13	4	12	15	11	7	10	6	2	10	0	37	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
November, 1931	30	20	6	10	23	13	4	12	15	11	7	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	0	37	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
December, 1931	21	24	10	23	13	4	12	15	11	7	10	6	2	10	6	2	10	37	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2	2.9	2.9
January, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
February, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
March, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
April, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
May, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
June, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
July, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
August, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
September, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
October, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
November, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
December, 1932	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
January, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
February, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
March, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
April, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
May, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
June, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
July, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
August, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
September, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2
October, 1933	0	0	9	17	12	15	11	7	5	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	58	0	3	10	0	1.1	7	0	4	7.9	4.7	2	16	2

somewhat smaller scale being reported by glass workers, and slight increases in activity among iron and steel workers. The tendency for pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen and wood workers was also favourable, though the change was but nominal. On the other hand, leather workers, general labourers and cigarmakers indicated a pronounced drop in available work from October, 1932, lesser declines occurring among brewery and jewellery workers, and bakers and confectioners.

Coal mining afforded a slightly better volume of employment during October than in either the previous month or October last year as shown by the reports tabulated from 51 unions, embracing a membership of 14,340 persons. Of these, 1,155 or 8.1 per cent were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 9.8 in September and 13.3 in October, 1932. The Alberta mines were responsible entirely for the better situation shown from September, conditions in Nova Scotia remaining unchanged, while in British Columbia activity eased off slightly. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all participated in the employment expansion noted from October, 1932, Alberta miners showing the most noteworthy advances though moderate improvement was reflected by unions in Nova Scotia. In British Columbia only small gains were recorded.

The building and construction trades remained quite slack during October, with a slight tendency in a favourable direction from September conditions. Reports for October were received from 210 associations of building and construction tradesmen with 15,894 members, 10,401 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 65.4 in contrast with 65.8 per cent in September. A quieter situation prevailed, however, than in October, 1932, when 59.6 per cent of the members recorded were unemployed. Electrical workers alone were afforded a better volume of employment than in September, the improvement being pronounced. Bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, whose combined membership formed a quite small share of the group total indicated large percentage declines in activity, though bricklayers, masons and plasterers reported the greatest number of members adversely affected. Activity for granite and stonecutters was moderately curtailed from September, and among carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters the recessions were but nominal. Steam shovelmens and hod carriers and building labourers, however, reported the same percentage of idleness in both months

compared. Contrasted with the returns for October, 1932, in the building and construction trades, bricklayers, masons and plasterers indicated a sharp drop in activity during the month reviewed, as did also granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Recessions of much lesser importance were noted by bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, steam shovelmens, and electrical workers. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement was evident among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers, and increases of slightly lesser degree were apparent among plumbers and steamfitters.

The 772 unions of transportation workers making returns in October, with an aggregate of 55,838 persons, showed that 7,026 or 12.6 per cent were without work at the end of the month, contrasted with 12.0 per cent in September, and with 12.9 per cent in October, 1932. Steam railway employees, whose returns included about 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, indicated a nominal adverse change from September, and among navigation workers there was a slight decline in available work. Street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, however, showed approximately the same situation as in September. In steam railway operation there was somewhat greater activity than in October a year ago, and teamsters and chauffeurs were considerably better engaged. Among street and electric railway employees the trend was also upward, though the change was quite slight. Navigation workers, however, were much slacker than in October, 1932.

Activity for retail clerks was at a high level during October, there being little change from the September situation. For October reports were tabulated from 4 unions of retail clerks, with 1,007 members, 0.5 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, in contrast with 0.6 per cent in September. Improvement on a small scale was reflected from October last year when 2.0 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Civic employees were better engaged during October than in either the previous month or October, 1932, as shown by the returns received from 74 associations, with a membership total of 6,917 persons. Of these 112 or 1.6 per cent were without work at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 5.2 in September and 5.3 in October last year.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 117 reports were tabulated during October, combining a membership of 4,104 persons, 706 or 17.2 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in comparison



with 20.2 per cent in September. The situation was also more favourable than in October, 1932, when 20.8 per cent of the members reported were without work. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, unclassified workers, and barbers, all reported a higher level of activity than in September, though the gains were not of particular importance in any one group of trades. Stationary engineers and firemen were afforded a much better volume of work than in October last year, and increases of noteworthy proportions were reflected by hotel and restaurant employees. There was, however, some slowing up of activity among theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers. The percentage of idleness for barbers remained the same as was recorded in October last year.

There was no change from the preceding month in the volume of work afforded fishermen during October, unemployment for both

months standing at 24.8. Activity was, however, slightly curtailed from October, 1932, when 21.3 per cent of idleness was registered. Returns for October were tabulated from 2 unions of fishermen, with a total of 705 members.

The 5 unions of lumber workers and loggers furnishing reports in October, with a membership of 671 persons, showed that 163 or 24.3 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with 16.9 per cent of idleness at the close of September and with 36.3 per cent in October, 1932.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1933

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1933, showed increases in the average daily placements of 12 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively, when a comparison was made with the records of September, 1933, and with those of October, 1932. This large gain in each instance was in construction and maintenance, where increased placements were effected on highways, streets, sewers, and airports, and on other building construction provided as relief work by the Government. Logging and services also showed noteworthy gains under both comparisons. The largest loss from the previous month and likewise from the corresponding period a year ago was in farming, manufacturing also showing a noticeable decline from September but little or no variation from October, 1932. Changes in other groups, both adverse and favourable, were nominal only.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications dipped sharply during the first half of October, but recovered during the latter half of the month, and at the close of the period under review, the levels attained were slightly above those shown at the conclusion of

September and considerably higher than the ratios recorded at the end of October, 1932. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 45.7 during the first half and 52.2 during the second half of October, 1933, in contrast with the ratios of 43.5 and 38.6 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 43.9 and 49.3 as compared with 41.3 and 37.1 during the corresponding month of 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1933, was 1,347, as compared with 1,198 during the preceding month and with 929 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,733, in comparison with 2,504 in September, 1933, and with 2,276 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1933, was 1,281, of which 628 were in regular employment and 653 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,142 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 889, consisting of 398 placements in regular and 491 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 33,752 persons to employment and effected a total of 32,015 placements. Of these, the placements in

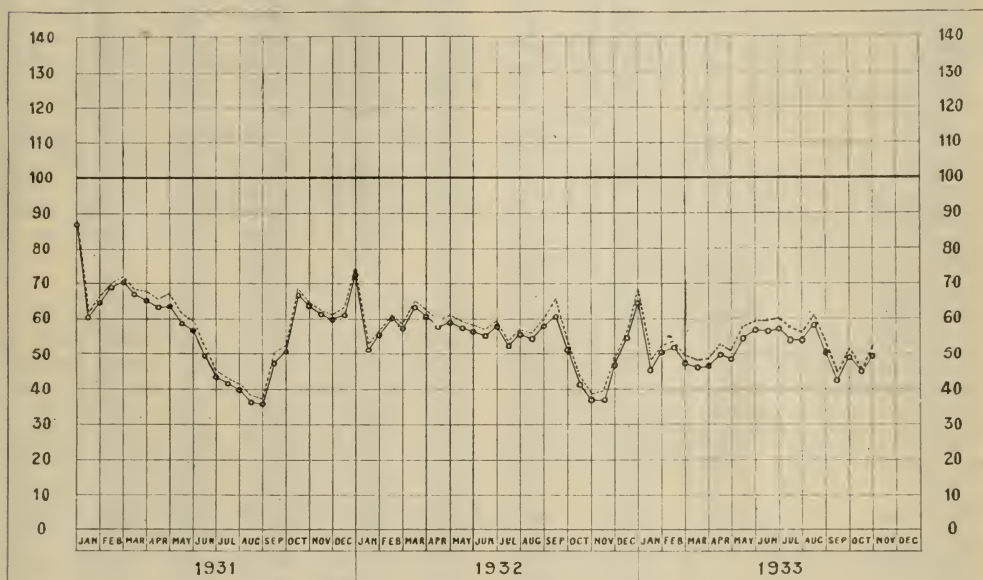
regular employment were 15,700, of which 11,752 were of men and 3,948 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 16,315. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,636 for men and 8,003 for women, a total of 33,639, while applications for work numbered 68,310, of which 54,964 were from men and 13,346 from women. Reports for September, 1933, showed 29,935 positions available, 62,579 applications made, and 28,534 placements effected, while in October, 1932, there were recorded 23,222 vacancies, 56,877 applications for work, and

## NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of nearly 64 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during October, when compared with the preceding month and of 31 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 87 per cent above September and 28 per cent in excess of October, 1932. Increased placements in highway construction and services were responsible for the gain over October of last year, as the improvement in logging was offset by

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o



22,205 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (10 months).....	139,391	135,190	274,581

declines in trade and manufacturing. During the month 46 placements were made in logging, 745 in construction and maintenance and 367 in services. Of the latter, 242 were of household workers. There were 177 men and 61 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of October, positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick were nearly 13 per cent less than in both the preceding month and in the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were about 13 per cent less than in both September and in October, 1932. There were fewer placements than during October of last year in all industrial divisions except services,



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,182</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>136</b>
Halifax.....	308	18	434	289	40	249	1,179	81
New Glasgow.....	280	11	325	356	194	123	553	15
Sydney.....	594	0	656	594	4	590	154	40
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>945</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>61</b>
Chatham.....	41	1	55	41	2	39	319	7
Moncton.....	554	1	554	551	96	455	85	29
St. John.....	350	0	376	350	58	292	514	25
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,409</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>7,529</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>1,225</b>
Amos.....	29	0	79	35	35	0	68	0
Hull.....	165	0	424	216	207	6	166	87
Montreal.....	1,743	163	4,222	1,668	1,008	186	2,336	708
Quebec.....	1,039	85	1,980	1,283	745	192	656	186
Rouyn.....	61	0	96	61	50	11	20	72
Sherbrooke.....	172	5	403	203	135	33	137	76
Three Rivers.....	200	15	325	371	127	63	93	96
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>15,146</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>34,008</b>	<b>14,588</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>51,324</b>	<b>3,114</b>
Belleville.....	127	0	151	125	40	85	279	62
Brantford.....	1,619	0	2,279	1,619	69	1,550	2,741	39
Chatham.....	456	0	589	454	39	415	668	41
Fort William.....	305	0	312	306	235	71	286	215
Guelph.....	81	12	229	89	44	29	1,051	43
Hamilton.....	461	32	1,109	485	168	256	2,112	140
Kingston.....	741	12	788	726	173	553	770	41
Kitchener.....	1,680	0	1,710	1,689	73	1,602	989	48
London.....	787	10	1,826	822	422	352	2,733	267
Niagara Falls.....	83	3	190	82	46	36	1,780	32
North Bay.....	212	1	328	297	276	21	294	43
Oshawa.....	1,528	0	1,507	1,525	60	1,465	440	52
Ottawa.....	547	36	1,324	591	264	228	1,403	286
Pembroke.....	253	13	372	217	100	117	63	101
Peterborough.....	87	3	103	95	65	20	407	51
Port Arthur.....	1,086	0	708	868	575	293	862	302
St. Catharines.....	170	0	261	168	85	83	2,477	66
St. Thomas.....	163	3	202	163	43	120	502	52
Sarnia.....	173	0	216	173	56	117	544	28
Sault Ste. Marie.....	324	252	478	73	34	27	280	170
Stratford.....	77	0	103	76	38	38	754	50
Sudbury.....	216	0	600	201	169	32	303	9
Timmins.....	569	101	632	386	319	67	518	24
Toronto.....	3,032	157	17,382	3,027	892	1,853	25,597	823
Windsor.....	369	15	609	331	139	192	3,471	129
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>19,431</b>	<b>999</b>
Brandon.....	113	4	410	106	96	10	672	114
Winnipeg.....	2,987	0	6,905	3,204	2,331	874	18,759	885
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,411</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>1,069</b>
Estevan.....	197	0	224	194	142	52	76	81
Moose Jaw.....	650	41	771	650	271	344	562	128
North Battleford.....	90	1	181	86	70	16	95	47
Prince Albert.....	131	29	180	94	69	25	112	88
Regina.....	568	26	592	545	424	121	737	306
Saskatoon.....	371	0	422	374	303	71	427	264
Swift Current.....	166	3	176	163	126	37	84	49
Weyburn.....	53	14	54	39	37	2	23	54
Yorkton.....	185	28	186	172	90	82	15	52
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,164</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>9,586</b>	<b>1,944</b>
Calgary.....	1,050	0	3,053	1,058	1,008	50	4,422	965
Drumheller.....	175	1	474	166	118	48	253	283
Edmonton.....	998	7	2,476	1,011	872	124	4,044	527
Lethbridge.....	557	5	697	556	156	400	648	58
Medicine Hat.....	384	0	410	384	57	327	219	111
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,302</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>1,272</b>
Kamloops.....	264	0	365	247	246	1	94	21
Nanaimo.....	514	0	504	503	497	6	294	896
Nelson.....	318	11	321	311	153	158	5	21
New Westminster.....	78	0	187	78	47	31	161	22
Penticton.....	127	0	156	130	66	56	79	12
Prince Rupert.....	138	0	195	133	15	123	207	3
Vancouver.....	1,490	4	3,920	1,568	1,271	237	4,158	214
Victoria.....	1,373	0	1,514	1,369	110	1,259	675	83
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>33,659</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>68,310</b>	<b>33,752</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>16,315</b>	<b>94,425</b>	<b>9,930*</b>
Men.....	25,656	558	54,964	25,310	11,752	13,426	80,512	6,522
Women.....	8,003	565	13,346	8,433	3,948	2,889	13,913	3,408

\*110 Placements effected by offices since closed.

although construction and maintenance was the only group to show a decline of any importance. There were 446 placements in this group and 472 in services. Of the latter, 368 were of household workers. During the month 101 men and 55 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec called for over 12 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 84 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 17 per cent in placements when compared with September and over 93 per cent in comparison with October, 1932. All industrial divisions, except mining, participated in the increase in placements over October of last year, gains in services, construction and maintenance and logging being the most important. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 122; logging, 314; construction and maintenance, 423; trade, 78; and services, 1,830, of which 1,600 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 981 of men and 1,326 of women.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during October, were over 19 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 64 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 18 per cent higher than in September and over 59 per cent above October, 1932. Relief work on road and sewer construction was mainly responsible for the large increase in placements over October a year ago, although all industrial divisions showed improvement. Of the gains reported, logging and farming fall next in order to the increase shown in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 502; logging, 1,044; farming, 661; construction and maintenance, 8,104; trade, 340; and services, 3,152, of which 1,828 were of household workers. There were 3,086 men and 1,338 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October were 9 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 33 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 9 per cent in excess of September

and over 42 per cent above October, 1932. Highway construction and maintenance, farming and logging showed the largest gain in placements over October of last year. These increases were offset by a substantial decline in services and smaller losses in manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 170; farming, 593; construction and maintenance, 1,774; and services, 720, of which 590 were of household workers. There were 2,092 men and 335 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October, were nearly 10 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 16 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 13 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a gain of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with October, 1932. Placement gains over October of last year were reported in highway construction and maintenance, farming, mining and manufacturing, while there were declines in services, logging and transportation. None of these changes, however, was large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 45; farming, 731; mining, 77; construction and maintenance, 634; trade, 56; and services, 733, of which 507 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 1,172 men and 360 women.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received at Alberta Employment Offices during October called for over 7 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 7 per cent in placements when compared with September and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with October, 1932. The only group to show any increase of importance in placements over October of last year was the highway division of construction and maintenance. The most substantial decline was in farming, with a smaller loss in services. None of the changes in other groups were important. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 467; construction and maintenance, 2,031; and services, 481, of which 360 were of household workers. During the month 1,956 men and 255 women were placed in regular employment.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during October when compared with the preceding month and of over 48 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 8 per cent higher than in September and nearly 48 per cent above October, 1932. Relief placements on highway construction were mainly responsible for the gain over October of last year, although increases were reported in all other groups, except transportation and manufacturing. None of these changes, however, was large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 117; logging, 36; construction and maintenance, 3,427; trade, 33; and services, 605, of which 408 were of household workers. There were 2,187 men and 218 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,700 placements in regular employment, 5,513 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 525 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 331 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 194 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during October numbered 80, of which 33 were provincial and 47 interprovincial. The movement within the province originated at the Quebec City office, which despatched 33 bushmen to employment within its own zone. The workers going outside the province were also bushmen who secured their certificates for transportation at the Hull office, 35 travelling to the Sudbury zone and 12 to Pembroke. Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during October were 256 in number, these going to provincial employ-

ment. From Sudbury 16 bushmen were shipped to Timmins and 125 bushmen to centres within the Sudbury zone. To the Timmins zone also were destined 63 bush workers from North Bay, 7 bushmen from Port Arthur and 1 saleslady from Fort William. Travelling within their respective zones 28 bushmen, 7 highway construction workers, 1 papermaker, 2 mine workers, and 1 housekeeper were conveyed from Port Arthur, and 3 bushmen from Fort William. In addition, the Ottawa office transferred 1 lumber scaler to North Bay, and Pembroke 1 foreman to Ottawa. The movement of labour from Manitoba centres during October comprised the transfer of 154 workers, 7 within the province and 147 outside. Included in the former were 2 construction labourers, 1 fisherman, 1 farm hand, 1 farm domestic, 1 construction cook, and 1 hotel general journeying from Winnipeg to employment within the same zone. The Winnipeg office also effected the despatch of 144 persons to other provinces, the Port Arthur zone being the destination of 141 bush workers, 1 highway engineer's assistant, and 1 town general, and the Estevan zone of 1 farm hand. From St. Boniface also the Port Arthur zone received 3 bushmen. The Saskatchewan offices issued certificates during October to 4 workers travelling to employment within the province. Three of these were farm hands for the Prince Albert zone, 2 shipped from Saskatoon and 1 from Moose Jaw. To a situation within its own zone Regina transferred 1 teacher. In Alberta the labour movement during October emanated from Edmonton and was entirely provincial, 22 workers being despatched to various centres within the Edmonton zone. Among these were included 6 miners, 5 farm hands, 3 bush workers, 1 nurse, 2 labourers, 1 fisherman, 3 building construction workers, and 1 cook. The Vancouver office was responsible for all transfers made in British Columbia during October, which were to centres within the province, and totalled 9. Journeying to employment within the Vancouver zone were 4 mine workers and 4 survey workers, while 1 steel sharpener was carried at the reduced rate to Kamloops.

Of the 525 persons who secured certificates at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 246 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 223 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 44 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in October, 1933

The estimated value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October was \$1,762,947; this was a decrease of \$269,892 or 13.3 per cent, as compared with the September total of \$2,032,839, and of \$1,407,623 or 44.4 per cent as compared with the aggregate of \$3,170,570 for October, 1932.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 220 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$685,000, and about 1,550 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$1,000,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 250 dwellings and 1,750 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately \$800,000, and \$1,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan recorded increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1933, while the remaining provinces reported declines. The largest decrease was that of \$133,683 or 49.6 per cent in British Columbia.

In comparison with October, 1932, there were declines in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba; cities in Quebec reported the most pronounced losses, amounting to \$696,323 or 54.0 per cent.

Montreal showed an increase over September, 1933, but a reduction as compared with October, 1932; in Winnipeg there was a decline as compared with September, 1933, but an improvement over October, 1932, while Toronto and Vancouver recorded decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, London, St. Thomas, East Windsor, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and New Westminster reported increases over both September, 1933, and October, 1932.

*Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1933.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued first ten months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	1,762,947	18,043,654	13.4	77.8
1932.....	3,170,570	38,196,769	28.3	77.5
1931.....	8,442,627	97,045,622	71.9	82.4
1930.....	12,756,402	139,117,752	103.1	92.0
1929.....	18,073,378	204,084,467	151.3	99.2
1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	138.8	96.8
1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	118.6	96.2
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	100.0	100.4
1925.....	11,312,644	109,676,825	81.3	103.0
1924.....	13,089,588	109,906,921	81.5	107.6
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	87.7	111.8
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	94.5	108.5
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	73.4	125.2
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	79.0	144.4

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was lower than in 1932 and other years since 1920; in this connection it should be noted that the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also lower than in any other of the fourteen years of the record, except 1932.

#### Wage Contracts for Public Works in U.S.A.

The Emergency Administration for Public Works in the United States recently completed negotiations with the Labour Advisory Board (consisting of representatives of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) in regard to a form of contract governing conditions of the labour to be employed in connection with public works. The contract provides for the following wage rates for all construction financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the National Recovery Act.

For skilled labour—southern zone, \$1; central zone, \$1.10; northern zone, \$1.20.

For unskilled labour—southern zone, \$0.40; central zone, \$0.45; northern zone, \$0.50.

It is provided in the contract that there shall be created a Board of Labour Review to hear all issues arising out of the operation of contracts financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works. This Board consists of three members, one to represent labour, one to represent contractors and a chairman to represent the Administrator of Public Works. The members of the Board are appointed by the President of the United States, but no member may be connected in any way with any organization of building workers or have any interest in contracting.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at October 23, 1933, showed a further improvement as compared with a month before. The improvement was most marked in coal mining, engineering, vehicle building, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the manufacture of metal goods, the textile trades, (except artificial silk yarn and jute manufacture), the clothing industries (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe, pottery and glass industries, woodworking and furniture making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel and boarding house, shipping, and road transport services, in the distributive trades, and to a slight extent in building and public works contracting. There was also some set-back in iron and steel (except pig iron), tinplate, and hat and cap manufacture.

In the south of England employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands it continued to improve, and was moderate. There was a further improvement also in the Northern Counties of England, but employment in those areas was still bad. It continued bad also, though improving slightly, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. In Wales it showed a decline and was very bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at October 23, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18.1, as compared with 18.4 at September 25, 1933, and with 21.9 at October 24, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 23, 1933, was 15.3, as compared with 15.3 at September 25, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.8 as compared with 3.1. For males alone, the percentage at October 23, 1933, was 21.4, and for females, 9.5; at September 25, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.6 and 10.0.

At October 23, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,854,290 wholly unemployed, 357,669 temporarily stopped, and 86,794 normally in casual employment, making a total

of 2,298,753. This was 37,974 less than a month before, and 448,253 less than a year before. The total included 1,911,529 men, 52,220 boys, 297,686 women and 37,318 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at October 23, 1933, was 2,359,763.

### United States

Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased one-tenth of 1 per cent between September and October, 1933, and pay rolls increased six-tenths of 1 per cent over the month interval. The October index of employment was 74.0 as compared with 73.9 in September and the index of pay rolls in October was 53.6, compared with 53.3 in the preceding month.

A comparison of employment in October, 1933 with October 1932 shows that employment in October of the current year is 23.5 per cent above the level of the October 1932 employment index (59.9). A similar comparison of the October 1933 pay-roll index with the October 1932 index (39.9) shows a gain of 34.3 per cent in pay rolls over the year interval.

The increases in employment and pay rolls between September and October 1933, while small, indicate a continuation of the gains in employment and pay rolls which occurred during the preceding 6-month interval. The fact that 56 industries, or nearly two-thirds of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed, reported increased employment in October would give reason to expect a greater expansion over the month interval than was shown. These increases however were practically offset by the decreases reported in the remaining 33 industries. Among the decreases which largely affected the final result were losses of over 10

per cent in employment in automobiles and a similar decline in silk goods where labour difficulties prevailed throughout the period covered. Smaller declines were recorded in iron and steel, boots and shoes, woollen, steam fittings, hardware, plumbers' supplies, and men's clothing, and seasonal shrinkage in the brick, cement, beverage, and ice cream industries.

These changes in employment and pay rolls in October 1933 are based on reports supplied by 18,602 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,358,960 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest October 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$63,195,865. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The average percentage of change in employment between September and October over the preceding 10-year period has been a decrease of less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 per cent and pay rolls have shown an average gain of 2 per cent over this interval. The small percentage gain in employment in October of the present year therefore indicates a change slightly better than average, while the payroll increase of 0.6 per cent in October of the current year is appreciably less than the average increase shown in October over the preceding 10-year interval.

The most pronounced increases in employment between September and October were seasonal gains in the beet sugar and radio industries. The beet sugar industry, marking the beginning of its active season, reported a gain of 171.1 per cent in employment and the radio industry reported an increase of 21.6 per cent. The locomotive industry showed a gain of over 20 per cent in number of workers and the cottonseed oil-cake-meal and fertilizer industries reported seasonal gains of 15.6 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively. Fifteen industries reported gains ranging from 5 per cent to 9.8 per cent among which were the agricultural implement, confectionery, machine tools, jewelry, stove, shirt and collar, and cigar and cigarette industries. Other industries of major importance reporting increased employment over the month interval were petroleum refining, electrical machinery, shipbuilding, chemicals, foundries, sawmills, furniture, women's clothing, knit goods, and cotton goods.

*Non-manufacturing industries.*—Increased employment in October, 1933, compared with September, 1933, was shown in 11 of the 16

non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and increased payrolls were shown in 13 industries.

The crude petroleum producing industry reported the largest percentage gains in both items, 6.7 per cent in employment and 12.8 per cent in payrolls. The metalliferous mining industry reported an increase of 4.6 per cent in employment over the month interval and retail trade establishments reported a gain of 4.2 per cent. The power and light industry reported an increase of 2.4 per cent in number of workers between September and October, wholesale trade establishments reported a gain of 1.7 per cent, electric railroad and motor bus operation showed an increase of 1.4 per cent and the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported a gain of 1.1 per cent. The increases in employment in the remaining 4 industries in which increased employment was reported were as follows: telephone and telegraph, 0.5 per cent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 0.4 per cent; anthracite mining, 0.2 per cent; and building construction, 0.5 per cent. The change in employment in the building construction industry represents the change in employment based on reports supplied by 11,172 contractors engaged on public and private projects not aided by Public Works funds.

In the 5 industries in which decreased employment was reported over the month interval, the most pronounced decline was a seasonal decrease of 28.1 per cent in the canning and preserving industry, which reached its peak of employment in September and regularly shows a sharp decline in October. Employment in the bituminous coal mining industry was affected by strikes in various localities, the industry reporting a decline of 5.3 per cent. Increased earnings, however, in a large number of mines not affected by the labour disturbances resulted in a net decline of only one-tenth of 1 per cent in weekly payrolls over the month interval. The hotel industry reported a falling-off of 2.1 per cent in employment in October due entirely to the closing of seasonal resort hotels, which were open during the first half of September and were closed in October. The laundry industry reported 1.6 per cent fewer employees in October than in September, and the dyeing and cleaning industry reported a decrease of 0.3 per cent.

The American Federation of Labor's estimate for October shows 10,076,000 out of work in that month as compared with 10,065,000 in September.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3.(1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government

contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council ap-

plicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Supply of Clothing, Interior Fittings, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of November, 1933, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Nature of Contract	Contractors
Serge jackets.....	Grant-Holden - Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cases, paillasse, camp.....	Royal Mattress Co., Quebec, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	A. E. Wry-Standard, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Winter caps.....	Progress Brand Cap Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Cartridges, 22'.....	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather mitts.....	Huron Mfg. Co., Quebec, P.Q.
Pillows.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel bunks.....	Western Steel Products Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Springs for steel bunks.....	Simmons Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Cases, paillasse.....	Royal Mattress Co., Quebec, P.Q.
Braces.....	National Suspender Co., Toronto, Ont.
Mattresses and pillows.....	Canadian Feather and Mattress Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fire extinguishers.....	Lafrance Fire Engine & Posome Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Enamel ware, etc.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Guelph, Ont.
Leather mitts.....	Huron Mfg. Co., Quebec, P.Q.
Nightshirts.....	Canadian Converter's Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks, woollen.....	Brampton Knitting Mills, Brampton, Ont.
Shaving brushes.....	Rubberset Co., Ltd., Gravenhurst, Ont.
Steel bunks and mattresses.....	Parkhill Bedding Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge.....	Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Tap soles.....	Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Felt in-soles.....	Code Felt & Knitting Co., Perth, Ont.

These contracts involved a total expenditure of \$66,200.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Grading and roadways at the Customs-Immigration Building, Trout River, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. B. Bergamin, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1933. Amount of contract, \$2,495. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages — Not less than	Hours of Labour — Not more than
	per hour \$ cts.	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Road roller operator.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Recovering the roof of the Drill Hall, Quebec, P.Q., Name of contractors, Eugene Falardau, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 15, 1933. Amount of contract, \$9,095 and any new roof boarding required to be paid at rate of 5½c. per foot B.M. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages — Not less than	Hours of Labour — Not more than
	per hour \$ cts.	per day
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Repairs to wharf at Stewart, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Albert & McCaffery Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, September 15, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,490.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages — Not less than	Hours of Labour — Not more than
	per hour \$ cts.	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Pile driver boom man.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the old Post Office Building, Saskatoon, Sask., for R.C.M.P. accommodation. Name of contractors, C. M. Miners Construction Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, November 6, 1933. Amount of contract, \$3,425. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages — Not less than	Hours of Labour — Not more than
	per hour \$ cts.	per day
Bricklayers and masons and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Cement Finishers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	per yard 0 06	8
Plasterers.....	per hour 1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers.....	1 05	8
Steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases, where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in November, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the works of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Work	Amount \$ cts.
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	830 89
<i>Making and supplying letter-carriers' uniforms—</i>	
Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	228 96
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..	112 00
Jay Wolfe Incorporated, Montreal, P.Q.....	312 00
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	1,323 54
St. George Woollen Mills Ltd., St. George Beauce, P.Q.....	8,254 68
Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	154 30
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	402 05
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	288 87
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
United Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.....	633 46
Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	2,316 08
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	74 80
<i>Letter Boxes—</i>	
Engine Works & Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q.....	740 88

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Logging

**KAPUSKASING, ONTARIO.**—THE SPRUCE FALLS POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE COMMITTEE OF LOGGING CAMP EMPLOYEES.

Agreement made following the strike reported on page 1164 of this issue, to be in effect from November 7, 1933, until the end of the 1933-34 season.

Provision is made for holding meetings in camp and the election of camp committees from men working in the bush. No discrimination against strikers or union members by employers or against non-union workers by the committee. The Company reserves the right not to officially recognize any union.

Hours: 10 per day as a general rule, and any man asked to work an abnormal number of hours may refer his case to the camp committee. A month to consist of 26 working days, and any work over 26 days to be paid *pro rata*.

Wages: Monthly rate: minimum of \$35 per month with board. Piece rates: \$1.85 per cord, four foot, and \$3.50 per cord, eight foot, for men remaining to the end of the 1933-1934 season; \$1.75 and \$3.30 respectively for men leaving voluntarily before the close of the season; 5 cents per piece for 16 foot pulpwood; charge for board for men on piece rates 75 cents per day.

**HEARST DISTRICT, ONTARIO.**—NEWAYGO TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE COMMITTEE OF LOGGING CAMP EMPLOYEES.

Agreement made following the strike reported on page 1164 of this issue, to be in effect from November 25, 1933 until the end of the 1933-1934 season.

Provision is made for recognition of camp committee and for meetings in camp outside of working hours. No discrimination against strikers, subject to good behaviour and good workmanship.

Hours: 10 per day, 26 days per month.

Wages: monthly rate: \$30 to \$35 per month with board. Piece rates: \$3.50 per double cord; maximum charge for board for men on piece rates 85 cents per day.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

**FORT FRANCES AND KENORA, ONTARIO.**—RECEIVERS FOR THE MINNESOTA AND ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, THE FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE KENORA PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 159 FORT FRANCES AND LOCAL 238 KENORA).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

In employing new men, preference to be given to union members, but if others employed, they must join the union, and all employees must maintain union membership. Any question of jurisdiction between the unions to be settled by the American Federation of Labor.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for all overtime and for work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, and on the three holidays.

Wage rates are reduced 9 per cent from the 1932 rates. Wage rates for papermakers vary according to the size and speed of the machines. Wages per hour on paper machines at Fort Frances: machine tenders 84 and 90½ cents, back tenders 69½ and 76½ cents, third hand 58 and 60 cents, fourth hand 44½ and 46½ cents, fifth hand 41½ and 43 cents, spare back tender 76½ cents, spare hand 69½ cents, rewinder man 60 cents, head oiler 60 cents, oiler 45½ cents, swipers 35 cents. Wages per hour on cylinder machine at Fort Frances: machine tenders 76½ cents, back tenders 58 cents, third hands 43 cents, fourth hands 39½ cents, chain puller 35½ cents, oiler 45½ cents, beaterman 35 cents, screener 35½ cents, broke beaterman 35 cents, scalers 35½ cents, finishers 38 cents, head beaterman 60 cents, linerman 39½ cents, sizeman 35 cents, cleanup 35 cents, head cutterman 43 and 45½ cents, cutterman 38 cents, pulp weighers 35 cents. Wages per hour on paper machines at Kenora: machine tender, \$1.16 and \$1.17½, back tender \$1.01½ and \$1.04, third hand 76½ and 78½ cents, fourth hand 50½ cents, fifth hand 43 cents, sixth hand 35 cents, head clothing man 84½ cents, rewinder man 50½ cents, head oiler 53½ cents, oilers 45½ cents, beater engineer 66½ cents.

No strikes or lockouts to occur. Provision is made for all disputes to be taken up by officials of the Company and the union, and if they cannot agree, the matter to be referred to arbitration.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.**—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 93.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1932, page 90, with the following exceptions:

Hours are changed from 44 to 40 per week, with a 5-day week.



Overtime pay, that is time and one-half, to be paid for all work on Saturday.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 70 cents (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the 1932 rate).

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 343.

Agreement to be in effect from July 5, 1933, to December 31, 1933. The parties are to meet during December to formulate a new agreement.

Foreman to be a union member. The agent of the union, with the permission of the superintendent of the work, may visit jobs for the purpose of furthering the interests of the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. For shift work, not more than 8 hours in the 24 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half up to 12 hours work per day; on overtime over 12 hours and

for work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: 75 cents per hour. Foreman to be paid at least 10 cents per hour extra, except if less than three journeymen are employed or if the employer or his agent is acting as foreman.

Every employer with two or more men working may have an apprentice and one additional apprenticeship system to be worked out by the joint committee and adopted as soon as possible.

Any disputes to be referred to the joint arbitration committee whose decision is final. If this committee cannot agree, the dispute will be referred to the general president of the union or his appointee and a representative of this section of the Builders' Exchange, who together may appoint a third party whose decision will be final, or such third party may be appointed under the terms of the Act of Arbitration for Manitoba. No stoppage of work to occur pending such settlement.

## AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA

**F**OLLOWING proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, pages 1065-1066), a dispute between the principal railways and their engine, train and telegraph service employees was settled by an agreement dated October 28, 1933. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation had recommended (one member dissenting) that the ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay, calculated on basic rates, in effect since December 1, 1931, should be increased to twenty per cent on May 1, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, pages 478-494). The employees had not agreed to this recommendation, but the railways had made it effective pending further negotiations. The agreement finally reached provided that the deduction of twenty per cent should continue in effect until October 31, 1933; that from November 1, 1933, to October 31, 1934, the deduction should be fifteen per cent, and that after November 1, 1934, it should be ten per cent, "provided that either party may, after September 1, 1934, serve thirty days' notice, as required by wage agreements now in effect, of a desire to change such percentage to become effective November 1, 1934."

In the meantime the railway companies had notified the other classes of railway employees of a desire to change the ten per cent deduction to one of twenty per cent.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on August 28 to deal with disputes between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., and its report dated November 8, 1933, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, pages 1066-1070.

The Board recommended that the ten per cent deduction in effect since March 1, 1932, should be increased to fifteen per cent for a period of one year, beginning in November, but with modifications in the application of the additional five per cent to certain employees on short time or who had exercised their seniority to revert to lower rated positions owing to staff reductions. As stated elsewhere in this issue, the railway company accepted this recommendation and the employees' committee recommended its acceptance by the employees.

A Board was also established to deal with a similar dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., and its report is given elsewhere in this issue. The report, one member dissenting, recommended that the ten per cent deduction from each employee's pay as calculated on basic rates, effective since May 1, 1932, should be increased to fifteen per cent during a period of one year, December 1, 1933, to November 30, 1934, the additional deduction not to apply to the compensation of employees receiving below \$85 per month. The dissenting member recommended that the fifteen per cent deduction should be applied without exceptions.

Agreements for a fifteen per cent deduction instead of ten per cent, and a return to the ten per cent deduction after one year subject to notice of desire to change by either party, have been reached between the following: the Railway Association of Canada, representing the principal railways, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, effective December 1, 1933, to November 30,

1934; the Railway Association and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor (Federated Shop Crafts), effective from December 16, 1933, men working less than forty hours per week to have a deduction of only ten per cent; the Canadian Pacific Railway and its

Signal Maintainers, Helpers and Mechanics, effective from January 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934, the deduction from November 1, 1933, to December 31, 1933, to be \$30 per month for signal maintainers and \$20 per month for helpers, on full time with *pro rata* deduction for those working less.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of the family budget of staple goods, fuel and lighting and rent in terms of retail prices was somewhat lower, a slight increase in the cost of foods and fuel being more than offset by a fall in rent. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced, due mainly to increases in the prices of farm products, chiefly grains and live stock.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.27 at the beginning of November as compared with \$7.24 for October; \$7.09 for November, 1932; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The slight advance was due to a seasonal increase in the price of eggs and milk. The prices of beef, mutton, pork, flour, evaporated apples and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.72 at the beginning of November as compared with \$15.78 for October; \$16.10 for November, 1932; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher because of an advance in the price of coal, while rent averaged lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was higher, this being the first advance since July. The index for November was 68.7 as compared with 67.9 in October; 63.6 in February, which was the low point; 64.7 for November, 1932; 95.7 for November, 1929; 97.7 for November, 1926; 98.3 for November, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914. One hundred and six prices quotations were higher, eighty-five were lower, and three hundred and eleven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups

were higher and three were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for grains, flour and tea, which more than offset lower prices for rye, gluten meal, sugar and coffee; the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for live stock, butter and eggs, which more than offset lower prices for leather and fresh and cured meats; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to higher prices for lumber; the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of advanced quotations for galvanized sheets and scrap; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to increased quotations for lead, tin and solder. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were lower, the former because of reduced prices for raw silk, cotton fabrics and raw jute which more than offset higher quotations for raw cotton, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for coal and sulphur. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also slightly lower.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, mainly because of higher prices for tea, fish, flour, and milk and its products. Producers' goods were also somewhat higher, owing mainly to higher prices for materials for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries and for the milling and other industries. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries and for the chemical using industries were lower.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were higher. Canadian farm products advanced substantially owing chiefly to higher prices for grains and live stock, milk and eggs.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed



houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expendi-

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	158	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	68	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	151	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	139	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

ture for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(Continued on page 1222)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1932	Oct. 1933	Nov. 1933
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-8	75-2	75-6	56-2	55-4	55-6	57-6	70-2	71-8	64-8	52-0	45-4	41-3	39-4
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	34-2	53-2	48-4	31-2	30-0	30-0	31-4	43-2	44-8	38-6	27-4	23-8	22-0	21-0
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-0	27-6	28-7	18-9	18-1	18-5	19-7	23-5	24-9	22-4	16-2	12-9	11-5	11-5
Mutton, leg...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	35-2	35-2	24-6	26-9	26-6	29-2	29-7	30-4	27-2	22-1	18-0	17-9	17-2
Pork, leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-0	37-3	41-7	28-1	27-9	25-9	29-8	28-4	30-0	28-1	18-4	14-5	17-2	15-8
Pork, salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-6	70-0	73-4	53-2	51-8	50-4	55-8	58-2	55-0	53-6	37-6	29-6	31-6	31-2
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-4	51-4	58-5	43-4	40-9	38-6	43-5	40-5	40-1	39-6	24-2	19-6	21-3	21-1
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-8	74-2	73-8	46-0	45-8	46-2	48-0	45-6	43-0	42-4	25-8	26-6	26-2	26-4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	40-3	67-1	81-7	59-4	51-6	52-0	56-1	57-4	58-5	51-3	44-3	38-6	39-2	37-7
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	32-5	58-7	70-3	52-0	43-7	44-0	48-2	49-2	48-6	43-1	34-4	29-4	22-7	27-7
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-8	81-0	93-0	80-4	70-2	72-0	70-8	73-8	75-6	73-2	63-0	56-4	57-0	58-2
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	60-0	104-2	123-0	82-0	77-6	81-2	76-0	86-6	87-2	71-0	46-2	45-4	42-2	42-0
Butter, cream-ery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	30-9	34-5	57-2	66-5	46-8	43-7	44-9	41-4	47-6	47-4	38-9	26-2	26-4	24-2	24-0
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-1	32-4	40-7	34-2	34-8	\$28-5	\$33-8	\$30-7	\$33-7	\$33-1	\$30-1	\$22-5	\$19-9	\$19-7
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-2	32-3	38-4	29-2	33-8	\$28-5	\$33-8	\$30-7	\$33-7	\$33-1	\$30-1	\$22-5	\$19-9	\$19-7
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	66-0	118-5	141-0	109-5	100-5	102-0	114-0	113-5	118-5	103-5	91-5	85-5	88-5	88-5
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	69-0	75-0	51-0	44-0	43-0	53-0	50-0	53-0	41-0	29-0	28-0	33-0	31-0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	41-0	40-0	29-0	27-5	28-0	29-0	31-5	32-5	28-0	23-0	23-5	25-5	25-5
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	25-2	33-0	19-6	\$21-2	\$21-0	\$22-0	\$20-8	\$20-6	\$20-0	\$17-6	\$16-6	\$16-2	\$16-2
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-6	33-0	22-2	17-6	17-0	17-4	16-0	19-6	22-6	17-4	10-4	8-2	9-0	8-8
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-8	23-5	28-5	21-3	22-6	18-9	19-9	21-5	21-5	20-4	17-2	15-7	15-1	14-8
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-1	19-2	26-6	18-2	19-8	17-7	15-7	13-4	15-3	13-9	12-1	10-7	12-1	12-2
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	32-4	49-2	64-0	39-2	36-0	48-8	31-6	30-8	28-8	25-6	24-8	20-2	32-0	32-0
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-8	22-6	30-8	18-6	17-0	23-2	15-0	14-4	13-8	12-4	12-0	11-2	15-4	15-6
Tea, black...	1/4 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-8	15-6	15-7	13-6	\$14-8	\$17-3	\$18-0	\$17-7	\$17-6	\$14-5	\$13-2	\$11-0	\$10-6	\$10-8
Tea, green...	1/4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	15-6	15-7	13-6	\$14-8	\$17-3	\$18-0	\$17-7	\$17-6	\$14-5	\$13-2	\$11-0	\$10-6	\$10-8
Coffee...	1/4 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-9	11-6	15-4	13-4	13-3	13-6	15-3	15-2	15-2	13-6	11-5	10-4	9-9	9-9
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	31-7	64-0	73-2	55-1	38-3	46-5	64-0	42-0	73-8	44-7	23-1	26-9	41-1	36-6
Vinegar...	1/4 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	9	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9
All Foods...		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-96	\$ 13-65	\$ 15-32	\$ 11-08	\$ 10-29	\$ 10-69	\$ 11-01	\$ 11-28	\$ 11-75	\$ 10-25	\$ 7-82	\$ 7-09	\$ 7-24	\$ 7-27
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2-9	c. 3-0	c. 3-1	c. 3-2	c. 3-3	c. 4-8	c. 4-8	c. 4-3	c. 4-0	c. 4-1	c. 4-2	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-0	c. 3-9	c. 3-9	c. 3-8	c. 3-9
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-0	78-4	127-2	109-7	115-6	112-0	105-1	101-6	101-1	100-9	100-9	95-5	93-7	94-2
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	47-3	63-6	93-8	72-6	76-8	71-5	65-1	62-8	63-0	62-8	60-8	58-9	57-6	58-0
Wood, hard...	" ed.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-6	79-0	87-0	81-7	79-1	79-4	55-7	55-0	55-0	55-6	70-2	64-0	59-6	59-6
Wood, soft...	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-4	57-3	67-4	61-1	59-2	59-6	55-6	55-3	54-3	54-4	52-0	47-6	45-6	45-5
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-7	27-8	39-9	31-6	31-0	30-1	31-5	31-0	31-0	30-7	27-7	27-1	27-4	27-7
Fuel and light*		\$ 1-56	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-99	\$ 3-06	\$ 4-15	\$ 3-57	\$ 3-62	\$ 3-53	\$ 3-33	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-12	\$ 2-83	\$ 2-84	\$ 2-85
Rent...	1/2 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-38	\$ 8-85	\$ 6-62	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-94	\$ 6-93	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-94	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-07	\$ 6-83	\$ 6-04	\$ 5-66	\$ 5-57
††Totals...		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-36	\$ 21-61	\$ 26-13	\$ 21-60	\$ 20-89	\$ 21-19	\$ 21-24	\$ 21-52	\$ 22-03	\$ 20-60	\$ 17-81	\$ 16-10	\$ 15-78	\$ 15-72

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-84	13-87	15-75	11-23	10-40	11-09	11-12	11-26	11-73	10-61	8-35	7-44	7-38	7-43	
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-86	12-02	13-17	9-86	9-27	9-55	10-07	10-05	10-72	9-87	7-79	7-11	6-92	7-23	
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-63	6-55	7-04	7-72	13-52	15-16	11-24	10-20	11-00	11-07	11-07	11-50	10-43	8-19	7-55	7-46	7-50	
Quebec...	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-44	13-16	14-45	10-95	9-84	9-95	10-18	10-50	10-83	9-53	7-19	6-46	6-54	6-61	
Ontario...	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-72	13-61	15-24	10-97	10-19	10-61	11-13	11-31	11-74	10-22	7-80	7-08	7-29	7-27	
Manitoba...	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-15	13-05	15-28	10-83	9-74	10-22	10-25	10-94	11-54	9-62	7-30	6-98	6-75	6-83	
Saskatchewan...	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	9-02	13-70	15-36	10-89	9-91	10-48	10-95	11-34	11-85	9-84	7-37	6-72	6-84	6-87	
Alberta...	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-51	13-51	15-43	10-81	9-99	10-39	10-83	11-39	11-97	10-04	7-42	6-97	7-00	7-11	
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-31	14-19	16-58	12-28	11-65	11-85	11-91	12-41	13-06	11-24	8-66	7-73	8-17	8-21	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 19-7	cents 15-8	cents 14-9	cents 10-5	cents 8-4	cents 11-5	cents 17-2	cents 15-8	cents 15-6	cents 21-1	cents 24-2	cents 38-9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	21-5	16-6	14-7	11-1	8-7	10-2	15-5	17-6	17-1	19-7	22-3	38-2
1—Sydney.....	22-6	18	15	12-9	9	8-5	15	18-8	16-9	20-1	21-9	38-1
2—New Glasgow.....	22-2	17-2	14-5	10	7-3	12	15	16-7	17	19-4	21-6	37-8
3—Amherst.....	18-7	15	11	9	9	12	15	15-7	15-7	20	22-6	36-7
4—Halifax.....	22-8	18-1	17-4	12-8	9-8	8-8	15	18	16-4	18-6	21-9	37-4
5—Windsor.....	22-5	16-5	15	12	9	10	16	16-5	16-5	19-3	22-3	37-5
6—Truro.....	20	15	15	10	8	10	17	20	20-2	20-5	23-6	41-8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	22-7	18-5	18-2	14-5	11-5	10	20	18	15	23	24-3	32-5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	23-3	18-9	18-9	12-6	10-1	10-2	19-6	18-0	17-9	19-7	23-3	41-4
8—Moncton.....	20-4	15-9	14-1	11	8-7	9-5	20	17-2	16	21-3	23-9	37-9
9—Saint John.....	24-6	17-2	17-8	12-8	9-5	10	18-7	18-2	18-5	18-6	22-9	44-1
10—Fredericton.....	22-5	25	25	15	12	11	20	20	22	20-8	23-8	43-6
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	18-5	11-5	10	10	20	16-5	15	18	22-4	40
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17-0	13-9	14-3	9-7	6-2	9-1	17-9	13-7	14-7	20-2	22-8	38-9
12—Quebec.....	18-2	14-8	12-1	11-2	6-8	8-8	16-5	12-9	15-3	20-9	24	36-8
13—Three Rivers.....	16	14-1	14-3	10-4	5-6	9-2	16-5	13-3	16-4	21-4	25-8	39-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	20-4	15-6	16-7	10-6	7-2	9-2	18-6	13-6	16-9	19-8	21-5	42
15—Sorel.....	14	13-2	13-3	9	6-3	6	19	13	14	20	23-7	37-5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	14-2	12-1	13-4	9-1	6-2	12	15-6	12	13	20-5	22-7	40
17—St. John's.....	15	14	15	9	5-5	10-5	19	16-5	12-3	21	23-1	38-3
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	12	10	8-5	5	10	18	12	16-2	20	23-5	35
19—Montreal.....	21-2	15-3	18-6	9-5	6-7	7-4	18-2	15	14-1	19-1	21-3	40-4
20—Ottawa.....	19-1	14-4	15-1	9-9	6-6	9-1	19-6	14-7	14-5	20-1	21-7	40-5
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	20-5	16-3	15-4	11-3	9-0	13-4	17-9	15-8	15-4	20-5	23-4	38-6
21—Ottawa.....	19-2	14-4	14-9	10-6	6-6	11-1	16-9	14-7	14-9	20-2	22-9	38-4
22—Brockville.....	22-2	17	17	12-4	8-7	11-5	18	14-2	14-7	21-5	23-7	39
23—Kingston.....	20-9	16-4	16-4	12-5	8-1	12-6	16-3	15-2	12-8	18-2	20-7	38-7
24—Belleville.....	14	11-4	14	9-2	6-5	13-5	13-5	14-2	12-8	20-3	23-4	38
25—Peterborough.....	18-5	15-2	14-2	10-3	8	12	16-2	15-8	15	19-6	21-8	34-3
26—Oshawa.....	18	14-5	13-5	9-5	8	15-5	19	14-5	15	19-4	23	39-7
27—Orillia.....	18-7	15	14-3	11	8-5	11-8	16-5	15	16-7	19-8	22-5	38
28—Toronto.....	22-5	17-4	16-7	11-6	10-6	13-8	16-9	15-6	15	20-7	24-3	39-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	24-5	20	18	14-2	9-3	12-5	19	14-3	12-5	20-6	22-7	38-6
30—St. Catharines.....	21-2	16-3	16-1	10	9-2	12-7	19-5	15-1	14-7	20	22-7	36-9
31—Hamilton.....	21-5	17-1	17	12-6	10-3	14-2	17-2	15	16	21	24-2	38-1
32—Brantford.....	20	16	15-5	11-1	7-8	12-9	19	16-2	17	19-6	22-5	36-5
33—Galt.....	25-5	20-7	17-7	13-2	11-4	16-7	19-7	17-7	18-2	20-5	23-4	36-7
34—Guelph.....	20-7	16-2	16-4	11-2	11-3	14-3	17	14-3	15-5	20	22-9	36-7
35—Kitchener.....	18-3	16-1	14-2	11	8-9	13-5	19	14-6	15	18-8	21-1	36-3
36—Woodstock.....	19-8	16-5	15-6	10-8	8-4	13	17-5	16	16	18-9	22-2	36-9
37—Stratford.....	19-5	15-7	13-7	11-5	9-7	13-5	19-5	15	12	19-7	23-5	39-1
38—London.....	20-2	16-5	15-3	10-8	8-3	12-9	17-1	15-4	14-7	20-3	23-1	38-1
39—St. Thomas.....	22-3	18-2	15-2	11-2	9-8	15	19	16-2	15	20-6	23-6	40-6
40—Chatham.....	20	16	17	11-1	8-7	14	16-2	16-3	14-8	20-5	22-8	38-3
41—Windsor.....	19-7	15-4	14-7	11-5	9-4	13-4	18	15-5	13	18-9	21-6	36-8
42—Sarnia.....	22	18-3	17	13	11	15	17-5	15-7	15	24-4	24	40
43—Owen Sound.....	17-7	14-3	13-7	10-7	9	13	15	15	15	20-6	22-8	35-8
44—North Bay.....	21	16-7	15	9-7	8-3	12	20	15-7	15-3	19-3	23	39-1
45—Sudbury.....	20-8	17-3	16-4	10-9	9	14	17-7	18-2	16-1	20-6	21-7	37-9
46—Cobalt.....	23-5	16	12-5	11	8-5	14	15	15	15	20-6	22-6	38-8
47—Timmins.....	24-1	20-3	16-2	11-7	9-1	15	15	15	17-2	20-3	23-7	45
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18-7	14-4	14-4	10-7	8	11	16-5	16-8	17	21-5	24-2	39
49—Port Arthur.....	19-3	15-7	16	12	9-7	12-3	18-7	17-3	18-7	26-7	29-6	44-2
50—Fort William.....	20	15-2	14-2	10-7	9-7	14-7	20	18-2	19-6	25-6	30-8	43-7
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	15-7	11-8	12-9	8-7	6-9	9-1	14-7	14-5	14-1	23-5	26-7	39-5
51—Winnipeg.....	16-3	11	12-4	8	7-1	8-5	14-4	15-2	14-2	23-4	26-5	38-5
52—Brandon.....	15	12-5	13-3	9-3	6-7	9-7	15	13-8	14	23-6	26-8	40-4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	16-7	13-1	12-5	7-6	5-3	8-3	12-8	13-9	13-6	24-2	27-8	39-4
53—Regina.....	16-5	12-4	11-4	7-4	5-6	7-2	12-7	14-2	12-7	22-3	26-8	38-3
54—Prince Albert.....	15	15	15	8	5	10	15	15	12	28	30	40
55—Saskatoon.....	15-4	11-9	11-4	7	5-2	7-6	11-7	13-8	12	24	28-2	38-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	18-2	14-1	12-1	8	5-4	8-5	11-8	13-7	16-7	22-5	26-3	40-6
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	16-7	13-1	11-9	8-1	6-9	9-3	14-1	13-5	13-3	21-2	24-6	36-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	20	15	15	10	7-3	10-7	15-5	13	12-3	22-3	25-2	35
58—Drumheller.....	15	12	8	8	9	12	12	12	12	20-4	24	36-7
59—Edmonton.....	18-6	14-3	14-1	8-1	6-7	9-5	15-8	14-8	14-1	20-6	24	36-1
60—Calgary.....	16-1	13-2	11-8	7-8	7-6	8-6	13-2	14-8	14-6	23-3	26-5	37-1
61—Lethbridge.....	14	11	10-5	6-5	6	8-5	14	13	13	19-4	23-2	38-6
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	20-9	17-0	14-8	10-4	9-9	12-8	18-5	18-0	17-7	23-9	27-7	40-7
62—Fernie.....	18-7	16-2	13-7	8-5	9-2	10	16	16-5	17-7	23-8	27	37-5
63—Nelson.....	20	16-5	14-5	10-5	8	11-5	17-5	20	18-3	23-6	27-4	41
64—Trail.....	19	16	15	10-5	9-2	13-7	18-2	18-5	18-7	24	29-5	38-8
65—New Westminster.....	22-2	17-7	14-3	10-3	11-1	11	17-3	17-4	18-7	24-5	28-4	41
66—Vancouver.....	22-8	18	15-4	11	11-4	14-2	20-2	16-9	17-6	23-4	27-6	40-5
67—Victoria.....	22-2	18-4	15-9	10-9	10-6	13-4	21-2	18-5	16-7	24-2	28	41-7
68—Nanaimo.....	22-5	18-4	16-2	11-3	11-5	14-6	19-6	17-2	15	24-5	29	42
69—Prince Rupert.....	20	15	13-7	10	8	13-7	18	18-7	18-5	23-3	25	43-3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower c. Grocers' quotations.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1933

Fish									Eggs			Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16-6	22-0	15-6	13-2	50-4	17-4	16-1	22-9	13-2	37-7	27-7	9-7	21-0	24-3
10-4	23-3			43-5	12-3	13-0	16-1	14-5	36-4	26-9	9-6	22-9	26-5
6-5	20-5			40-6	12-6	12-9	15	12-8	38-0	28-5	10-11	20	24-7
10	25			45	12-2	15	16-1	12-9	35-7	27	10-11	25-7	25-7
10	22-5			48-3	12	15	14-3	14	31-2	25	8c	24-4	27-3
15	25			40	10-2	10	15-3	13-7	37-9	28-9	10-11-5	22-7	26-7
					15		20	15	35			27	5
					11-7	12	15-9	14-7	39-5	25	8	24-6	27-8
					12-2		19-3	14-2	29-5	23	6-8	21-3	24-4
12-3	27-2			52-3	12-7	15-4	21-2	13-6	36-5	25-2	9-8	23-6	26-2
12	24			48-7	12-9	14	18-3	13-3	36-2	28-2	9-10	25-3	26-7
12-5	27-5			48-2	11-5	14-1	20-8	13-1	40-5	27-9	12	22-6	26-9
	30			60	14-5	18	24-6	14-6	32-8	25	8	26	27
					12			13-2		19-7		20-5	25
15-1	24-1			60-0	17-9	16-5	16-6	12-7	35-3	26-4	8-1	20-3	22-5
15					15	12-7	17-2	12-9	37-5	25-9	10	20	22-9
18	20				15	18	14-5	13	33-3	26-1	8b		22-5
15					20	20-7	17-1	13-2	35-2	29-2	7-7a	19-7	21-6
15								12-3	31-7	24-3			21-8
								12-7	35	28-2	6		23
					19	15	13	11-9	36-7	25	7		21-4
					17-5	15	15	13-3	31-7	25-4	6	19-7	22-8
12-3	22-2			60	14-7	21-2	21-2	12-3	40-4	26-3	10	22-3	23-9
	30				15	18-5		13-1	36	27	10	19-7	22-4
15-8	21-5	18-4	7-8	54-4	16-5	15-1	25-6	12-6	37-5	23-7	9-8	21-4	24-0
15	24-9	20-4	7		18-5	14	25-2	12-1	43-5	27-3	10	23-4	21
	25	13			16-3	14-2	28-5	12-9	34-2	26-5	8	24	22
	20	17-7	8	55	18	15	18-7	11	38	29-1	10	20	27
							22-5	12-3	36-9	29-7	7-8a	24	23
					15		21-5	14	35-8	28-2	9	20-1	22
		25			18-5	15	28-8	13-3	39	33-4	10a	24-8	26
15	23-5	20			15	13-2	30-5	12	43-8	31-3	11	22-5	27
					17-5	15	27-4	13-4	38	29-3	11	24-3	28
	18-5				15		28-4	12-4	36-5	28-3	11	21-3	24
18	24	20	8-3		14-5	11-8	29-3	12-3	36	27-4	11	21-7	30
	20				14-9	14	26-1	11-9	36-1	27-6	9	22-2	31
		20			15	16-3	24-8	11-7	36-3	27	10	21-5	32
					18	15	26-9	12	38-5	31-4	10	21-5	33
					14-2	13-7	19-5	11-8	32-9	27-7	9	24	34
							23-2	12	34	27-4	9	22	35
					15	15	30-3	12-3	35-8	28-1	8	22	36
		20			15-2	15-3	35-9	12-9	36-6	30-1	7	18	37
					20	25	12	32-1	32-4	25-5	10	24	38
15	22	20			16	16-5	28-1	11-5	34-7	26-2	9	22-4	39
					15		25-3	11-8	31	26-5	10	23-8	40
					15	15	17-5	11	35	27-2	9	21	41
						23	12-5	43	30-5	11	21	23-4	42
	18	18			19-5	16-7	19-9	12-2	45-2	28-4	12	23	43
	19						22-7	14-6	41-4	28	10	24	44
		18	58-3		19-5	14-5	18-5	14-3	46-3	29-5	12-5a	24-7	45
		10-5			15		30-5	13-1	35-3	29-1	11	24-3	46
					20	15	26-5	14-4	40	31-1	10	24-3	47
		16-5			20	17-7	30-8	13-6	39-9	28-7	10	25-2	48
21-3	20-3	13-2			20-4	15-3	24-9	13-7	37-5	26-7	8-9	22-2	49
	20	13			21-5	15	26-5	13-4	40-8	27-2	10	22-8	50
21-3	20-5	13-3			19-3	15-6	23-2	14	34-2	26-1	7-1-8-3	18-7	51
21-0	29-6	8-9	17-5		23-6	17-9	18-0	13-8	33-8	23-3	9-8	17-2	52
21-6	21-8	8			25	17-3	19-6	13-4	45	23-9	10	20-3	53
							13-3	15	26-5	20-7	9	16-5	54
19	18-7	10			20-8	15-8	23-7	13-4		25	10	16-5	55
22-4	21-4	8-7			25	20-6	15-2	13-2	29-8	23-4	10	18	56
22-3	20-0	10-0	15-0		21-6	17-7	21-9	13-9	38-0	25-1	10-0	18-3	57
25	25				22	18	17-7	13-6	39	25-4	10	16-2	58
	15	10				15	18-6	15-2	35-6	24-5	10	18-7	59
23	19-3	10			19-2	16-4	20-6	13-8	35-8	25-8	10	20-4	60
21	20-7				19		28-7	14-2	41-5	25	10	17-5	61
20	20	10			23-5	20	23-7	12-9	38	24-7	10	18-7	62
17-4	21-0	20-0	15-6		22-5	19-5	28-8	14-3	46-1	32-1	10-9	23-0	63
25	25	20			27-5	23	32-5	15-5		28-4	10	25-2	64
20	22-5				24-4	20-7	28-7	15-3	47	34-5	12-5a	20	65
19-7	20-2	20			24	20-3	27-7	15	47-3	35-4	12-5a	23	66
15					19-7	18-3	28	13-2	42-5	30-7	9-1	24	67
13-6	17-2	12-5			19-9	16-7	24-1	12-5	44-3	30-8	9-1	21-5	68
11-3	20	14			22	18-6	25-9	12-8	49	37-1	10-12-5	25-7	69
					20	19	35	13-8	46-7	32	10a	23-7	70
								16	46-2	28	12-5a	28	71



## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2½'s, per can	Corn, 2½'s, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 19.7	cents 5.9a	cents 15.0	cents 3.1	cents 5.1	cents 8.1	cents 10.9	cents 11.3	cents 12.3	cents 11.8
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	cents 18.9	cents 6.6	cents 14.7	cents 3.6	cents 4.9	cents 8.0	cents 13.4	cents 12.0	cents 11.6	cents 11.7
1—Sydney.....	18.4	7.3	15	3.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	11.6	11.4	10.9
2—New Glasgow.....	17.7	6.6-7	13.7	3.6	4.7	7.5	10.3	12	11.3	11.7
3—Amherst.....	17.5	6.7	15	3.8	5.5	8.2	15	11.5	11.7	11.8
4—Halifax.....	19.5	6.7	14.2	3.5	5.5	8.2	12.5	12.1	12	10.9
5—Windsor.....	20	.....	17	3.8	5.5	8	15	12	12	12
6—Truro.....	19.2	6	13.1	3.6	5	8	13.6	12.5	11.4	12.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.1	6.9	14.9	3.4	4.8	8.4	14.4	12.2	12.2	12.4
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	cents 19.1	cents 6.9	cents 14.9	cents 3.4	cents 4.8	cents 8.0	cents 13.3	cents 11.6	cents 11.6	cents 11.3
8—Moncton.....	19	6.7	14.4	3.5	4.8	9.2	13	12.1	11.6	11.3
9—Saint John.....	18.2	6.7-3	15.8	3.3	5.2	7.3	13.8	11.2	11.3	10.8
10—Fredericton.....	20.5	7.3	16	3.5	5.3	7.9	12.5	11.3	11.8	11.4
11—Bathurst.....	18.7	6.7-7.3	13.5	3.5	4.3	7.5	12.5	11.7	11.7	11.7
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	cents 17.4	cents 4.8	cents 13.7	cents 3.2	cents 5.1	cents 6.6	cents 10.6	cents 10.0	cents 11.7	cents 10.8
12—Quebec.....	19.3	6.5-7	13.9	3.4	5.3	7	11.2	10	11.5	10.5
13—Three Rivers.....	16.7	4.4-7	13.5	3.2	5	6.5	11.4	9.9	11.2	10.7
14—Sherbrooke.....	16.9	4.6	12.7	3	5	6.5	11.4	10.1	11.5	10
15—Sorel.....	15.5	.....	15	2.9	.....	6	10	10	11.7	10.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.5	4	14.3	3.1	5.7	7.8	10.8	10	10.9	11.3
17—St. John's.....	15	4	12.5	3	5	5.7	10	10	14	13
18—Thetford Mines.....	19.3	4	13.8	3.5	4.8	5.6	10.3	10	10.9	10.1
19—Montreal.....	18.6	5.3-6.7	14.4	3.5	5	7.8	10.2	10.1	11.1	10.7
20—Hull.....	17.4	4.7	12.9	3.4	5.2	7	10.1	9.8	12.3	10.3
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	cents 19.2	cents 5.5	cents 15.0	cents 2.9	cents 4.9	cents 8.8	cents 11.3	cents 11.5	cents 12.1	cents 11.2
21—Ottawa.....	17.4	5.3-7.3	14	3.5	4.7	8.5	10.1	10.2	11.5	10.4
22—Brockville.....	16.6	5.3	13.5	3.2	5	8.3	10.6	10.2	12.3	10
23—Kingston.....	16.7	5.3	14	3.2	5	9.1	11	10.2	10.8	10.2
24—Belleville.....	.....	4.7	15.4	2.7	5	8.1	10.9	10.1	10.7	10.4
25—Peterborough.....	21.3	5.3-6.7	14	2.8	5	8.7	10.5	10.6	11	10.1
26—Oshawa.....	20.7	4.7	15	2.8	4.6	10	10.6	11.6	12.4	11.1
27—Orillia.....	22.3	5.3-6.7	15.2	2.9	4.7	8.3	11.7	12	12.1	11.3
28—Toronto.....	17.7	4.7-6.7	16.7	3	4.9	8.8	10.3	11.4	11.9	10.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	20	4.7-6.7	15.2	2.8	4.6	8.7	10.5	10.2	11.6	11.3
30—St. Catharines.....	22.9	5.3-6.7	14.6	2.6	4.7	9.1	11.1	10.3	11.9	10.8
31—Hamilton.....	18.5	5.3-6.7	15.6	2.4	4.8	7.8	9.7	11.2	12	11
32—Bramford.....	20	5.3-6.7	15.8	2.6	4.9	9.5	10.6	10.6	11.4	10.3
33—Galt.....	20.4	4.7-5.3	15.5	2.6	5	9.4	11.7	12.4	12.3	11
34—Guelph.....	20.6	4.7-6	15.7	2.6	4.9	10.3	10.7	12.3	12.3	11.8
35—Kitchener.....	20.3	4.7	13.8	2.3	4.7	8.6	10	11.2	11.8	10.7
36—Woodstock.....	17.1	4.7-6.7	16	2.5	5	10	11.2	11.6	12.3	11.6
37—Stratford.....	18.4	5.3	16.4	2.6	4.7	9.1	11.2	12.1	12.5	11.8
38—London.....	19.7	4.7-5.3	16.5	2.6	4.8	9.4	12	12.8	13.9	12.4
39—St. Thomas.....	17.2	4.7-5.3	15	2.8	4.8	10.8	10.8	13.3	12.7	12.5
40—Chatham.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	16.5	2.7	4.7	9	10.8	11.7	14.2	11.2
41—Windsor.....	20.5	4.7	14	2.4	4.4	7.7	13.2	11.5	11.7	11.5
42—Sarnia.....	18	5.3	13.7	2.4	4.2	7.9	10.4	12.5	13.2	11.3
43—Owen Sound.....	20.4	4.7-5.3	14	2.7	5	8.2	10.5	10.2	12.1	10.5
44—North Bay.....	18.8	5.3	13.5	3.5	5	8.5	15.7	11.9	12.1	11.6
45—Sudbury.....	18.8	6.7	15	3.6	6	8.6	11.3	11.4	12	11.8
46—Cobalt.....	19	5.6	14.4	3.4	5.3	9.3	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.4
47—Timmins.....	16.8	5.3-6.7	17	3.5	6	9.1	13.5	12.1	12.4	12.2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19.7	4.7-6	16	3.1	4.8	9	12.1	11.8	12.4	12
49—Port Arthur.....	20.6	4.7-6	14	3.1	4.8	8.2	10.3	12.2	12.5	11.7
50—Fort William.....	20.8	5.0	15.0	3.1	5.5	8.9	10.7	11.3	11.4	11
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	cents 20.5	cents 5.6-6	cents 15	cents 3	cents 5.1	cents 8.9	cents 10.5	cents 12.5	cents 13.2	cents 12.5
51—Winnipeg.....	21	4.4-4	15	3.1	5.8	10.8	10.8	13.0	13.6	13.2
52—Brandon.....	21.4	5.5	14.5	3.0	5.2	9.1	10.3	13.9	13.3	13.4
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	cents 21.4	cents 5.5	cents 14.5	cents 3.1	cents 6	cents 8.2	cents 9.7	cents 13.7	cents 13.3	cents 13.8
53—Regina.....	22.7	4.8-5.6	14	2.8	4.2	8.3	10.2	13.8	13.2	13.2
54—Prince Albert.....	19.5	5.7	14	3	5.2	9.7	10.2	14.3	13.6	13
55—Saskatoon.....	21.8	6.4	15	3	5.3	10.2	11.1	13.7	13.2	13.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.2	6.4	15.3	3.0	5.5	7.4	9.8	12.9	13.5	14.0
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	cents 23.3	cents 6	cents 14	cents 3.1	cents 5.9	cents 7.9	cents 9.5	cents 13.4	cents 14	cents 14.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	21.8	6.7	15	3.1	5.1	6.6	10	12.6	13.1	14
58—Drumheller.....	21.5	6.7b	16.5	3	5.1	7.8	9.3	12.7	13.2	13.5
59—Edmonton.....	22.6	6.7	15.7	2.8	5.3	7.7	10	12.9	13.7	13.6
60—Calgary.....	21.7	5.7	15	2.9	5.9	6.8	10.3	13.1	13.7	14.1
61—Lethbridge.....	22.6	7.7	17.5	3.6	5.5	6.2	7.4	13.1	13.1	12.6
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	cents 23	cents 7.7	cents 15	cents 3.1	cents 4.8	cents 7	cents 8	cents 13.4	cents 14.2	cents 13.7
62—Fernie.....	23.7	8.3	17.3	3.6	5.5	7.5	8.8	13.1	14.5	13.5
63—Nelson.....	20.8	8.3	15	3.9	5.2	5.7	7.2	13.1	13.5	13.2
64—Trail.....	21.9	7.7-5	19.6	3.5	5.3	6.2	7	12.4	12.7	12.2
65—New Westminster.....	20.8	7.7-5	18.6	3.4	5.5	6.3	6.9	12.4	12.1	11.9
66—Vancouver.....	22.6	7.5	19.4	3.6	5.5	5.7	6.6	12.4	11.5	12.1
67—Victoria.....	22.7	7.5-8	.....	3.5	5.7	6.5	8.5	13	11.7	11.2
68—Nanaimo.....	25	6.3-8.3	.....	3.8	6.5	5	6.5	15	14.3	12.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.4	3.3	1.097	21.9	15.3	14.8	12.2	16.8	16.1	61.0	20.0	54.8	41.8
4.3	3.7	1.041	20.0	14.6	13.7	11.3	16.2	15.7	56.3	19.3	53.3	40.0
4.1	3.4	1.123	22.3		13	13.2	16.4	15.8		18.7		38.5
4.2	3.4	.92	19.3			10.3	15.5	15.6	62.5	18.6	55	37
4.5	3.8	.90	17	15		12	15.5	15	50	18.2	50	45
4.4	3.5	1.075	21.4	15	15	10.7	17.4	16.7		21.6	55	38
4.7	4	1.20	20	12.5			17	15		20		
4.7	4.1	1.025	20	15.8	13	10.4	15.4	16		18.8	53	41.7
4.6	3.6	.883	17.3	18	15	13.7	16.6	15	50	20.2		42.3
4.2	3.7	.768	17.6	13.6	12.9	12.5	15.6	15.0	55.7	18.3	52.7	42.7
4.3	3.6	.789	16.8	15.5		12	16.7	15.2	50	20.5	55	
4	3.8	.859	18.9	13.7	13.7	12.7	15.2	14.5	65	17.3	45	42.5
4.6	3.8	.697	19.8	12.6	13	12.8	16	15.7		17.6	58	44.2
3.7	3.4	.725	15	12.5	12	12.5	14.4	14.5	52	17.7		41.5
4.2	4.0	.869	17.0	16.0	13.0	12.0	16.4	14.9	64.1	19.5	57.5	39.3
4	3.7	.774	16.1	17.5	13.2	12.3	16.6	15.8	80	22.1	63	39.5
3.9	4.7	.845	18.2	13.5	13.7	13.7	17.2	14.8	52	18.7	55	40.2
3.6	4.1	.887	15.5	16.8	14.7	12.8	17.4	14.7	49.5	20.9	54.5	39.6
4	4.2	.85	17.4		13	11.3	15.5	12.7		19		38.5
5.4	4.5	.875	17.3	15	14.3	12.3	16.7	14.8	54.5	18.4	58.5	36.9
4.5	3.9	.888	15.6		11.3	10	15.7	15.3	53	16		37.7
4	3.6	.801	15	20	13.5	11.2	16.4	13.8	75	21	50	42.4
4.7	3.7	.937	18.6	16.8	12.3	11.8	16.6	15.1	84.4	19.1	59.8	37.9
3.8	3.6	.968	19	12.2	12.7	12.7	15.3	16.8		20.1	62	41
4.1	3.2	1.156	23.1	15.5	15.4	12.4	16.9	16.6	61.1	19.4	55.8	38.8
4.2	3.8	1.03	21.2	12.9	12.5	12.1	15.9	16.7		18.4	58	38.1
4.4	3.3	1.10	22	14		12	17.5	16.3		20	61.2	41.7
4.3	4.1	1.22	25.7	17.2		12.6	17	16.2		18	56.3	40.5
4.3	4.1	1.12	24.7	11.9		10.6	16.6	16.7	68	18.6	54	38
3.5	2.7	1.03	21.6	12.5		11.5	16	15.4	57.5	19.3	57.7	37.2
4.2	3.5	1.20	22.1	15.1		14.2	17.2	17.8	65	19	64.5	39.6
4.5	2.9	1.10	23.2	16.3		10.7	17.3	18		20.4	59.5	39.4
4.3	3.2	1.11	21.2	13.9		10.3	16.6	15.9	64.3	18.6	54	37.4
3.8	2.8	1.21	23	15		11.7	17.5	15.5	79	18.7	50	37.7
4.3	3.2	1.155	22.8	13.3		12.5	17.5	16.6	65	18.1	55	37.6
4.1	3.3	1.10	23.3	18.2		13.1	16.5	14.9	69	17.2	50	37.7
3.9	2.3	1.15	21.3	10.9		12.6	16.2	15.1		18.2		36.9
4	2.9	1.16	20	17.4	15	13.3	17.4	16		19	55	37.7
4.8	3.5	1.13	23	15.8		13.6	17.5	17.1		20.5	57	37.7
4.5	2.6	1.13	25.2	12.5		12.9	16.2	16	49.5	18.7	65	36.5
3.8	2.2	1.20	24.5	11.7		12.2	14.9	14.8		19.6		37.7
4.2	2.8	1.123	21.9	14.5		12	17.5	15.8		20.7	59	38.7
4.1	2.6	1.18	23.1	14.3		11.4	15.3	15.2	49	18.1	55	37.4
3.1	2.6	1.291	25	16.7		12.1	17	17		21.7		37.1
2.9	2.2	1.24	24.5	14.4		11.8	16.7	15.8		20.3		38.4
3.6	2.5	1.15	22.8	17.5		13.3	16.7	15.7		20.3		37
4.1	3.1	1.35	25.5	12.5		12.3	16.6	17.8		17	59	36.2
3.9	2.9	1.07	19.6	12.3		13.3	15	15	50	21	55	38
3.8	2.1	1.02	25.7	16.5	20	12.7	16.7	18.7	56.3	18.8	54.5	38.2
4	4.5	1.23	23.8		16	13.5	18.5	19	64.3	20	57.5	39.7
4.9	4.5	1.26	25	20	15	12.5	18.2	16.2	63.7	19	51.3	42.6
4.1	3.6	1.39		22.7	15	13.4	16.9	17.1	59.7	20	49.2	43.3
4.3	4.1	1.256	25.1			12.5	19	19	60	22.5		43.3
4.1	3.7	.96	21	21		12.8	16.5	18.2	58.7	20.3	48.7	41.3
3.9	3	1.01	21.3	21.7	14	13.4	17.2	17.7	58.9	19.7	53.2	40.3
4.5	3.3	.788	16.2		14.5	12.4	17.7	16.2	60.2	22.2	53.2	43.1
4.5	3.2	.744	15.5		14	12.3	18	15.7	57.9	20.5	48.8	41.6
4.5	3.4	.831	16.8		15	12.5	17.4	16.7	62.4	23.8	57.6	44.6
4.9	3.4	.986	20.5		15.6	12.3	18.4	18.0	64.1	22.6	55.0	47.0
5	2.8	.914	22.3			12.5	18.7	18.4	64.6	23	54.8	45.7
5.5	4.3	.90	15			12	20	18.5	63	24.3	54.3	48
4.6	3.1	1.13	23.7		13	11.1	17.5	17.9	67	22.3	54.6	46.7
4.3	3.3	1.00	21		18.2	13.7	17.3	17	61.6	20.9	56.4	47.5
4.8	2.7	1.087	22.3		13.7	12.2	17.7	17.1	63.0	22.5	53.6	50.9
4.8	2.2	1.23	26.2		16	11.8	17.7	17.3	65.5	23	58.5	51.1
4.8	3.4	1.33	25.8		15	12.2	18.9	16.8	64	22	53.3	51.7
5.3	2.8	.86	19.1		14.4	12	17.6	17.5	60.9	23.5	52.7	50.3
4.9	2.7	1.25	23.8		11.2	11.8	16.3	17.3	61.7	22.6	49.9	49.8
4	2.3	.766	16.7		12	13.2	18	16.4	62.7	21.2	53.7	51.6
5.5	3.1	1.508	29.5		18.4	11.2	16.8	15.1	60.1	21.2	51.6	47.9
5.7	3.8	1.48	26.7			13.5	17	15.5	65	22.5	61.2	51.7
6.5	3.3	1.59	34		17.5	11.5	17.9	15.1	61	21.2	53	51.2
5.9	2.5	1.75	30		20	11.5	18	16.8	60	23.3	51.7	48.3
5.2	2.8	1.26	25.4		19.3	11	15.8	14.4	55.4	21.3	50.8	45.1
4.9	2.5	1.22	24.9		18.5	10.7	16	14	57.7	20.2	48.5	44.6
4.7	3.4	1.46	28.5		16.8	10.9	16.3	13.8	56.7	19	47.9	44.8
6.2	3.4	1.30	25			10.7	15.5	15	65	22	50	47.5
5	3.5	2.00	41.5		19	10	17.7	16.5	60	20	50	50



## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	8-0	7-8	39-7	43-1	22-7	14-5	3-0	43-3	49-6	11-7	5-1	\$ 15-00
Nova Scotia (average).....	7-8	7-6	45-0	37-6	20-5	11-0	3-2	44-6	39-1	11-6	5-0	15-00
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-8	42-3	36	22-7	13-5	3-2	45	52	11-8	4-8	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-9	7-4	42-8	36-8	21-2	10-4	2-7	48	35	11-5	5	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-9	7-4	50	36-2	.....	10	3	50	35	12-2	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	7-7	7-7	43-2	38-8	23	10-7	3-5	40	.....	12-2	5	15-00
5—Windsor.....	8	8	.....	40	18	10	4	.....	.....	10	5	.....
6—Truro.....	8-2	7-5	46-8	37-6	17-5	11-3	3	40	34-4	11-6	5	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-6	7	51-3	36-6	20-3	15	2-9	43-2	39-6	13-4	5	14-40
New Brunswick (average).....	8-0	7-7	44-3	38-6	18-4	11-1	3-0	43-5	37-4	12-3	5-0	14-750
8—Moncton.....	8	7-6	47	38-3	23	11-7	3	50-4	39-7	13-2	5-2	b & g 14-75
9—Saint John.....	8	7-5	42	40-2	17-5	10-8	2-8	40-8	37	12	5	.....
10—Fredericton.....	8-4	8-2	47	39-6	15-5	11	2-9	38-7	35	12	5-1	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7-7	7-5	41	36-2	17-5	11	3-3	44	37-7	12	4-5	.....
Quebec (average).....	7-5	7-2	41-3	45-9	22-5	13-0	2-9	43-8	52-8	10-3	4-6	14-250
12—Quebec.....	7-5	7-1	44-2	49-9	23-9	15-3	3	40-8	60	10-4	4-4	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-9	7-5	40-8	45-6	20-8	13	3	47-5	50	10-9	4-5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-4	7-1	38-4	44-4	20-3	12-8	2-9	46-4	51	10-8	4-5	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	7-7	7-3	41-7	46-7	20	11-7	.....	40	52-5	10	5	14-00-14-25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-5	7-1	47-7	51-5	23-7	13	3-1	46-1	52-8	10-4	4-8	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	37-5	41	24-7	11-7	2-8	43-3	53-3	10	4-3	14-00
18—Theford Mines.....	7-6	7-2	40	41-8	22-7	13	2-9	42-1	48-3	10-5	4-7	.....
19—Montreal.....	7-4	7-2	41-7	47-1	22-1	14-5	2-6	45-1	52-8	9-9	4-7	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	7-4	7-1	39-9	45	24-1	12-2	3	43-3	54-2	10-3	4-3	14-50-15-00
Ontario (average).....	8-0	7-8	40-2	46-1	22-0	13-3	2-7	42-3	49-3	10-9	4-9	14-991
21—Ottawa.....	7-4	7-2	40-3	47-7	21-3	12-7	2-4	45	49-5	10-3	4-9	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	7-8	7-5	39	44-5	23-2	12-4	2-8	38-7	50	10-5	4-7	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7-6	7-3	39-6	43-7	19-3	12-4	2-3	40-8	52	10-5	5-2	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-8	7-7	43-3	45	21-7	12-9	2-7	40-7	55	10-6	4-9	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-5	7-3	43-2	43-7	19-8	13-5	2-6	41-7	48	10-9	4-7	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	8	7-9	45-2	46-2	21	12-6	2-8	52	60	11-3	5-6	14-00
27—Orillia.....	8	7-8	39-2	44-8	22-8	13	2-6	44-2	44	10	5-2	15-00
28—Toronto.....	7-5	7-3	43-7	48-3	21-4	12-5	2-5	43-1	46-5	10-1	4-7	14-00-14-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-7	7-6	39-5	55	21	13-7	2-4	42-5	50	10	5-3	13-35g-13-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-8	7-6	35-8	43	23-3	13	2-8	43-4	50	11-3	5-2	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	7-5	7-3	40-6	51-5	24	11-7	2-5	36-6	47-1	9-6	5-1	14-00
32—Brantford.....	8	8	41-3	46-4	21-9	12-1	2-9	39-5	52	10-4	4-8	14-00-14-25
33—Galt.....	8-1	8	40-3	43-1	19-3	13-3	2-8	45-8	59-2	10-3	4-5	14-50-14-75
34—Guelph.....	7-8	7-7	39-6	43-2	21-6	12	2-9	45	50	10-6	4-7	14-25-14-50
35—Kitchener.....	7-7	7-7	34-1	46-3	19-7	12	2-7	39-5	45	10-3	4-9	14-50-15-00
36—Woodstock.....	8-3	8-3	37-6	45-6	21	10-6	2-8	41	53	10-6	5	.....
37—Stratford.....	8-1	8-1	44-3	50	20-8	13	2-9	46-7	52-5	10-7	5-5	14-00
38—London.....	7-9	7-7	44-3	42-3	19-1	13-5	2-6	42-1	51	10-2	4-8	15-00
39—St. Thomas.....	7-9	7-7	45-7	47-7	23-3	13-8	2-7	45	53-7	10-1	5-3	14-00-14-50
40—Chatham.....	7-9	7-7	42-5	44	22	13-6	2-5	39-3	40	10	4-7	15-00
41—Windsor.....	7-8	7-7	36-3	45	20	11-7	2-3	40	40	10	5	14-50
42—Sarnia.....	8-1	8-1	38	45-6	21	11-5	2-8	.....	40	10	5-2	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7-7	7-4	41-2	43-5	21-3	11-1	2-9	37-5	50	9-5	4-7	14-75-15-00
44—North Bay.....	7-9	7-8	48-4	46-4	24	15-3	2-8	42-5	52-5	13-3	4-6	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-5	8-1	38-6	47-2	22-7	17	2-6	38-7	.....	.....	4-7	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt.....	8-7	8	35-2	47-8	29-2	15	2-9	35-4	40	11	5-8	17-75
47—Timmins.....	8-3	8-1	36-6	41-7	23-7	15-5	2-8	44	38-7	14-3	4-7	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-7	8-3	36-3	48-5	22-7	15	2-6	43-3	.....	15	4-7	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	8	7-9	35	47-8	23-1	16-1	2-6	44-2	55	13-2	4-7	16-25-16-50
50—Fort William.....	8-6	8-2	41-2	48-7	23-6	14-6	2-7	47-2	55-2	11-8	4-3	16-25-16-50
Manitoba (average).....	8-7	8-6	40-0	42-8	24-8	14-5	3-1	40-7	52-6	12-8	6-5	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	8-7	8-7	37-1	46-8	25-5	13-9	3-1	40-4	53-4	11-6	6-8	18-50
52—Brandon.....	8-7	8-4	42-8	38-8	24	15	3-1	41	51-7	14	6-2	21-50
Saskatchewan (average).....	8-6	8-5	35-3	42-8	25-7	18-5	3-4	41-4	55-0	14-9	5	.....
53—Regina.....	8-6	8-7	35	39-8	25-7	16-6a	3-2	43-3	60	15	5-8	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	8-5	8-2	33	45	27-5	17-5a	3-8	41-7	.....	15	5	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	8-4	8-2	33-2	41-1	24-3	19-7a	2-8	39-2	50	14-5	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-8	9	39-9	45-3	25-6	20a	3-7	.....	.....	15	6-2	.....
Alberta (average).....	8-6	8-6	32-5	40-2	25-4	17-3	3-5	41-1	54-5	14-1	4-9	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-7	8-7	32-5	37-7	25-3	20-7a	3-3	40-6	55-1	13-3	4-9	g
58—Drumheller.....	9	8-7	32-5	37-7	25-3	19-2a	3-5	38	60	15	4-3	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8-3	8-4	37-4	41	24-8	15-1a	3-5	44-6	49-2	13-7	5-5	.....
60—Calgary.....	8-6	8-4	35-9	36-2	24-2	15-9a	3-5	41-2	51-7	13-8	5-4	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-5	8-4	33	37-9	28-2	15-8a	3-6	41-2	56-7	14-7	4-6	.....
British Columbia (average).....	8-2	7-7	34-9	38-9	25-8	21-6	3-2	49-2	54-9	11-9	5-6	.....
62—Fernie.....	9	8-2	36-2	38-7	25	20a	3-5	50	50	13-7	5	.....
63—Nelson.....	8-6	8-2	35	41	25-6	25a	4	46-2	60	13-7	6	.....
64—Trail.....	8-7	8-2	31	35	24	25a	3-7	43-3	50	11	6-3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7-7	7-4	34-5	39	25-3	20-8a	2-9	49-7	56-7	11-7	5-5	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7-5	7-3	36-6	36-9	23-8	19-9a	2-8	56-7	60	10-3	4-4	.....
67—Victoria.....	8-4	7-8	34-8	39-6	25-5	20-4a	2-9	43-5	52-5	10-2	5-8	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7-7	6-9	36-2	41-2	30	21-7a	3-1	55	55	12-3	6-7	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7-5	35	40	27-5	20a	2-9	.....	.....	12-5	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$30. p. Mining company houses \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Matches, per box (400)		Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 9-287 7-935	\$ 11-602 9-875	\$ 9-535 7-000	\$ 11-365 8-167	\$ 7-278 5-500	\$ 8-750 6-500	\$ 7-438 5-500	c-7 30-6	c 10-1	\$ 22-262 21-333	\$ 15-877 14-333		
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				31-1	10-2	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1	
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30-5	10-3	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2	
7-00-7-60	10-50						30	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3	
9-00-10-25	10-50	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-7	10	23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00	4	
9-25							30		18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5	
8-00-9-40	10-80	8-75	10-00	6-25	7-25	7-50a	30-4	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6	
9-813	11-250	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	29-6	9-9	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7	
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	30-3	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	8	
8-50-11-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-5	10	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9	
9-00-10-00	11-00						28-5	10	25-00	18-00	10	
9-25							28-7	9-7	18-00	15-00	11	
8-900	11-657	9-980	11-031	8-000	9-053	8-450	24-2	9-8	20-278	13-563		
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	23-4	10	20-00-30-00		12	
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	26-3	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13	
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25-2	9-9	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14	
	11-50	8-67-10-67	9-33-12-00	5-33-8-00	6-67-9-33		22-5	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	21-4	9-8	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16	
		10-67c	12-00c	9-33c	10-67c		21-3	9-4	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17	
8-00	10-35	14-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26-9	9-8	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00	18	
9-25	12-75	6-50	7-25	6-00	6-75		25-7	9-7	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	19	
10-032	11-181	10-118	12-207	8-182	10-086	8-911	25-8	9-8	22-778	16-625	20	
9-25	11-75-12-75	8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-1	9-8	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21	
8-00-8-75							24-3	9-9	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22	
7-50	12-50-13-00	11-50	12-00	9-50	10-00	10-00c	24-7	9-7	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23	
11-00	11-50	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-00	6-50	25-8	9-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24	
9-00	11-00-12-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-2	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25	
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	26-5	10	15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	26	
9-50	12-50	6-50-8-00	9-50	7-00	8-50		24-8	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27	
11-00	10-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24	9-7	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00	28	
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9-7	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29	
9-00	10-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	24-4	9-8	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30	
10-00-11-00	11-25		13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	24-6	9-9	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	31	
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	24	9-9	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	32	
9-50-11-50	10-75	12-00	13-00	10-00-10-50	12-50		24-5	9-8	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	33	
11-50	11-50	13-00-14-00	15-00-16-00	11-00	13-00		24-7	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	34	
11-00-11-50	10-50						23-3	9-3	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	35	
9-00-11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		23-7	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	36	
11-00	10-00-11-00		12-00c	10-50c	12-00c	9-00c	24-5	9-8	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	37	
10-00-11-00	10-25-12-00		16-00c			12-00c	23-5	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	38	
9-00	9-00						24-3	9-9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	39	
8-00	10-00		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	23	10	17-00-27-00	12-00-20-00	40	
7-00-10-00	12-00						23-2	9-9	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	41	
	10-00						23-2	9-8	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	42	
12-75	13-50	7-50-9-50	9-00-10-50	4-50-5-50	6-50-7-50		29-4	9-9			43	
9-00-13-00	12-00		13-50c	10-50c	12-00c		29-5	10	n	20-00	44	
			10-50c	8-25-10-50c			32-8	10	20-00	14-00	45	
14-00	15-50	7-50	8-50	6-00	7-00		35	9-9	p	p	46	
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	27-7	9-1	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	47	
9-50-12-00	9-50-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-35	6-10c		26-2	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	48	
8-00-13-00	10-50	5-50	6-50	5-00	6-00		28-1	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49	
10-188	13-750			6-250	6-938	6-000	26-5	10-1	23-750	16-250	50	
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50			4-25-6-75	5-00-7-75	6-00c	25	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51	
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-50			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	6-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52	
8-313	16-375			4-750	7-813	9-375	29-0	11-2	25-000	16-875		
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				5-75-10-00		25-3	10-4	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53	
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-00-4-50	4-50-6-00		30	13-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54	
6-50-8-00h	17-50			5-75	6-25-10-00i	6-75	30-5	10-1	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	55	
5-25-9-00h	14-50				8-00-12-00	12-00	30	10-8	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	56	
5-531	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-167	30-0	10-4	22-500	16-125		
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	31-7g	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	57	
2-75-4-25h				5-00	7-00	4-50	30-8	10-6	r	r	58	
7-50-8-00h	f & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	27-5g	11-3	20-00-28-00	15-00-23-00	59	
4-00-5-75h						4-00	30	10	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	60	
9-886	11-200			6-438	6-962	4-814	34-4	11-6	21-125	15-625	61	
							38-7	12-5	17-00	15-00	62	
9-00-10-50	12-00			6-00-7-00	7-50-9-25		42-5	11-7	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00	63	
8-50-9-50	13-50			5-75	7-00	6-50c		12	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	64	
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	10-7	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65	
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-50	30-6	11-1	17-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	66	
8-75-10-75	9-00			5-50-6-50	7-30-8-42	4-77	31-5	11-2	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67	
7-70-8-20s					4-50		32-5		20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68	
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	35	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69	

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. lignite. i. Including birch. less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms,



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1932	Oct. 1933	Nov. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	97.7	96.9	94.9	95.7	79.5	70.7	64.7	67.9	68.7
Classified according to chief component material.....															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.3	96.0	87.3	93.5	62.6	58.1	51.8	59.5	60.9
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.9	104.0	110.3	108.4	93.4	67.4	57.9	60.2	62.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.5	95.1	92.2	89.8	77.5	71.7	68.6	71.4	70.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.8	98.5	98.6	93.1	85.8	76.3	64.4	64.7	65.1
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	94.1	92.8	93.4	89.3	87.0	86.0	85.7	86.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	97.0	89.8	94.1	96.7	73.5	63.8	58.2	65.5	66.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.4	94.7	92.8	92.8	89.4	86.5	85.5	85.3	85.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.5	97.3	94.3	95.1	90.9	85.5	83.6	81.3	81.0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.5	95.5	95.1	94.3	84.5	73.9	70.3	72.3	72.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.5	99.5	99.1	100.3	83.9	66.2	60.0	64.7	66.3
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.5	92.9	92.4	90.3	84.9	79.0	77.1	77.3	77.1
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	95.1	97.2	97.3	93.4	95.1	73.4	68.1	59.7	64.3	65.1
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	100.8	99.1	92.8	94.5	90.9	89.2	86.0	85.4	85.4
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	96.8	97.1	93.5	95.2	71.4	65.7	56.8	61.9	62.8
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	97.9	95.5	98.3	98.2	85.7	79.2	76.6	81.0	80.7
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	96.5	97.5	92.4	94.5	68.2	62.7	52.4	57.7	58.8
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	95.9	96.5	86.5	91.1	63.5	58.7	52.8	59.8	60.8
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	97.7	103.1	107.5	105.2	90.6	67.7	58.9	62.5	63.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.0	102.2	96.1	101.5	66.3	56.4	44.1	51.4	53.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	103.4	102.1	109.6	109.7	92.0	73.9	62.7	65.3	69.4
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.8	98.4	98.6	92.9	85.5	76.3	64.6	65.0	64.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	98.8	92.7	91.7	92.1	85.7	82.0	80.9	81.7	81.7
All raw (or partly manufactured). All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.4	100.0	94.4	97.2	70.4	61.4	52.2	57.7	58.9
	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	97.4	95.9	94.2	93.5	82.8	72.7	68.3	71.2	71.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1214)

## Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices which commenced in August was continued, sirloin steak being down in the average from 20.7 cents per pound in October to 19.7 cents in November, round steak from 16.7 cents per pound to 15.8 cents and shoulder roast from 11 cents per pound to 10.5 cents. Mutton declined from an average price of 17.9 cents per pound to 17.2 cents, decreases being somewhat more pronounced in the western provinces. Fresh pork was down from an average of 17.2 cents per pound in October to 15.8 cents in November.

Eggs were generally substantially higher, fresh being up from 29.2 cents per dozen in October to 37.7 cents in November and cooking from 22.7 cents per dozen to 27.7 cents. Milk was seasonally higher in several localities, the average price being 9.7 cents per quart in November as compared with 9.5 cents in October. Butter prices were little changed from the levels prevailing in the summer, creamery averaging 24.3 cents per pound as

compared with the low point of 23.8 cents in July. Flour was lower in most localities, the average price being 3.1 cents per pound in November as compared with 3.3 cents in October. Onions averaged 3.3 cents per pound as compared with 3.5 cents the previous month and 6.3 cents in July. Potatoes were again generally lower the price averaging \$1.10 per ninety pounds in November as compared with \$1.23 in October. The price in November last year was 81 cents per ninety pounds. Evaporated apples declined from an average of 15.1 cents per pound in October to 14.8 cents in November. Anthracite coal was up from an average price of \$14.99 per ton in October to \$15.07 in November. Increases were reported from Saint John, Sherbrooke, Guelph, Kitchener, Sudbury and Timmins. Bituminous coal was also slightly higher averaging \$9.29 per ton in November as compared with \$9.22 in October. Rent averaged considerably lower due to decreases in several localities.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16;

Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$14.50-\$14.75; Ottawa, \$16.25; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$15; Peterborough, \$16.25; Oshawa, \$14.50; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.75; Galt, \$15.50-\$16; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices generally averaged higher during November than in October. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up in the average from 60.5 cents per bushel to 63.7 cents. The high price for the month was 66½ cents per bushel reached on the 9th and the low 60½ cents per bushel on the 30th. Factors in the advance in the early part of the month were said to be unfavourable crop news from the southern hemisphere and lower Russian exports. In coarse grains western barley advanced from 32.8 cents per bushel to 34.4 cents, flax from \$1.31 per bushel to \$1.39, western oats from 29.4 cents per bushel to 30 cents. Flour at Montreal rose from \$4.80 per barrel to \$5.20, while rolled oats at Toronto were up from \$2.45 per ninety pounds to \$2.75. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.32 per cwt. to \$1.17, while granulated at Montreal declined from \$6.47 per cwt. to \$6.37. The unsettled political conditions in Cuba and the effect of beet sugar in eastern United States markets were said to be factors in the

decline in the price of raw sugar. Raw rubber at New York advanced from 8.6 cents per pound to 9.4 cents. In livestock, prices generally were higher, good steers at Toronto advancing from \$4.30 per hundred pounds to \$4.47 and at Winnipeg from \$2.74 per hundred pounds to \$3.37. Veal calves at Winnipeg were up from \$1.61 per hundred pounds to \$5.47, while the price at Toronto was unchanged. Bacon hogs at Montreal rose from \$6.03 per hundred pounds to \$6.37 and at Toronto from \$5.80 per hundred pounds to \$6.25. Lambs at Montreal advanced from \$5.81 per hundred pounds to \$6.02 and at Toronto from \$6.09 per hundred pounds to \$6.31. This same grade at Winnipeg was 28 cents per 100 pounds higher at \$5.21. Production of eggs was said to be at a very low level, and the price advanced substantially, fresh at Montreal being up from 39 cents per dozen to 49.4 cents and at Toronto from 37.9 cents per dozen to 46.4 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 21.1 cents per pound to 22.8 cents and at Toronto from 21.9 cents per pound to 23 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of November were said to be about 7 per cent less than at the beginning of October. Raw cotton at New York was slightly higher at 9.9 cents per pound, while raw silk was down from \$1.80 per pound to \$1.63. In lumber prices a grade of common white pine advanced from \$39 per thousand board feet to \$41 and spruce scantling from \$14 per thousand board feet to \$15. Scrap steel was \$1 per ton higher at \$6. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper declined from \$9.13 per hundred pounds to \$8.96, while tin advanced from 53 cents per pound to 56.5 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes and conditions affecting prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.8 for October, a decrease of 0.5 per cent

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for the month. Foods as a whole were 1.1 per cent lower, due to a fall of over 5 per cent in cereals, although the other two food groups were higher. Industrial materials, as a whole, were unchanged, increases in iron and steel, coal and cotton being offset by declines in "other metals and minerals," wool, "other textiles" and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.5 for October, a decrease of 0.2 per cent from the previous month's level. Foodstuffs were 0.8 per cent lower, due principally to a decline in vegetable foods, chiefly wheat, barley and flour. Industrial materials were 0.1 per cent higher due to a small advance in the minerals and sundries group, partly counteracted by a decline in textiles.



**COST OF LIVING.**—The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at November 1, an advance of 1.4 per cent for the month, due entirely to increases in the food group, chiefly in the prices of eggs and milk, although bread, flour and bacon were somewhat cheaper. The non-food groups were all unchanged as compared with the October level.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 78 for October, showing no change on the whole from the September level. There were very slight declines in all groups except minerals and metals, which showed a small advance.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 105 for August, showing no change from the previous quarter.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 95.7 for October, an advance of 0.8 per cent for the month. All four sub-groups of agricultural products showed increases, the total for the group being 3.1 per cent higher than for September. Colonial products and industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods were lower, while manufactured goods were slightly higher than the September level.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 119.0 for October, an increase of 0.7 per cent for the month, due to increases in food, heat and light and clothing.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1325 for August, a slight decline from the previous month's level. In-

creases in textile manufactures, metals and their products and chemicals and manures were more than offset by declines in foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin, animal products and non-metallic minerals and their products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 796 for August, showing no change from the previous quarter. Increases in food and clothing were offset by declines in rent, fuel and light and miscellaneous commodities.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 71.2 for October, an increase of 0.6 per cent over the September level. Advances in textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities were partly offset by declines in farm products, foods and hides and leather products.

*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption was \$8.8480 at November 1, a fall of 2.2 per cent from the previous month, but the index number is still 27 per cent over the level of November 1, 1932, and 39.3 per cent higher than at March 1, 1933.

*Dun's* index number, which is based on the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$160.433 at November 1, a decline of 1.35 per cent for the month. As compared with the level of October 1, breadstuffs, meat, dairy and garden produce, other food and clothing were lower, while metals and miscellaneous commodities showed increases.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 128.8 for October, and increase of 1.1 per cent over the September level. Increases were recorded in all of the five groups.

A third edition of the pamphlet: "Occupational Hazards and Diagnostic Signs: A Guide to Impairments to be looked for in Hazardous Occupations," has been published by the United States Department of Labour (Bureau of Labour Statistics Bulletin No. 582). Earlier editions of this work, which were prepared by Dr. L. A. Dublin and R. J. Vane of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, proved to be of great service to industrial physicians, compensation boards, factory inspectors, general medical practitioners and others. The new edition incorporates the

results of the most recent researches in the field of industrial hygiene. The writers express the hope that the medical profession will become more and more acquainted with occupational diseases and help in the movement to discover and eliminate cases thereof. They point out that very large numbers of working people are constantly exposed to serious occupational hazards and suffer, often unnecessarily, very seriously from the effects of such exposure. The greater interest of medical practitioners will help materially in the campaign of prevention.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Liability of Employer for Accident caused by Inexcusable Fault

The Supreme Court of Canada, in a recent decision reversed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec in an action for compensation for a fatal accident which occurred under the circumstances described below. The lower courts had dismissed the action brought on behalf of the children of a workman, Joseph Geoffroy, who received fatal injuries in the course of his employment in the paper mill of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company in the City of Quebec.

Mr. Justice Crocket (with whom Chief Justice Duff, and Justices Rinfret and Smith concurred, Mr. Justice Cannon giving a separate judgment, but agreeing in the conclusion) gave the following judgment:—

"The accident occurred on the night of December 13, 1927. There is no dispute as to the material facts. The deceased was employed as helper to one Levesque, a millwright, in repairing some part of the interior machinery of one of three electrically operated revolving separators which were usually kept in operation together on the floor of the mill next above the blow pit floor. These separators, which were round wooden vats, were placed over what are called in the case, basins, the walls of the basins being 3 feet to 4 feet wide, and stood about 3 feet above the level of the basin floors. There was an opening of about 18 inches diameter in the bottom of each separator. Levesque and another millwright, Trepanier, were instructed by one of the defendant's foremen, to make the repairs in question. The electric switch, by which it was set in motion and which was placed on a wall some 10 feet or more from the separator beside the switches by which the two other separators were started and stopped, was shut to enable the repairs to be made. While the repair work was in progress the power suddenly went off, putting out the regular lights as well as stopping all the machinery in that portion of the mill. The two millwrights resorted to an electric extension hand lamp to avoid delay in the repair work. Geoffroy was standing on the floor of the cement basin with the upper part of his body inside the separator endeavouring to continue the work with the improvised light, while his boss, Levesque, was standing outside the separator within the basin wall, when, the electric current having been restored, the switch controlling the shaft by which the separator in question was operated, was opened, the separator began to turn, and Geoffroy was so injured that, although he

was able to get himself through the opening in the bottom of the separator, he died soon afterwards.

When the power went off the mill superintendent sent an employee named Stapleton up to the separator room from the floor below to see to the return of the power and the light. The separator switches had nothing to do with the light. Stapleton after the return of the current proceeded to turn on the separator switches, first one and then the other, the last one being the switch connecting with the separator in which Geoffroy was working. He did so of course without knowledge that Geoffroy was working inside this separator, neither Levesque nor Trepanier, who were standing outside the basin wall, having warned him, though both saw Stapleton open the first switch. When the latter turned on the third switch Trepanier shouted that there was a man inside the separator, but it was too late.

The defendant, recognizing its responsibility under the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.Q. 1925, c. 274 (1928 (Que.), c. 79), without awaiting the appointment of a tutor to represent her infant children, paid the widow \$3,000—the maximum sum payable under the Act except in those cases which fall within the provisions of s. 6, and \$50 additional for funeral expenses. Ladislav Geoffroy was subsequently appointed tutor to the infant children, and in his quality as such brought this action to recover further compensation under s. 6, which reads as follows:—

"6. No compensation shall be granted if the accident was brought about intentionally by the person injured.

"The court may reduce the compensation if the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the workman, or increase it if it was due to the inexcusable fault of the employer."

This Court in a judgment delivered by Duff J. (now C.J.C.) in *Dufresne Construction Co. v. Morin* (1931), 2 D.L.R. 172, at p. 178, S.C.R. 86, at p. 93, without undertaking to lay down a definition of the word "inexcusable" as used in the Workmen's Compensation Act, unanimously declared the view that it is to be applied in its ordinary sense in the light of the context in which it occurs and of the subject matter of the statute, quoting the dictum of Lord Cave in delivering the judgment of the Privy Council in *Montreal Tramways Co. v. Savignac* (1920), 51 D.L.R. 88, at p. 92, that "each case must be judged from its own facts."

We are of opinion that the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the defendant com-



pany, within the meaning of the Act. It is not pretended that the deceased was himself in any way to blame. The opening of the switch by which the separator was put in motion while the deceased was within it engaged in the work he had been directed to do is inexplicable on any other ground than negligence on the part of some one or other of the defendant's employees. Whether the fault was the fault of the superintendent or Stapleton or Trépanier or Levesque or the foreman who directed the repairs to be made is a matter of no consequence, so far as the responsibility of the defendant is concerned. All were servants of the company acting in the course of their employment. Their acts and omissions were all alike imputable to the company as their employer under art. 1054 of the Civil Code. The accident was one which would not have occurred if any precautions of any kind had been taken to protect the deceased in the dangerous position in which he was placed, and one for which there was no valid excuse. That is all that is necessary to entitle the plaintiffs to have the maximum compensation prescribed by s. 4 increased.

As to the amount by which the compensation should be increased, we accept in principle the view upon which Dorion J., proceeded to his dissenting judgment, that, in authorizing the Court to increase the compensation awarded where the accident "was due to the inexcusable fault of the employer," the enactment does not contemplate compensation estimated according to the standard of full reparation, or according to some principle entirely unaffected by any considerations derived from the nature of the scheme of the Act. For example, the Court would not, we think, be justified in guiding itself by a rule that should admit where death has not ensued, reparation for the suffering of the victim as such, apart altogether from its effect upon the victim's earning power, or the cost of providing for its alleviation. We think, moreover, that in this case at all events, it is reasonable to limit the indemnity for the benefit of the children by reference to the principle of the enactment of s. 4 (2), by which compensation is payable "to the legitimate children. . . to assist them to provide for themselves until they reach the full age of sixteen years or more if they are invalids."

In the present case the children are very young and whether or not any one or more of them may fall, while still of tender years, within the class of "invalids" within the meaning of the enactment, only the future can determine. This last is a point which,

we think, cannot be entirely neglected by the Court in exercising its discretion under s. 6.

The majority of the Court below have not afforded us any guide. We think that, keeping in view the limitations suggested by the provisions of the Act, a fair award would be the sum of \$10,000 from which must be deducted, however, the sum of \$3,000 already paid, this amount to be apportioned one-half to the tutor for the benefit of the infant children in equal shares and the other half to the co-plaintiff, deceased's widow.

The appeal will therefore be allowed and judgment entered accordingly against the defendant for \$7,000, to be apportioned as stated, with costs throughout.

*Geoffroy versus Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company* (Supreme Court of Canada), 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 442.

### Defense of "assumed risk" not applicable in Breach of Statute

A labourer was required by his employer to accompany him after dark in an automobile owned by the employer, a farmer. During the trip the car, which was driven by the farmer without lights and on the wrong side of the road, collided with a vehicle drawn by a team of horses. As the result of the collision the labourer was very seriously injured. In an action brought by him against his employer the District Court Judge found that the accident was mainly, if not altogether, the result of the absence of lights on the defendant's car. The defendant admitted the absence of lights, but claimed that the plaintiff knew the lights were not on, and that he had "voluntarily assumed any risk of injury as a result thereof." The Court found against the defendant in this attempt to bring himself within the maxim *volenti non fit injuria*. The question whether a "servant" has so undertaken a risk so as to bring himself under that maxim was held to be one of fact, and the defendant had not shown that the workman in this case had been aware of or voluntarily assumed the risk of driving without lights.

On appeal by the defendant, Chief Justice Haultain affirmed the decision of the lower court. He found, however, that the injury in the present instance was the consequence of a breach of the direct statutory duty of the defendant to carry lighted lamps, and under these circumstances the maxim referred to did not afford a defence.

The verdict of the lower court was varied, the general damages being reduced. Otherwise the appeal was dismissed.

*Mikenas versus Burley* (Saskatchewan), 1933, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 451.







# Department of Labour, Canada

Minister—Hon. W. A. GORDON

Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

Bulletin No. 12

Industrial Relations Series

## Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

### Fifth Report of Proceedings of Board

Covering Period

October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933

In continuation of:

First Report issued under date of October 1, 1920, covering period from  
August 7, 1918, to August 31, 1920;

Second Report under date of October 1, 1923, covering period from  
September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923;

Third Report under date of October 1, 1927, covering period from  
October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927;

and

Fourth Report under date of October 1, 1930, covering  
period from October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1930

Official Statement over signatures of Chairman  
and Vice-Chairman of Board with  
record of cases dealt with

*Issued as Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933*

OTTAWA

J. O. PATENAUDE

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1933



Department of Labour, Canada  
Ottawa, 1911  
No. 1

# Canadian Railway Board Adjustment No. 1

First Report of Proceedings  
of Board

Presented to the House of Commons  
by the Minister of Labour

Printed by the Queen's Printer  
Ottawa, 1911

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# CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

ROOMS 716-717 UNIVERSITY TOWER BUILDING (UNIVERSITY AT ST. CATHERINE ST.)  
MONTREAL, QUE.

OCTOBER 1, 1933.

IN conformity with adopted practice, the Fifth Report of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 is submitted at this time. It covers the operations of the Board for the period October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933.

More than fifteen years ago, on July 26, 1918, at the invitation of the late Hon. G. D. Robertson, Senator, and then Acting Minister of Labour for Canada, a Conference was held in Montreal between the representatives of the Dominion Government, the Canadian Railway War Board, the Railways of Canada, and the Train Service, Telegraphers and Trackmen's Labour Organizations on these Railways.

Some forty-three representatives of Canadian Railways and seventy-six representatives of the Railway Employees' Organizations attended this meeting, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. G. D. Robertson, who explained that the purpose for which the conference had been called was to devise and put into effect a method that would equitably and fairly adjust the difficulties arising, and the changed conditions of employment resulting from the adoption by the Canadian Railways of General Order No. 27 of the Director General of the United States Railways.

To quote from the Chairman's opening remarks:—

"The Government approves of the idea for one purpose only, and that is for the maintaining of industrial peace on the Railways, and to have the transportation of the country carried on without interruption."

After several meetings between the representatives, an Agreement constituting Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was entered into on the 7th day of August, 1918, between the Canadian Railway War Board, acting for the Railways of Canada, and the six Labour Organizations on these Railways representing the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Telegraphers, and Maintenance of Way Employees. The first paragraph of this Agreement read, in part:—

"Whereas the parties hereto, in united desire to avoid disputes or misunderstandings which would tend to lessen the efficiency of transportation service in Canada during the war, have resolved upon the appointment of a Board, etc., etc. . . ."

The Board, thus formed to meet the exigencies of war times, operated under this Agreement until April 15, 1921, when a new compact was drawn up continuing its functions. This Agreement, which is still in force, was between the Railway Association of Canada (successor to Canadian Railway War Board) and the same six Organizations representing the employees in Train, Telegraph and Track service. It reads as follows:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made between the Railway Association of Canada, acting for the Railways of Canada, whose names appear in Appendix "A" hereof, members thereof, of the one Part; and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The Order of Railway Conductors. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

acting for the said classes of employees of the said railways, of the other Part.

Whereas the parties hereto, guided by a desire to aid in the preservation of industrial peace in the Dominion of Canada, have resolved upon the appointment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereinafter prescribed, which shall have full power and authority to determine all differences which may arise between any of the said railways and any of the classes of its employees above-mentioned, and which are not settled between the officers and employees of the railway concerned, including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively.

Now therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:—

1. The Board appointed in pursuance of the terms of agreement dated August 7, 1918, between the parties hereto, known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, shall be continued subject to change or dissolution as provided for herein.

2. The Board shall consist of twelve members, six to be selected by the Railway Association of Canada and compensated by the Railways, and six by the Executive Officers of the Organizations of Employees hereinbefore named, and compensated by such organizations.

3. The Officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman who shall be members of the Board and elected by the Board, and a Secretary appointed by the Chairman subject to approval of the Board.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall serve for a period of one year from date of election. In case of vacancy the position shall be filled for unexpired portion of term by the election of a member of the Board.



The Chairman or Vice Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, and both are required to vote upon the adoption of all decisions by the Board.

4. The Board shall meet regularly at stated times and continue in session until all matters placed before it at the commencement of the session in accordance with its regulations, have been considered.

5. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, all meetings of the Board shall be held in the City of Montreal, P.Q., provided that the Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and pass upon controversies when properly submitted, at any place designated by the Board, provided, further, that such division of the Board shall not be authorized to make final decision. All decisions shall be made, approved, or ratified by the Board as herein provided.

6. Should a vacancy occur in the Board, such vacancy shall be filled immediately by the same appointive authority which made the original selection.

7. The Board shall render decisions on all matters of controversy arising from interpretations of wage agreements and other matters in dispute, as provided in the preamble hereof, and when submitted to the Board in accordance with its regulations.

8. All disputes, including personal grievances, or controversies arising or pending under interpretation of wage Agreements between officials of a railway and its employees covered by this agreement, are to be handled in the usual manner by General Committees of the Employees up to and including the Chief Operating Officer of the railway (or someone officially designated by him), when if an agreement be not reached, the Chairman of the General Committee of employees may refer the matter to the Executive Officer of the organization concerned, and if the contention of the Employees' Committee is approved by such Executive Officer, then the Chief Operating Officer of the Railway and the Executive Officer of the Organization shall refer the matter with all supporting papers to the Board which shall promptly hear and decide the case, giving due notice to the Chief Operating Officer of the railway and to the Executive Officer of the organization of the time set for hearing.

9. No matter will be considered by the Board unless officially referred to it in the manner herein described, provided, however, that no case having origin in circumstances which occurred prior to August 7, 1918 (date of original agreement between Canadian Railway War Board and Labour Organizations upon which Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was founded), shall be referred to the Board except those arising out of disputes properly pending at the above mentioned date.\*

10. In hearings before the Board, the railway shall be represented by such person or persons

as may be designated by the Chief Operating Officer, and the employees shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the Executive Officer of the organization.

11. All clerical and office expenses will be borne equally by the Railway Association of Canada and the organizations above mentioned. The railway directly concerned and the organizations involved in a hearing, respectively, will assume any expenses incurred in presenting a case.

12. In each case an effort should be made by the disputants to present a joint, concise statement of facts, but the Board is fully authorized to require information in addition to such statement of facts, and may call upon the Chief Operating Officer of the railway or the Executive Officer of the organization for additional evidence, either oral or written. In event of a joint statement not being submitted, each disputant should furnish the other with a copy of his individual statement and each should give the other a copy of his supporting statement of the contention.

13. All decisions of the Board shall be approved by a majority vote of all members of the Board, except that in the event of a member of the Board presenting a case, such member shall not vote upon the decision of the case, and in order that the voting strength of each side may be equal, a member of the opposite side of the Board shall refrain from voting.

14. After a matter has been considered by the Board, in the event a majority vote cannot be obtained, any six members of the Board may elect to refer the matter upon which no decision has been reached to a referee to be unanimously agreed upon by the Board, and in case of failure to agree, application shall be made to the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for appointment of a referee.

15. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all matters submitted for its consideration, and of all decisions made by the Board.

16. A report of all cases decided, including the decisions, will be filed with the Railway Association of Canada, with the Chief Operating Officer of the Railway affected and with the Executive Officer of the organization concerned.

17. It is further agreed that the Board shall have like authority to determine differences between any of the railways represented herein and any other classes of employees of such railways, and between any steam railway in Canada not represented herein and the employees thereof, provided that the parties to the dispute shall make joint submission of the case to the Board and shall agree that the decision of the Board shall be accepted by each party as final and binding.

18. This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until amended or terminated in accordance with the terms of Clause 19 hereof.

19. Should it be desired by the Railway Association of Canada, representing the railways, or a majority of the Executive Officers of the organizations, representing the employees, this Agreement may be amended or terminated at any time during its existence upon service of thirty days' notice by the one party upon the other.

\* The following Supplement to paragraph 9 was agreed to by the parties and passed by Resolution of the Board at meeting of December 27th, 1927:

"That any case submitted to this Board should have its origin in circumstances occurring within two years previous to the date of such submission."

Signed on behalf of each of the above-named parties this 15th day of April, A.D. 1921.

THE  
RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,  
By (Sgd.) GRANT HALL,  
Chairman, Operating Committee.  
THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE  
ENGINEERS,

(Sgd.) W. S. STONE,  
By Ash Kennedy, A.G.C.E.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE  
FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS,  
(Sgd.) W. S. CARTER, President.

By Geo. K. Wark, Vice-President.

THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,  
(Sgd.) L. E. SHEPPARD, President.

By S.N.B.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD  
TRAINMEN,

(Sgd.) W. G. LEE, President.

By J.M.

THE  
ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS,  
(Sgd.) E. J. MANON, President.

By J. M. Mein, Deputy President.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAIN-  
TENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES AND  
RAILWAY SHOP LABOURERS,  
(Sgd.) E. F. GRABLE, President.

By W.D.

### Appendix "A"

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.  
DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.  
EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN & BRITISH CO-  
LUMBIA RAILWAY.\*  
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.<sup>1</sup>  
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.<sup>1</sup>  
NEW BRUNSWICK COAL & RAILWAY  
COMPANY.  
QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.  
TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO  
RAILWAY COMMISSION.  
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAIL-  
WAY COMPANY.

### Changes in Personnel

August 11, 1931—Mr. S. N. Berry, elected  
President of the Order of Railway Con-  
ductors, appointed Mr. C. S. Montooth,  
Vice-President of that Organization, to  
represent him on the Board;

January 10, 1933—Mr. A. D. MacTier, Vice-  
President, Canadian Pacific Railway,  
Eastern Lines, retired;

Mr. W. M. Neal, General Manager,  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines,  
succeeded Mr. A. D. MacTier, as repre-  
sentative of the Railway Association of  
Canada;

August 8, 1933—Mr. R. H. Cobb, Assistant  
Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of  
Locomotive Engineers, retired;

Mr. H. B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief  
Engineer, succeeded Mr. R. H. Cobb as  
representative of the Brotherhood of Loco-  
motive Engineers;

August 8, 1933—Mr. J. J. Trainor, Acting Vice-  
President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers,  
retired;

Mr. W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, suc-  
ceeded Mr. J. J. Trainor as representative  
of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

September 13, 1933—Hon. James Murdock,  
Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railroad  
Trainmen, retired;

Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President, suc-  
ceeded Hon. James Murdock as repre-  
sentative of the Brotherhood of Railroad  
Trainmen.

### Officers elected during period

February 10, 1931—Mr. A. E. Crilly, re-elected  
Chairman.

February 10, 1931—Mr. H. H. Lynch, re-elected  
Vice Chairman.

March 9, 1932—Mr. H. H. Lynch, elected  
Chairman (succeeding Mr. A. E. Crilly);  
re-elected Chairman May 2, 1933.

March 9, 1932—Mr. H. T. Malcolmson, elected  
Vice Chairman (succeeding Mr. H. H.  
Lynch); re-elected Vice Chairman May 2,  
1933.

### Membership of Board

At present the Board consists of the follow-  
ing members:—

Mr. H. H. Lynch, Vice-President, Brotherhood  
of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,  
Chairman;

Mr. H. T. Malcolmson, Vice-President and  
General Manager, Toronto, Hamilton &  
Buffalo Railway Company, Vice Chair-  
man;

Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President, Brotherhood  
of Railroad Trainmen;

Mr. S. N. Berry, President, Order of Railway  
Conductors, represented by Mr. C. S.  
Montooth, Vice-President;

Mr. H. B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief En-  
gineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive En-  
gineers;

Mr. S. B. Clement, Chief Engineer, Temis-  
kaming & Northern Ontario Railway  
Commission;

Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of Wage Bureau,  
Canadian National Railways;

\* Now Northern Alberta Railways.

<sup>1</sup> Now Canadian National Railways.



Mr. Geo. Hodge, Manager, Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway;  
 Mr. W. M. Neal, General Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines;  
 Mr. W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers;  
 Mr. W. V. Turnbull, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees;  
 Mr. A. E. Warren, Vice-President, Canadian National Railways.

In the month of May 1931, the Board moved its headquarters from Rooms 701-702 Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 437 St. James Street, Montreal, to more convenient quarters in Rooms 716-717 University Tower Building (University at Ste. Catherine Street), where it is now established.

At the meeting of the Board held at Montreal August 10, 1933, it was Resolved, in view of the many *ex parte* submissions received, to communicate with the Chief Executive Officers of the Railways and of the Organizations, parties to the Memorandum of Agreement, asking them to impress upon their Operating Officers and General Chairmen,

respectively, the importance of Joint statements of facts being formulated by the parties in submitting disputes to the Board.

From October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, the Board held 11 meetings, sitting 19 days, and rendered decisions in 60 cases. A summary of these cases is attached hereto, specifying the nature of each claim, with a synopsis of decision.

There is also appended a financial statement for the period covered.

Previous reports have been issued by the Board as follows:

First Report, issued October 12, 1920;

Second Report, issued October 1, 1923;

Third Report, issued October 1, 1927;

Fourth Report, issued October 1, 1930;

a copy of any of which can be had on application to the Secretary, Room 716 University Tower Building, Montreal, Que.

H. H. LYNCH,  
*Chairman.*

H. T. MALCOLMSON,  
*Vice Chairman.*

## CASES

Railways	Case Numbers	Total cases
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—		
Atlantic Region.....	372, 373, 374, 376, 380, 395, 408, 412.....	8
Central Region.....	361, 368, 371, 375, 377, 378, 385, 386, 387, 388, 394, 396, 409, 410, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419...	21
Western Region.....	364, 365, 366, 367, 379, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 411.....	11
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—		
Eastern Lines.....	None.	
Western Lines.....	363, 369, 370, Sup. 1 to 370, 381, 382, 383, 384, 390, 391, 392, 393...	12
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RLY.....	None.	
KETTLE VALLEY RLY.....	None.	
NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAYS.....	362, 397, 398, 399.....	4
TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION.....	389, 405, 406, 407.....	4
TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY...	None.	
		60
Organizations		
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	369, 370, Sup. to 370, 372, 373, 374, 378, 379, 381, 382, 383, 384, 413.....	13
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.....	361, 374, 389, 399, 411, 413.....	6
Order of Railway Conductors.....	371, 385, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 407, 416, 417, 418.....	12
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.....	369, 371, 377, 385, 386, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 410, 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419.....	31
Order of Railroad Telegraphers.....	362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 375, 376, 380, 397, 398.....	11
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees..... (of which 14 cases were submitted jointly by two organizations.)	409.....	1

## ABBREVIATIONS

### RAILWAYS

C.N.R. (A.R.).....	Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region.
C.N.R. (C.R.).....	“ “ “ Central Region.
C.N.R. (W.R.).....	“ “ “ Western Region.
C.P.R. (W.L.).....	Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines.
C.P.R. (E.L.).....	“ “ “ Eastern Lines.
T. & N.O.R. Com.....	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.
N.A. Rlys.....	Northern Alberta Railways.

### ORGANIZATIONS

B.L.E.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B.L.F. and E.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
O.R.C.....	Order of Railway Conductors.
B.R.T.....	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
O.R.T.....	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
B. of M. of W.E.....	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.



# **CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1**

## **Fifth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1st, 1930, to September 30th, 1933**

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	QUESTION	Synopsis of Decision
1930				
361	Oct. 14, 1930	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.L.F. & E.	Claim of Engineer and Fireman for a minimum day in each direction, Sarnia to London and returning deadhead.	Contention of Employees sustained.
362	Dec. 10, 1930	N.A. Rlys. and O.R.T.	Dismissal of Agent at Berwyn, Alta.	Contention of Railway sustained with recommendation for restoration to service.
363	Dec. 10, 1930	C.P.R. (W.L.) and O.R.T.	Appointment of local freight agents and local freight staff at North Battleford and Prince Albert, Sask.	Contention of Railway sustained, its action did not constitute a violation of schedule, but recommend negotiations to determine future status.
364	Dec. 10, 1930	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.T.	Manning of Frobisher Tower....	Claim of Employees denied.
365	Dec. 10, 1930	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.T.	Manning of Strathcona Tower...	Claim of Employees denied.
366	Dec. 10, 1930	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.T.	Manning of Midale Tower.....	Claim of Employees denied.
367	Dec. 10, 1930	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.T.	Claim of Agent at Bonnyvale, Alta. for refund.	The Board is unable to decide between respective contentions, and claim is removed from docket.
368	Dec. 10, 1930	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Yard Helper at Toronto that he should displace Relieving or Asst. Yardmaster.	Claim of Employees denied.
1931				
369	Feb. 10, 1931	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Payment to unassigned Engineer being taken off his train at Austin and held to double-head a freight train in opposite direction from Austin to Sydney.	Claim of Employees denied.
370	Feb. 10, 1931	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim of Engineer for 30 minutes, hostling time at Lac du Bonnet June 12, 1929.	Engineer entitled to an allowance of 30 minutes when required to hostile engine, in addition to 30 minutes preparatory time allowance.
Sup. 1 to 370	Aug. 12, 1931	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Interpretation of Board's decision in claim of engineer for hostling time at Lac du Bonnet.	Claim of employees not sustained.
371	Feb. 10, 1931	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	The use of an assisting engine on the Gorham-Island Pond Way Freight between North Stratford and Island Pond.	The double heading of way freight trains from North Stratford to Island Pond as a practice is in conflict with provision of agreement as stated.
372	Mar. 10, 1931	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.L.E.	Payment for fifteen run-around claims of Engineer April 13, 1930.	Contention of employees not sustained. Recommended that representatives of parties confer further with a view to removing cause for friction re arrangements for calling.
373	Mar. 10, 1931	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.L.E.	Payment for five run-around claims for engineer Oct. 20, 1930.	Contention of employees sustained under circumstances in this case.
374	Apr. 14, 1931	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.L.E. and B.L.F. and E.	Method of re-assigning engine-men to freight service on trains 475 and 476 Halifax and Moncton and 473 and 474 between Truro and Moncton.	Contention of employees not sustained. No violation of schedule.
375	Apr. 14, 1931	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.T.	Appointment of Agent at Brockville, Ont.	Claim of employees not sustained.
376	Apr. 14, 1931	C.N.R. (A.R.) and O.R.T.	Transfer of Train Despatcher from New Carlisle, Que. to Campbellton, N.B.	Claim of employees not sustained under the special circumstances in this case.

# CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

## Fifth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1st, 1930, to September 30th, 1933—Continued

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	QUESTION	Synopsis of Decision
377	Aug. 12, 1931	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor and crew for two days' pay for extra service performed June 7th and 10th, 1930.	Claim of employees denied. Work performed within switching limits.
378	Aug. 12, 1931	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.L.E.	Claim of engineer for service performed Oct. 6, 1930.	Claim of employees sustained.
379	Aug. 12, 1931	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.L.E.	Dispute re discipline assessed Engineer.	Recommends cancellation of demerit marks under the particular circumstances.
380	Oct. 12, 1932 (Heard ) (Aug. 11, 1931)	C.N.R. (A.R.) and O.R.T.	Dispute re seniority rights of telegraph operators on Chandler-Cascapedia subdivision of Campbellton division.	Decision in case referred to enable parties to negotiate further. Later satisfactory settlement reached and withdrawal requested. Approved.
381	June 15, 1932 (Heard ) (Aug. 11, 1931)	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim for hostling time at Midway.	Referred back to parties for further negotiations. Satisfactory settlement reached later and withdrawal requested. Approved.
382	Aug. 12, 1931	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim for hostling time at Neudorf.	Claim of employees not sustained.
383	Aug. 12, 1931	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim for hostling time at Macklin.	Duplicate payment must not be made.
384	Aug. 12, 1931	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.L.E.	Claim for hostling time at Nipawin.	Duplicate payment must not be made.
385	Mar. 9, 1932	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Claim of Conductor and crew for 100 miles under Art. 42 for time at Pembroke, Ont. Jan. 5, 1931.	Claim of employees sustained.
386	Mar. 9, 1932	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Yardman at Sarnia for \$94.48 account of not being permitted to exercise seniority to position of helper in St. Clair tunnel.	Claim of employees denied. Yardman in question did not bid on any position as helper.
387	Mar. 9, 1932	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Seniority of certain express-baggage-men.	Claim of employees denied. Seniority dates of the two employees in question in accordance with proper status.
388	Mar. 9, 1932	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Passenger Brakeman that he was short paid account earnings of Relief Man for deadheading used to make up monthly guarantee.	Claim of employees sustained.
389	Mar. 9, 1932	T. & N.O.R. Com. and B.L.F. & E.	Manner of assigning certain enginemen in yard service at North Bay Junction.	Case removed from docket of Board in hope that following discussion of the matter before the Board it may be possible to have it disposed of by local arrangement.
390	June 15, 1932	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.R.T.	Claim of Trainman for acting as pilot on engine running light from Tadanac to Nelson.	Claim of employees denied.
391	June 15, 1932	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.R.T.	Claim for deadheading from Brandon to Neudorf.	Claim of employees denied.
392	June 15, 1932	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.R.T.	Claim for deadheading from Maple Creek to Medicine Hat.	Exceptional conditions involved. Claim of employees sustained.
393	June 15, 1932	C.P.R. (W.L.) and B.R.T.	Dispute re pay for guarantee on an assigned way freight.	Claim of employees sustained.
394	June 15, 1932	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Dismissal of conductor for failure to properly protect Railways' revenue.	Claim of employees not sustained
395	June 15, 1932	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.R.T.	Dispute re method of payment to train crew on Nos. 39 and 40 between Cape Tormentine and Moncton.	Claim of employees denied.



## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Fifth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board  
from October 1st, 1930, to September 30th, 1933—Continued

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	QUESTION	Synopsis of Decision
396	June 15, 1932	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Seniority of Baggage men on 14th Seniority District.	Claim of Employees denied. (Case heard originally Mar. 8th, 1932 and referred back to parties for further negotiations, who were unable to reach a satisfactory settlement and case was returned to Board for final decision).
397	Oct. 12, 1932	N.A. Rlys. and O.R.T.	Claim of Relieving Operator for expenses.	Claim of Employees sustained.
398	Aug. 10, 1933 (Heard Oct. 11, 1932 and Aug. 9 and 10, 1933.)	N.A. Railways and O.R.T.	Request for reinstatement of Lineman.	Lineman reinstated to former status not later than Sept. 1, 1933 and as delay and final settlement of case was not caused by Rly., employee shall be paid half salary from Sept. 8, 1931 to date of reinstatement.
399	Aug. 10, 1933 (Considered Oct. 12, 1932 and Aug. 10, 1933.)	N. A. Railways and B.L.F. and E.	Removal of demerit marks from engineer's record.	Discipline removed from engineer's record. Claim of Employees sustained.
400	Oct. 12, 1932	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Claim of passenger conductor and trainmen for payment under terminal time rules for time delayed within limits of Saskatoon terminal.	Contention of Employees denied.
401	Oct. 12, 1932	C.N.R. (W.R.) and R.O.C. & B.R.T.	Method of payment of certain train crews employed on Alberta Coal Branch.	Right of Co. to make assignments must be conceded. method of payment outlined.
402	Oct. 12, 1932	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Claim of passenger crews for terminal time payment for time consumed within the defined limits of an intermediate terminal when switching is performed.	Service rendered in case in question does not constitute switching. Contention of employees denied.
403	Oct. 12, 1932	C.N.R. (W.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Claim of conductor and crew for run-around.	Contention of employees sustained.
404	Oct. 12, 1932	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.R.T.	Right of Railway to require head-end brakeman to report for duty at a time in advance of time at which balance of crew are required to report.	Similar circumstances practiced, generally, on many Railways. Contention of employees denied.
	1933			
405	Jan. 11, 1933	T. & N.O.R. Com. and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Method of paying train crews in work train service.	Claim of Employees sustained.
406	Jan. 11, 1933	T. & N.O.R. Com. and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Manner of compensating conductor in work train service used to pilot light engine to terminal for washout.	Claim of employees sustained under the special circumstances involved in this case.
407	Jan. 11, 1933	T. & N.O.R. Com. and O.R.C. and B.R.T.	Protest of conductors and trainmen re manner of placing crews in passenger service on trains 17, 18, 46 and 47, Time table 71, effective June 12, 1932; and claim of employees for time held at away-from-home terminal in excess of 16 hrs.	Claim of employees denied: 1—No violation of schedule; 2—Not improper assign passenger crews to run out of different stations in same terminal; 3—Displaced crew not entitled to compensation as claimed; 4—Assigned passenger crews not entitled to compensation under Rules 27 and 47 for time held at away-from-home terminal; suggest parties endeavor arrange for periods of longer duration than usual.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

## Fifth Report of Proceedings—Summary of Cases submitted to the Board from October 1st, 1930, to September 30th, 1933—Concluded

Case Nos.	Date Decision Rendered	Parties to Dispute	QUESTION	Synopsis of Decision
408	Jan. 11, 1933	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.R.T.	Assignment of baggagemen on trains 41 and 42 (mixed) between Sackville, N.B. and Borden, P.E.I. and method of payment.	Claim of employees sustained to extent outlined in General Statement of Decision.
409	May 2, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B. of M. of W.E.	Claim of painters for time lost as a result of displacement by Steel Workers.	Settlement made on basis of fifty per cent of amount claimed.
410	May 2, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of two yard foremen for time lost during May 1932, subsequent to Woodstock Yard being abolished.	Claim of Employees denied.
411	May 2, 1933	C.N.R. (W.R.) and B.L.F. & E.	Claim of Hostler for eight days' pay account of being improperly displaced.	Claim of Employees sustained.
412	May 2, 1933	C.N.R. (A.R.) and B.R.T.	Dispute re method of assigning trainmen on Manifest Trains 473 and 474 between Campbellton and Rivière du Loup.	Claim of Employees not sustained. Management within its rights under schedule.
413	Aug. 10, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.L.E. & B.L.F. & E.	Claim of Engineers and Firemen for minimum day for movement made Huntsville to Scotia and return for purpose of turning locomotive on wye.	Claim of Employees sustained.
414	Aug. 10, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim for deadhead mileage for train crews train No. 1, Dec. 24th and 26th, 1932.	Railways permitted employees to change off to suit their own convenience but did not assume additional obligations thereby. Claim of Employees denied.
415	Aug. 10, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Manning of trains 601 and 602 between Richmond and Sherbrooke, St. Lawrence subdivision, with passenger trainmen from Danville subdivision who have no seniority rights in that territory; Claim of brakeman for being used off own territory.	Management within its rights under schedule provisions in assigning crews to operate on the two promotion districts. Claim of employees denied.
416	Heard Aug. 8, 1933.	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Claim of conductor and brakemen for 100 miles on each date Sept. 24th and 30th, 1932, when trains 447 and 448 were cancelled between Belleville and Ottawa.	Referred back to parties for more complete information.
417	Aug. 10, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Discipline assessed Conductor in connection with Extra East 3204 sideswiping Extra West 3544 at Kukatush, Ont. July 31, 1932.	Conductor did all that he could do under existing conditions to ascertain that inferior train was in clear. Modification of discipline suggested.
418	Aug. 10, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and O.R.C. & B.R.T.	Method of payment of conductor and men for trip Capreol-North-Bay, Sudbury-Capreol, handling passenger special North Bay to Sudbury.	Two classes of road service. Article 16 should apply. Claim of Employees sustained.
419	Aug. 10, 1933	C.N.R. (C.R.) and B.R.T.	Claim of passenger conductors and trainmen for compensation at freight rates account being required handle freight cars on certain dates during 1931 and 1932.	Two classes of service involved. Service should be paid for under provisions of Article 16 of Schedule.



# FIFTH REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## Receipts and Expenses from October 1st, 1930, to September 30th, 1933

RECEIPTS		EXPENSES	
Balance in Bank Sept. 30, 1930.....\$	3,886 29	Furniture Board Room.....\$	72 00
October, November, December, 1930		Furniture, Office.....	20 00
no receipts—assessments cancelled..		Office Supplies.....	292 56
January, February, March, 1931, no		Printing.....	1,056 26
receipts—assessments cancelled.		Stationery.....	246 42
April 1st to Dec. 31st, 1931.....	5,635 87	Stamps (Postal and Revenue).....	120 00
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1932.....	6,389 40	Rental and Taxes.....	5,843 12
Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1933.....	4,083 74	Telegraph and Telephone.....	349 17
		Lighting.....	42 03
		Distribution of 4th Report.....	20 00
		Printing of 4th Report.....	85 03
		Funeral Token.....	20 50
		Insurance.....	23 70
		Removal Expenses.....	99 47
		Wages, Bonus, Gratuities.....	9,112 50
			\$ 17,402 76
		Balance in Bank Sept. 30th, 1933.....	2,592 54
			\$ 19,995 30
	\$ 19,995 30		













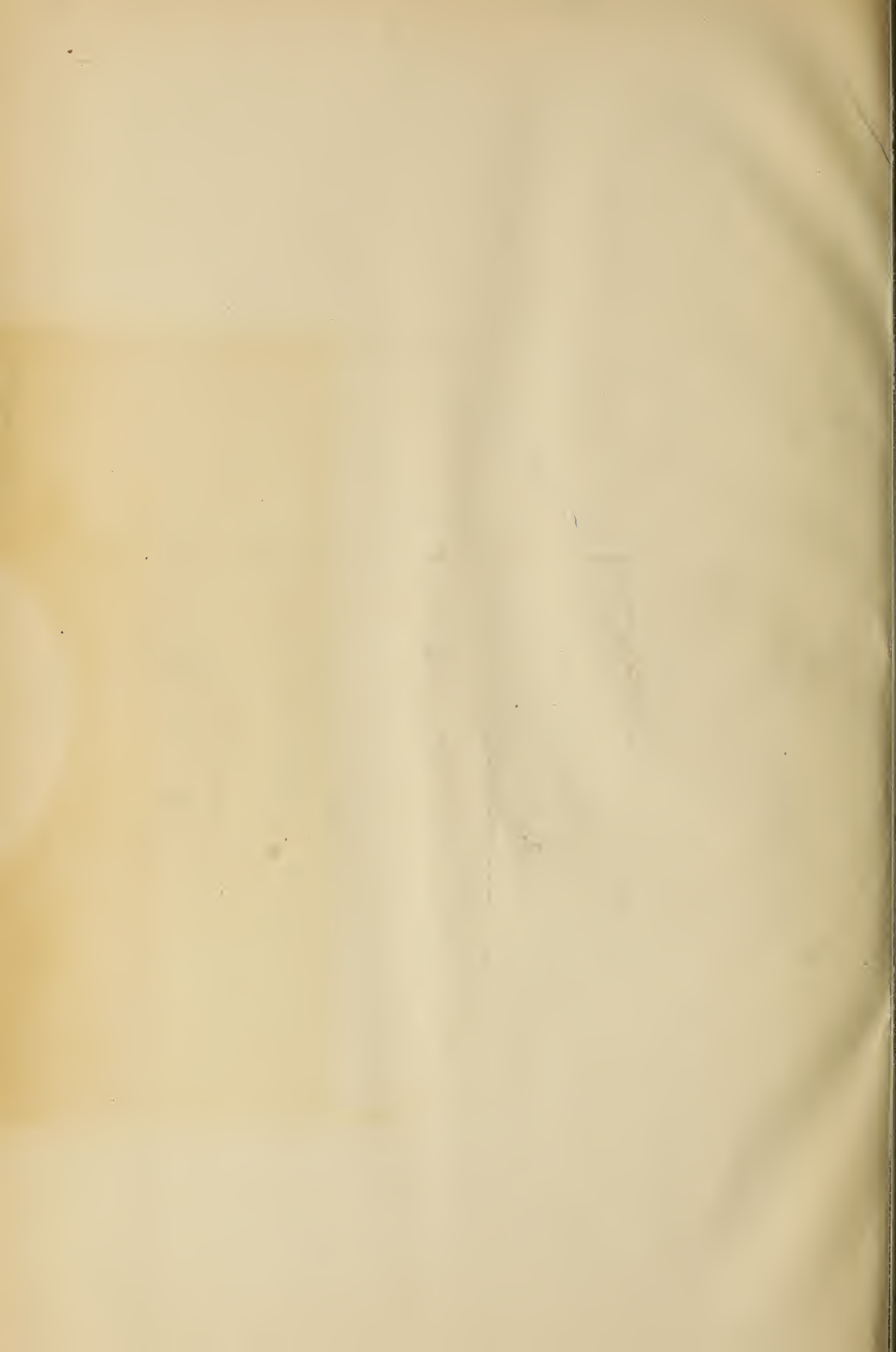












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